HISTORY

OF

KOSSUTH, HANCOCK and WINNEBAGO

COUNTIES, IOWA,

TOGETHER WITH SKETCHES OF THEIR CITIES, VILLAGES AND TOWNSHIPS, EDUCATIONAL, CIVIL, MILITARY AND POLITICAL HISTORY; PORTRAITS OF PROMINENT PERSONS, AND BIOGRAPHIES OF REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENS.

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HISTORY OF IOWA,

EMBRACING ACCOUNTS OF THE PRE-HISTORIC RACES, AND A BRIEF REVIEW OF ITS CIVIL AND MILITARY HISTORY.

ILLUSTRATED.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.
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1884.

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TO THE PIONEERS

OF

KOSSUTH, HANCOCK AND WINNEBAGO COUNTIES.

THIS VOLUME IS

RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED,

WITH THE HOPE THAT YOUR VIRTUES MAY BE EMULATED

AND YOUR TOILS AND SACRIFICES DULY APPRECIATED

BY COMING GENERATIONS.

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JUL 8 1953

PREFACE.

This work was commenced, and has been carried forward to completion, with a specific object in view, which was, to place upon record in a reliable manner and in permanent form, whatever incidents of importance have transpired within what are now the limits of Kossuth, Hancock and Winnebago counties, since their first settlement. As preliminary to the narrative proper, it was thought best to give a succinct history of the State at large.

In the general history of the three counties, as well as in those of their cities, townships and villages, the reader will find that incidents, reminiscences and anecdotes are recorded with a variety and completeness commensurate with their importance. Herein is furnished (and this is said with confidence) to the present generation and to those which follow it, a valuable reflex of the times and deeds of the pioneers. It has been truly said that "a people that takes no pride in the noble achievements of remote ancestors will never achieve anything to be remembered with pride by remote descendants." It is believed that, in the following pages, there is erected to the pioneer men and women of Kossuth, Hancock and Winnebago counties a lasting monument.

The resolutions passed by Congress in 1876 in reference to the preparation and preservation of local history, and the proclamation from the President recommending that those resolutions be carefully observed, have met with the very general and hearty approval of the people. Indeed, so acceptable has seemed this advice from our law-makers, that steps have already been taken in almost every thoroughly organized community throughout the land to chronicle and place in permanent form the annals of each neighborhood, thus rescuing from oblivion much interesting and valu-

able information that is irretrievably lost each year through the death of old settlers, and the decay and ravages of time. It was thought there could be no good reason why the history of Kossuth, Hancock and Winnebago counties should not be placed upon as enduring a foundation as those of surrounding counties; and, to this end, no expense or pains has been spared to render it worthy the patronage of its citizens. A number of experienced writers upon local history have had the work in charge from its inception to its close; and, upon completion of their labor, before any portion of the manuscript was sent to the press, the whole was submitted to committees of citizens for revision, thus insuring correctness and adding materially to the value of the book.

The labors of all engaged in this enterprise have been cheered by the cordial assistance and good-will of many friends; so many, indeed, that, to attempt to name them, would, in this connection, be impracticable; to all of whom, grateful acknowledgments are tendered. The press of each of the three counties is entitled to special mention for their help and encouragements so generously tendered.

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JUNE, 1884.

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Certificates of Committees.

We the undersigned, committee appointed for the purpose of examining and correcting the manuscript of the History of Kossuth County, written and compiled by the Union Publishing Company, of Springfield, Illinois, do hereby certify that the said manuscript was submitted to us, and that we made all the changes and additions that we, in our judgment, deemed necessary, and as so corrected, we approve the same.

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HISTORY OF IOWA.

CHAPTER I.

THE traveler, in wending his way across the fair State of Iowa, with its evidences of civilization upon every hand; its magnificent churches with spires pointing heavenward; its school-houses almost upon every hill; palatial residences evincing wealth and refinement, cannot realize that, less than a half century ago, this "beautiful land" was the home only of the red man, who roamed at will over the fair and fertile prairies, hunting in the woods and fishing in its streams. The change would seem too great for him to realize. But it is indeed true. These churches, these school-houses, these palatial residences, these railroads, these telegraph and telephone wires, all have been erected or placed here within the space of a half century.

Before the advent of the Red Men, who were found in possession by the Europeans, who inhabited this country, is a subject yet unsolved, and is shrouded in mystery. That there were human beings of a distinct race from the red men of later days, is generally conceded, but scientists fail as yet to agree as to their nature and origin. That this continent is co-existent with the world of the ancients cannot be questioned. Every investigation instituted under the auspices of modern civilization confirms this fact. It is thought by many that the first inhabitants came from Asia, by way of Behring's Strait, and in large numbers. Magnificent cities and monuments were raised at the bidding of tribal leaders, and populous settlements centered with thriving villages sprang up everywhere in manifestation of the progress of the people. For the last four hundred years the colonizing Caucasian has trodden on the ruins of a civilization whose greatness he could only surmise. Among these ruins are pyramids similar to those which have rendered Egypt famous. The pyramid of Chalula is square, each side of its base being 1,335 feet, and its height 172 feet. Another pyramid north of Vera Cruz is formed of large blocks of highly polished porphyry, and bears upon its front hiero-

glyphic inscriptions and curious sculpture. It is 82 feet square, and a flight of 57 steps conducts to its summit, which is 65 feet high. The ruins of Palenque are said to extend 20 miles along the ridge of a mountain, and the remains of an Aztec city, near the banks of the Gila, are spread over more than a square league. The principal feature of the Aztec civilization which has come down to us was its religion, which we are told was of a dark and gloomy character. Each new god created by their priesthood, instead of arousing new life in the people, brought death to thousands; and their grotesque idols exposed to drown the senses of the beholders in fear, wrought wretchedness rather than spiritual happiness. In fact, fear was the great animating principal, the motive power which sustained this terrible religion. Their altars were sprinkled with blood drawn from their own bodies in large quantities, and on them thousands of human victims were sacrificed in honor of the demons whom they worshipped. The head and heart of every captive taken in war were offered up as a sacrifice to the god of battles, while the victorious legions feasted on the remaining portions of the bodies. It is said that during the ceremonies attendant on the consecration of two of their temples, the number of prisoners offered up in sacrifice was 12,210, while they themselves contributed large numbers of voluntary victims to the terrible belief.

The race known as the Mound-Builders next attracts the attention of the ethnologists. Throughout the Mississippi Valley, including many portions of Iowa, are found mounds and walls of earth or stone, which can only have a human origin. These mounds vary in size from a few feet to hundreds of feet in diameter. In them are often found stone axes, pestles, arrow-heads, spear-points, pieces of flint, and other articles. Pottery of various designs is very common in them, and from the material of which they are made geologists have attempted to assign their age.

Some have thought that the Mound-Builders were a race quite distinct from the modern Indians, and that they were in an advanced state of civilization. The best authorities now agree that while the comparatively civilized people called the Aztecs built the cities whose ruins are occasionally found, the Mound-Builders were the immediate ancestors of the Indians De Soto first saw, and little different from the Indians of to-day.

The origin of the Red Men, or American Indians, is a subject which interests as well as instructs. It is a favorite topic with the ethnologist, even as it is one of deep concern to the ordinary reader. A review of two works lately published on the origin of the Indians, treats the matter in a peculiarly reasonable light. It says:

"Recently a German writer has put forward one theory on the subject, and an English writer has put forward another and directly opposite theory. The difference in opinion concerning our aboriginals among authors who have made a profound study of races, is at once curious and interesting. Blumenbach treats them in his classifications as a distinct variety of the human family; but, in the three-fold division of Dr. Latham, they are ranked among the Mongolidæ. Other writers on races

regard them as a branch of the great Mongolian family, which at a distant period found its way from Asia to this continent, and remained here for centuries separate from the rest of mankind, passing, meanwhile, through divers phases of barbarism and civilization. Morton, our eminent ethnologist, and his followers, Nott and Gliddon, claim for our native Red Men an origin as distinct as the flora and fauna of this continent. Prichard, whose views are apt to differ from Morton's, finds reason to believe, on comparing the American tribes together, that they must have formed a separate department of nations from the earliest period of the world. The era of their existence as a distinct and isolated people must probably be dated back to the time which separated into nations the inhabitants of the Old World, and gave to each its individuality and primitive language. Dr. Robert Brown, the latest authority, attributes, in his 'Races of Mankind,' an Asiatic origin to our aboriginals. He says that the Western Indians not only personally resemble their nearest neighbors —the Northeastern Asiatics—but they resemble them in language and tradition. The Esquimaux on the American and the Tchuktcis on the Asiatic side understand one another perfectly. Modern anthropologists, indeed, are disposed to think that Japan, the Kuriles, and neighboring regions, may be regarded as the original home of the greater part of the native American race. It is also admitted by them that between the tribes scattered from the Arctic sea to Cape Horn there is more uniformity of physical feature than is seen in any other quarter of the globe. The weight of evidence and authority is altogether in favor of the opinion that our so-called Indians are a branch of the Mongolian family, and all additional researches strengthen the opinion. The tribes of both North and South America are unquestionably homogeneous, and, in all likelihood, had their origin in Asia, though they have been altered and modified by thousands of years of total separation from the present stock."

If the conclusions arrived at by the reviewer is correct, how can one account for the vast difference in manner and form between the Red Man as he is now known, or even as he appeared to Columbus and his successors in the field of discovery, and the comparatively civilized inhabitants of Mexico, as seen in 1521 by Cortez, and of Peru, as witnessed by Pizarro in 1532? The subject is worthy of investigation.

In the year 1541, Ferdinand DeSoto, a Spaniard, discovered the Mississippi river, at the mouth of the Washita. He, however, penetrated no further north than the 35th parallel of latitude, his death terminating the expedition. It was thus left for a later discoverer to first view the "beautiful land."

In a grand council of Indians on the shores of Lake Superior, they told the Frenchmen glowing stories of the "great river" and the countries near it. Marquette, a Jesuit father, became inspired with the idea of discovering this noble river. He was delayed in this great undertaking, however, and spent the interval in studying the language and habits of the Illinois Indians, among whom he expected to travel. In 1673 he completed his preparations for the journey, in which he was to be accompanied by Joliet, an agent of

the French Government. The Indians, who had gathered in large numbers to witness his departure, tried to dissuade him from the undertaking, representing that the Indians of the Mississippi Valley were cruel and blood-thirsty, and would resent the intrusion of strangers upon their domain. The great river itself, they said, was the abode of terrible monsters, who could swallow both canoes and men. But Marquette was not diverted from his purpose by these reports, and set out on his adventurous trip May 13; he reached, first, an Indian village where once had been a mission, and where he was treated hospitably; thence, with the aid of two Miami guides, he proceeded to the Wisconsin, down which he sailed to the great Mississippi, which had so long been anxiously looked for; floating down its unknown waters, the explorer discovered, on the 25th of June, traces of Indians on the west bank of the river, and landed a little above the river now known as the Des Moines. For the first time Europeans trod the soil of Iowa. Marquette remained here a short time, becoming acquainted with the Indians, and then proceeded on his explorations. He descended the Mississippi to the Illinois, by which and Lake Michigan he returned to French settlements.

Nine years later, in 1682, La Salle descended the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico, and, in the name of the king of France, took formal posession of all the immense region watered by the great river and its tributaries from its source to its mouth, and named it Louisiana, in honor of his master, Louis XIV. The river he called "Colbert," in honor of the French Minister, and at its mouth erected a column and a cross bearing the inscription, in French:

"LOUIS THE GREAT, KING OF FRANCE AND NAVARRE, REIGNING APRIL 9, 1682."

France then claimed by right of discovery and occupancy the whole valley of the Mississippi and its tributaries, including Texas. Spain at the same time laid claim to all the region about the Gulf of Mexico, and thus these two great nations were brought into collision. But the country was actually held and occupied by the native Indians, especially the great Miami Confederacy, the Miamis proper (anciently the Twightwees) being the eastern and most powerful tribe.

Spain having failed to make any settlement in the newly-discovered country, it was left for France to occupy the land, and that government, soon after the discovery of the mouth of the Mississippi by La Salle, in 1682, began to encourage the policy of establishing a line of trading posts and missionary stations, extending through the west from Canada to Louisiana.

In 1762, France, in a time of extreme weakness, ceded all the territory west of the Mississippi, including what is now Iowa, to Spain, which power retained possession until October 1, 1800, when it retroceded it to France. This latter power ceded it to the United States in 1803, for the sum of $15,000,000.

On assuming control, the United States organized all that region west of the Mississippi and north of the Territory of Orleans as the District of Louisiana. In 1805 the District of Louisiana was organized into the Territory of Louisiana.

This Territory was subsequently divided, and now forms seven great States—Louisiana, Missouri, Arkansas, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska.

CHAPTER II.

INDIANS AND INDIAN WARS.

For more than one hundred years after Marquette and Joliet trod the virgin soil of Iowa, and admired its fertile plains, not a single settlement had been made or attempted, nor even a trading post established. The whole country remained in the undisputed possession of the native tribes, who often poured out their life blood in obstinate contest for supremacy. That this State, so aptly styled "The Beautiful Land," had been the theatre of numerous fierce and bloody struggles between the rival nations for possession of the favored region long before its settlement by civilized man, there is no room for doubt. In these savage wars the weaker party, whether aggressive or defensive, was either exterminated or driven from its ancient hunting grounds.

When Marquette visited this country in 1673, the Illini were a very powerful people, occupying a large portion of the State; but when the country was again visited by the whites, not a remnant of that once powerful tribe remained on the west side of the Mississippi, and Iowa was principally in the possession of the Sacs and Foxes, a warlike tribe which, originally two distinct nations, residing in New York and on the waters of the St. Lawrence, had gradually fought their way westward, and united, probably after the Foxes had been driven out of the Fox River country in 1846, and crossed the Mississippi. The death of Pontiac, a famous Sac chieftain, was made the pretext for war against the Illini, and a fierce and bloody struggle ensued, which continued until the Illini were nearly destroyed, and their hunting grounds possessed by their victorious foes. The Iowas also occupied a portion of the State, for a time, in common with the Sacs, but they, too, were nearly destroyed by the Sacs and Foxes, and in "The Beautiful Land" these natives met their equally warlike foes, the northern Sioux, with whom they maintained a constant warfare for the possession of the country for many years.

In 1803, when Louisiana was purchased by the United States, the Sacs, Foxes and Iowas possessed the entire State of Iowa, and the two former tribes, also, occupied most of Illinois.

The Sacs had four principal villages, where most of them resided. Their largest and most important town—if an Indian village may be called such—and from which emanated most of the obstacles encountered by the Government in the extinguishment of Indian titles to land in this region, was on Rock river, near Rock Island; another was on the east bank of the Mississippi, near the mouth of Henderson river; the third was at the head of the Des Moines Rapids, near the present site of Montrose; and the fourth was near the mouth of the upper Iowa.

The Foxes had three principal villages. One was on the west side of the Mississippi, six miles above the rapids of Rock river; another was about twelve miles from the river, in the rear of the Dubuque lead mines; and the third was on Turkey river.

The Iowas, at one time identified with the Sacs of Rock river, had withdrawn from them and become a separate tribe. Their principal village was on the Des Moines river, in Van Buren county, on the site where Iowaville now stands. Here the last great battle between the Sacs and Foxes and the Iowas was fought, in which Black Hawk, then a young man, commanded one division of the attacking forces. The following account of the battle has been given:

"Contrary to long established custom of Indian attack, this battle was commenced in the day-time, the attending circumstances justifying this departure from the well-settled usages of Indian warfare The battle-field was a level river bottom, about four miles in length, and two miles wide near the middle, narrowing to a point at either end. The main area of this bottom rises perhaps twenty feet above the river, leaving a narrow strip of low bottom along the shore, covered with trees that belted the prairie on the river side with a thick forest, and the immediate bank of the river was fringed with a dense growth of willow. Near the lower end of this prairie, near the river bank, was situated the Iowa village. About two miles above it and near the middle of the prairie is a mound, covered at the time with a tuft of small trees and underbrush growing on its summit. In the rear of this little elevation or mound lay a belt of wet prairie, covered, at that time, with a dense growth of rank, coarse grass. Bordering this wet prairie on the north, the country rises abruptly into elevated broken river bluffs, covered with a heavy forest for many miles in extent, and in places thickly clustered with undergrowth, affording convenient shelter for the stealthy approach of the foe.

"Through this forest the Sac and Fox war party made their way in the night, and secreted themselves in the tall grass spoken of above, intending to remain in ambush during the day and make such observations as this near proximity to their intended victims might afford, to aid them in their contemplated attack on the town during the following night. From this situation their spies could take a full survey of the village, and watch every movement of the inhabitants, by which means they were soon convinced that the Iowas had no suspicion of their presence.

"At the foot of the mound above mentioned the Iowas had their race course, where they diverted themselves with the

excitement of horse-racing, and schooled their young warriors in cavalry evolutions. In these exercises mock battles were fought, and the Indian tactics of attack and defense carefully inculcated, by which means a skill in horsemanship was acquired that is rarely excelled. Unfortunately for them this day was selected for their equestrian sports, and, wholly unconscious of the proximity of their foes, the warriors repaired to the race-ground, leaving most of their arms in the village, and their old men, women and children unprotected.

"Pash-a-po-po, who was chief in command of the Sacs and Foxes, perceived at once the advantage this state of things afforded for a complete surprise of his now doomed victims, and ordered Black Hawk to file off with his young warriors through the tall grass and gain the cover of the timber along the river bank, and with the utmost speed reach the village and commence the battle, while he remained with his division in the ambush to make a simultaneous assault on the unarmed men whose attention was engrossed with the excitement of the races. The plan was skillfully laid and most dexterously executed. Black Hawk with his forces reached the village undiscovered, and made a furious onslaught upon the defenseless inhabitants by firing one general volley into their midst, and completing the slaughter with the tomahawk and scalping-knife, aided by the devouring flames with which they enveloped the village as soon as the fire-brand could be spread from lodge to lodge.

"On the instant of the report of fire-arms at the village, the forces under Pash-a-po-po leaped from their couchant position in the grass, and sprang, tiger-like, upon the unarmed Iowas in the midst of their racing sports. The first impulse of the latter naturally led them to make the utmost speed toward their arms in the village, and protect, if possible, their wives and children from the attack of their merciless assailants. The distance from the place of attack on the prairie was two miles, and a great number fell in their flight by the bullets and tomahawks of their enemies, who pressed them closely with a running fire the whole way, and the survivors only reached their town in time to witness the horrors of its destruction. Their whole village was in flames, and the dearest objects of their lives lay in slaughtered heaps amidst the devouring element, and the agonizing groans of the dying, mingled with the exulting shouts of the victorious foe, filled their hearts with maddening despair. Their wives and children who had been spared the general massacre were prisoners, and together with their arms in the hands of their victors; and all that could now be done was to draw off their shattered and defenseless forces, and save as many lives as possible by a retreat across the Des Moines river, which they effected in the best possible manner, and took a position among the Soap Creek hills."

Previous to the settlement of their village on Rock river, the Sacs and Foxes had a fierce conflict with the Winnebagos, subdued them and took possession of their lands. At one time this village contained upward of 60 lodges, and was among the largest Indian villages on the continent. The number of Sacs and Foxes in 1825 was estimated by the Secretary of War to

be 4,600. Their village was situated in the immediate vicinity of the upper rapids of the Mississippi, where the flourishing towns of Rock Island and Davenport are now situated. The extensive prairies dotted over with groves, the beautiful scenery, the picturesque bluffs along the river banks, the rich and fertile soil producing large crops of corn, squash and other vegetables with little labor, the abundance of wild fruit, game, fish, and almost everything calculated to make it a delightful spot for an Indian village, which was found there, had made this place a favorite home of the Sacs, and secured for it the strong attachment and veneration of the whole nation.

The Sioux located their hunting grounds north of the Sacs and Foxes. They were a fierce and warlike nation, who often disputed possessions with their rivals in savage and bloody warfare. The possessions of these tribes were mostly located in Minnesota, but extended over a portion of Northern and Western Iowa to the Missouri river. Their descent from the north upon the hunting grounds of Iowa frequently brought them into collision with the Sacs and Foxes, and after many a conflict and bloody struggle, a boundary line was established between them by the Government of the United States, in a treaty held at Prairie du Chien in 1825. Instead of settling the difficulties, this caused them to quarrel all the more, in consequence of alleged trespasses upon each other's side of the line. So bitter and unre'enting became these contests, that, in 1830, the Government purchased of the respective tribes of the Sacs and Foxes, and the Sioux, a strip of land twenty miles wide on both sides of the line, thus throwing them forty miles apart by creating a "neutral ground," and commanded them to cease their hostilities. They were, however, allowed to fish and hunt on the ground unmolested, provided they did not interfere with each other on United States territory.

Soon after the acquisition of Louisiana, the United States Government adopted measures for the exploration of the new Territory, having in view the conciliation of the numerous tribes of Indians by whom it was possessed, and also the selection of proper sites for the establishment of military posts and trading stations. The Army of the West, Gen. Wilkinson commanding, had its headquarters at St. Louis. From this post Captains Lewis and Clarke, with a sufficient force, were detailed to explore the unknown sources of the Missouri, and Lieut. Zebulon M. Pike to ascend to the head waters of the Mississippi. Lieut. Pike, with one sergeant, two corporals and seventeen privates, left the military camp, near St. Louis, in a keel boat, with four months' rations, August 9th, 1805. On the 20th of the same month the expedition arrived within the present limits of Iowa, at the foot of the Des Moines Rapids, where Pike met William Ewing, who had just been appointed Indian Agent at this point, a French interpreter, four chiefs, fifteen Sacs and Fox warriors. At the head of the rapids, where Montrose is now situated, Pike held a council with the Indians, in which he addressed them substantially as follows:

"Your great father, the President of the United States, wishes to be more intimately

acquainted with the situation and wants of the different nations of Red people in our newly acquired Territory of Louisiana, and has ordered the General to send a number of his warriors in different directions to take them by the hand and make such inquiries as might afford the satisfaction required."

At the close of the council he presented the Red Men with some knives, tobacco and whisky. On the 23d of August he arrived at what is supposed, from his description, to be the site of the present city of Burlington, which he selected as the location of a military post. He describes the place as "being on a hill, about forty miles above the River de Moyne Rapids, on the west side of the river, in latitude about 40 deg. 21 min. north. The channel of the river runs on that shore. The hill in front is about 60 feet perpendicular, and nearly level at the top. About 400 yards in the rear is a small prairie, fit for gardening, and immediately under the hill is a limestone spring, sufficient for the consumption of a whole regiment." In addition to this description, which corresponds to Burlington, the spot is laid down on his map at a bend in the river a short distance below the mouth of the Henderson, which pours its waters into the Mississippi from Illinois. The fort was built at Fort Madison, but from the distance, latitude, description and map furnished by Pike, it could not have been the place selected by him, while all the circumstances corroborate the opinion that the place he selected was the spot where Burlington is now located, called by the early voyagers on the Mississippi "Flint Hills." In company with one of his men, Pike went on shore on a hunting expedition, and following a stream which they supposed to be a part of the Mississippi, they were led away from their course. Owing to the intense heat and tall grass, his two favorite dogs, which he had taken with him, became exhausted, and he left them on the prairie, supposing that they would follow him as soon as they should get rested, and went on to overtake his boat. After reaching the river he waited some time for his canine friends, but they did not come, and as he deemed it inexpedient to detain the boat longer, two of his men volunteered to go in pursuit of them, and he continued on his way up the river, expecting that the two men would soon overtake him They lost their way, however, and for six days were without food, except a few morsels gathered from the stream, and might have perished had they not accidentally met a trader from St. Louis, who induced two Indians to take them up the river, and they overtook the boat at Dubuque. At the latter place Pike was cordially received by Julien Dubuque, a Frenchman, who held a mining claim under a grant from Spain. He had an old field piece, and fired a salute in honor of the advent of the first American who had visited that part of the Territory. He was not, however, disposed to publish the wealth of his mines, and the young and evidently inquisitive officer obtained but little information from him.

Upon leaving this place, Pike pursued his way up the river, but as he passed beyond the limits of the present State of Iowa, a detailed history of his explorations does not properly belong to this volume. It is sufficient to say that, on the site of Fort Snelling, Minnesota, he held a

council with the Sioux, Sept. 23, and obtained from them a grant of 100,000 acres of land. Jan. 8, 1806, he arrived at a trading post belonging to the Northwest Company, on Lake De Sable, in latitude 47°. This company at that time carried on their immense operations from Hudson's Bay to the St. Lawrence; up that river, on both sides along the great lakes, to the head of Lake Superior, thence to the sources of the Red River of the North, and west to the Rocky Mountains, embracing within the scope of their operations what was subsequently the State of Iowa. After successfully accomplishing his mission and performing a valuable service to the whole Northwest, Pike returned to St. Louis, arriving there April 30, 1806.

Before the Territory of Iowa could be open to settlement by the whites, it was necessary that the Indian title should be extinguished and the original owners removed. The Territory had been purchased by the United States, but was still occupied by the Indians, who claimed title to the soil by right of possession. In order to accomplish this purpose, large sums of money were expended, besides the frontier being disturbed by Indian wars, terminated repeatedly by treaty, only to be renewed by some act of oppression on the part of the whites, or some violation of treaty stipulation.

When the United States assumed control of the country, by virtue of the Louisiana purchase, nearly the whole State was in possession of the Sacs and Foxes, a powerful and warlike nation, who were not disposed to submit without a struggle to what they considered the encroachment of the pale faces. Among the most noted chiefs, and one whose restlessness and hatred of the Americans occasioned more trouble to the Government than any other of his tribe, was Black Hawk, who was born at the Sac Village, on Rock river, in 1767. He was simply the chief of his own band of Sac warriors; but by his energy and ambition he became the leading spirit of the united nation of Sacs and Foxes, and one of the prominent figures in the history of the country from 1804 till his death.

In early manhood he attained distinction as a fighting chief, having led campaigns against the Osages and other neighboring tribes. About the beginning of the present century he began to appear prominent in affairs on the Mississippi. His life was a marvel. He is said by some to have been the victim of a narrow prejudice and bitter ill-will against the Americans.

Upon the cession of Spain to France, in 1801, it did not give up possession of the country, but retained it, and by the authority of France transferred it to the United States in 1804. At that time Black Hawk and his band were in St. Louis, and were invited to be present and witness the transfer; but he refused the invitation, and it is but just to say that this refusal was caused probably more from regret that the Indians were to be transferred from the jurisdiction of the Spanish authorities than from any special hatred toward the Americans. In his life he says: "I found many sad and gloomy faces because the United States were about to take possession of the town and country. Soon after the Americans came I took my band and went to take leave of my Spanish

father. The Americans came to see him also. Seeing them approach, we passed out of one door as they entered another, and immediately started in our canoes for our village on Rock river, not liking the change any better than our friends appeared to at St. Louis. On arriving at our village, we gave the news that strange people had arrived at St. Louis, and that we should never see our Spanish father again. The information made all our people sorry."

November 3, 1804, a treaty was concluded between William Henry Harrison, then Governor of Indiana Territory, on behalf of the United States, and five chiefs of the Sac and Fox nation, by which the latter, in consideration of $2,234 worth of goods then delivered, and a yearly annuity of $1,000 to be paid in goods at just cost, ceded to the United States all that land on the east side of the Mississippi, extending from a point opposite the Jefferson, in Missouri, to the Wisconsin river, embracing an area of over 51,000,000 of acres. To this treaty Black Hawk always objected, and always refused to consider it binding upon his people. He asserted that the chiefs or braves who made it had no authority to relinquish the title of the nation to any of the lands they held or occupied, and, moreover, that they had been sent to St. Louis on quite a different errand, namely: to get one of their people released, who had been imprisoned at St. Louis for killing a white man.

In 1805 Lieutenant Pike came up the river for the purpose of holding friendly councils with the Indians and selecting sites for forts within the territory recently acquired from France by the United States. Lieut. Pike seems to have been the first American whom Black Hawk ever met or had a personal interview with, and he seemed very much prepossessed in his favor. He gives the following account of his visit to Rock Island: "A boat came up the river with a young American chief and a small party of soldiers. We heard of them soon after we passed Salt river. Some of our young braves watched them every day to see what sort of people he had on board. The boat at length arrived at Rock river, and the young chief came on shore with his interpreter, made a speech and gave us some presents We in turn presented him with meat and such other provisions as we had to spare. We were well pleased with the young chief; he gave us good advice, and said our American father would treat us well."

Fort Edwards was erected soon after Pike's expedition, at what is now Warsaw, Illinois, also Fort Madison, on the site of the present town of that name, the latter being the first fort erected in Iowa. These movements occasioned great uneasiness among the Indians. When work was commenced on Fort Edwards, a delegation from their nation, headed by some of their chiefs, went down to see what the Americans were doing, and had an interview with the commander, after which they returned home and were apparently satisfied. In like manner, when Fort Madison was being erected, they sent down another delegation from a council of the nation held at Rock river. According to Black Hawk's account, the American chief told them that he was building a house for a trader, who was coming to sell them goods cheap, and that the soldiers were coming

to keep him company—a statement which Black Hawk says they distrusted at the time, believing that the fort was an encroachment upon their rights, and designed to aid it getting their lands away from them. It is claimed, by good authority, that the building of Fort Madison was a violation of the treaty of 1804. By the 11th article of that treaty, the United States had a right to build a fort near the mouth of the Wisconsin river, and by article 6 they had bound themselves "that if any citizen of the United States or any other white persons should form a settlement upon their lands, such intruders should forthwith be removed." Probably the authorities of the United States did not regard the establishment of military posts as coming properly within the meaning of the term "settlement" as used in the treaty. At all events, they erected Fort Madison within the territory reserved to the Indians, who became very indignant.

Very soon after the fort was built, a party led by Black Hawk attempted its destruction. They sent spies to watch the movements of the garrison, who ascertained that the soldiers were in the habit of marching out of the fort every morning and evening for parade, and the plan of the party was to conceal themselves near the fort, and attack and surprise them when they were outside. On the morning of the proposed day of the attack, five soldiers came out and were fired upon by the Indians, two of them being killed. The Indians were too hasty in their movement, for the parade had not commenced. However, they kept up the attack several days, attempting the old Fox strategy of setting fire to the fort with blazing arrows; but finding their efforts unavailing, they soon gave up and returned to Rock river.

In 1812, when war was declared between this country and Great Britain, Black Hawk and his band allied themselves with the British, partly because he was dazzled by their specious promises, but more probably because they were deceived by the Americans. Black Hawk himself declared that they were forced into war by being deceived. He narrates the circumstances as follows: "Several of the head men and chiefs of the Sacs and Foxes were called upon to go to Washington to see their Great Father. On their return they related what had been said and done. They said the Great Father wished them, in the event of a war taking place with England, not to interfere on either side, but to remain neutral. He did not want our help, but wished us to hunt and support our families, and live in peace. He said that British traders would not be permitted to come on the Mississippi to furnish us with goods, but that we should be supplied with an American trader. Our chiefs then told him that the British traders always gave them credit in the fall for guns, powder and goods, to enable us to hunt and clothe our families. He repeated that the traders at Fort Madison would have plenty of goods; that we should go there in the fall and he would supply us on credit, as the British traders had done." Black Hawk seems to have accepted the proposition, and he and his people were very much pleased. Acting in good faith, they fitted out for their winter's hunt, and went to Fort Madison in high spirits to receive from the trader their outfit of supplies; but after waiting some time, they were told by the trader

that he would not trust them. In vain they pleaded the promise of their Great Father at Washington; the trader was inexorable. Disappointed and crest fallen, the Indians turned sadly to their own village. Says Black Hawk: "Few of us slept that night. All was gloom and discontent. In the morning a canoe was seen ascending the river; it soon arrived bearing an express, who brought intelligence that a British trader had landed at Rock Island with two boats filled with goods, and requested us to come up immediately, because he had good news for us, and a variety of presents. The express presented us with tobacco, pipes and wampum. The news ran through our camp like fire on a prairie. Our lodges were soon taken down and all started for Rock Island. Here ended all our hopes of remaining at peace, having been forced into the war by being deceived." He joined the British, who flattered him, and styled him "Gen. Black Hawk," decked him with medals, excited his jealousy against the Americans, and armed his band; but he met with defeat and disappointment, and soon abandoned the service and came home.

There was a portion of the Sacs and Foxes, whom Black Hawk, with all his skill and cunning, could not lead into hostilities to the United States. With Keokuk ("The Watchful Fox") at their head, they were disposed to abide by the treaty of 1804, and to cultivate friendly relations with the American people. So, when Black Hawk and his band joined the fortunes of Great Britain, the rest of the nation remained neutral, and, for protection, organized with Keokuk for their chief. Thus, the nation was divided into the "War and Peace party." Black Hawk says he was informed, after he had gone to the war, that the nation, which had been reduced to so small a body of fighting men, were unable to defend themselves in case the Americans should attack them, and, having all the old men, women and children belonging to the warriors who had joined the British, on their hands to provide for, a council was held, and it was agreed that Quash-qua-me (The Lance) and other chiefs, together with the old men, women and children, and such others as chose to accompany them, should go to St. Louis and place themselves under the American Chief stationed there. Accordingly they went down, and were received as the "friendly band" of Sacs and Foxes, and were provided for and sent up the Missouri river.

On Black Hawk's return from the British army, he says Keokuk was introduced to him as the war chief of the braves then in the village. He inquired how he had become chief; and was informed that their spies had seen a large armed force going toward Peoria, and fears were entertained of an attack upon the village; whereupon a council was held, which concluded to leave the village, and cross over to the other side of the Mississippi. Keokuk had been standing at the door of the lodge when the council was held, not being allowed to enter on account of never having killed an enemy, where he remained until Wa-co-me came out. Keokuk asked permission to speak to the council, which Wa-co-me obtained for him. He then addressed the chiefs. He remonstrated against the desertion of their village, their own homes, and the

graves of their fathers, and offered to defend the village.

The council consented that he should be their war chief. He marshaled his braves, sent out spies, and advanced on the leading trail to Peoria, but returned without seeing the enemy. The Americans did not disturb the village, and all were satisfied with the appointment of Keokuk. Like Black Hawk, he was a descendant of the Sac branch of the nation, and was born on Rock river in 1780. He was of a pacific disposition, but possessed the elements of true courage, and could fight when occasion required with cool judgment and heroic energy. In his first battle he encountered and killed a Sioux, which placed him in the rank of warriors, and he was honored with a public feast by his tribe in commemoration of the event.

In person, Keokuk was tall and of portly bearing. In his public speeches he displayed a commanding attitude and graceful gestures. He has been described as an orator, entitled to rank with the most gifted of his race. He spoke rapidly, but his enunciation was clear, distinct and forcible; he culled his figures from the stores of nature, and based his arguments on skillful logic. Unfortunately for his reputation as an orator among white people, he was never able to obtain an interpreter who could claim even a slight acquaintance with philosophy. With one exception only, his interpreters were unacquainted with the elements of their mother tongue. Of this serious hindrance to his fame he was well aware, and retained Frank Labershure, who had received a rudimental education in the French and English languages, until the latter broke down by dissipation and died. Keokuk was thus compelled to submit his speeches for translation to uneducated men, whose range of thought fell far below the flights of a gifted mind, and the fine imagery drawn from nature was beyond their power of reproduction.

Keokuk had sufficient knowledge of the English language to make him sensible of this bad rendering of his thoughts, and often a feeling of mortification at the bungling efforts was depicted on his countenance while speaking. The proper place to form a correct estimate of his ability as an orator was in the Indian council, where he addressed himself exclusively to those who understood his language, and witnessed the electrical effect of his eloquence upon his council. He seems to have possessed a more sober judgment, and to have had a more intelligent view of the great strength and resources of the United States, than his noted and restless cotemporary, Black Hawk. He knew from the first that the reckless war which Black Hawk and his band had determined to carry on could result in nothing but disaster and defeat, and he used every argument against it. The large number of warriors whom he had dissuaded from following Black Hawk became, however, greatly excited with the war spirit after Stillman's defeat, and but for the signal tact displayed by Keokuk on that occasion, would have forced him to submit to their wishes in joining the rest of the warriors in the field. A war dance was held, and Keokuk took part in it, seeming to be moved with the current of the rising storm. When the dance was over, he called the council together to pre-

pare for war. He made a speech, in which he admitted the justice of their complaints against the Americans. To seek redress was a noble aspiration of their nature. The blood of their brethren had been shed by the white man, and the spirits of their braves, slain in battle, called loudly for vengeance.

"I am your chief," said he, "and it is my duty to lead you to battle, if after fully considering the matter you are determined to go; but before you decide to take this important step, it is wise to inquire into the chances of success."

He then portrayed to them the great power of the United States, against whom they would have to contend, and thought their chances of success was utterly hopeless. "But," said he, "if you do determine to go upon the warpath, I will agree to lead you on one condition—that before we go we kill our old men and our wives and children, to save them from a lingering death of starvation, and that every one of us determine to leave our homes on the other side of the Mississippi." This was a strong but truthful picture of the prospect before them, and was presented in such a forcible light as to cool their ardor and cause them to abandon their rash undertaking. From this time there was no serious trouble with the Indians until the Black Hawk war.

The treaty of 1804, between the United States and the chiefs of the Sac and Fox nations was never acknowledged by Black Hawk, and, in 1831, he established himself with a chosen band of warriors upon the disputed territory, ordering the whites to leave the country at once. The settlers complaining, Governor Reynolds, of Illinois, dispatched General Gaines with a company of regulars and 1,500 volunteers to the scene of action. Taking the Indians by surprise, the troops burnt their village, and forced them to conclude a treaty, by which they ceded all their lands east of the Mississippi, and agreed to remain on the west side of the river.

Necessity forced the proud spirit of Black Hawk into submission, which made him more than ever determined to be avenged upon his enemies. Having rallied around him the warlike braves of the Sac and Fox nations, he recrossed the Mississippi in the spring of 1832. Upon hearing of the invasion, Governor Reynolds hastily collected a body of 1,800 volunteers, placing them under command of Brig.-Gen. Samuel Whiteside.

The army marched to the Mississippi, and, having reduced to ashes the Indian village known as "Prophet's Town," proceeded several miles up Rock river, to Dixon, to join the regular forces under Gen. Atkinson. They formed, at Dixon, two companies of volunteers, who, sighing for glory, were dispatched to reconnoiter the enemy. They advanced, under command of Major Stillman, to a creek afterwards called "Stillman's run," and, while encamping there, saw a party of mounted Indians at a distance of a mile. Several of Stillman's party mounted their horses and charged the Indians, killing three of them; but, attacked by the main body, under Black Hawk, they were routed, and, by their precipitate flight, spread such a panic through the camp that the whole company ran off to Dixon as fast as their legs could carry them. On their arrival it was found that there had been eleven killed. The

party came straggling into camp all night long, four or five at a time, each squad positive that all who were left behind were massacred.

It is said that a big, tall Kentuckian, with a loud voice, who was a Colonel of the militia, upon his arrival in camp gave to Gen. Whiteside and the wondering multitude the following glowing and bombastic account of the battle:

"Sirs," said he, "our detachment was encamped among some scattering timber on the north side of Old Man's creek, with the prairie from the north gently sloping down to our encampment. It was just after twilight, in the gloaming of the evening, when we discovered Black Hawk's army coming down upon us in solid column; they displayed in the form of a crescent upon the brow of the prairie, and such accuracy and precision of military movements were never witnessed by man; they were equal to the best troops of Wellington in Spain. I have said that the Indians came down in solid columns, and displayed in the form of a crescent; and, what was most wonderful, there were large squares of cavalry resting upon the points of the curve, which squares were supported again by other columns fifteen deep, extending back through the woods and over a swamp three-quarters of a mile, which again rested on the main body of Black Hawk's army, bivouacked upon the banks of the Kishwakee. It was a terrible and a glorious sight to see the tawny warriors as they rode along our flanks attempting to outflank us, with the glittering moonbeams glistening from their polished blades and burning spears. It was a sight well calculated to strike consternation in the stoutest and boldest heart; and, accordingly, our men soon began to break, in small squads, for tall timber.

"In a very little time the rout became general, the Indians were soon upon our flanks, and threatened the destruction of our entire detachment. About this time Maj. Stillman, Col. Stephenson, Maj. Perkins, Capt. Adams, Mr. Hackelton and myself, with some others, threw ourselves into the rear to rally the fugitives and protect the retreat. But in a short time all my companions fell bravely fighting hand-to-hand with the savage enemy, and I alone was left upon the field of battle About this time I discovered not far to the left a corps of horsemen, which seemed to be in tolerable order. I immediately deployed to the left, when, leaning down and placing my body in a recumbent posture upon the mane of my horse, so as to bring the heads of the horsemen between my eye and the horizon, I discovered, by the light of the moon, that they were gentlemen who did not wear hats, by which token I knew they were no friends of mine. I therefore made a retrograde movement, and recovered my position, where I remained some time, in thinking what further I could do for my country, when a random ball came whistling by my ear, and plainly whispered to me, 'Stranger, you have no further business here.' Upon hearing this, I followed the example of my companions-in-arms, and broke for tall timber, and the way I ran was not a little."

For a long time afterward Maj. Stillman and his men were subjects of ridicule and merriment, which was as undeserving as their expedition was disastrous. Stillman's defeat spread consternation through-

out the State and nation. The number of Indians was greatly exaggerated, and the name of Black Hawk carried with it associations of great military talent, savage cunning and cruelty.

A regiment sent to spy out the country between Galena and Rock Island, was surprised by a party of seventy Indians, and was on the point of being thrown into disorder, when Gen. Whiteside, then serving as a private, shouted out that he would shoot the first man who turned his back on the enemy. Order being restored, the battle began. At its very outset Gen. Whiteside shot the leader of the Indians, who thereupon commenced a hasty retreat.

In June, 1832, Black Hawk, with a band of one hundred and fifty warriors, attacked the Apple River Fort, near Galena, defended by twenty-five men. This fort, a mere palisade of logs, was erected to afford protection to the miners. For fifteen consecutive hours the garrison had to sustain the assault of the savage enemy; but, knowing very well that no quarter would be given them, they fought with such fury and desperation that the Indians, after losing many of their warriors, were compelled to retreat.

Another party of eleven Indians murdered two men near Fort Hamilton. They were afterward overtaken by a company of twenty men, and every one of them killed.

A new regiment, under the command of Gen. Atkinson, assembled on the banks of the Illinois, in the latter part of June. Major Dement, with a small party, was sent out to reconnoiter the movements of a large body of Indians, whose endeavors to surround him made it advisable for him to retire. Upon hearing of this engagement, Gen Atkinson sent a detachment to intercept the Indians, while he with the main body of his army, moved north to meet the Indians under Black Hawk. They moved slowly and cautiously through the country, passed through Turtle Village, and marched up along Rock river. On their arrival news was brought of the discovery of the main trail of the Indians. Considerable search was made, but they were unable to discover any vestige of Indians, save two, who had shot two soldiers the day previous.

Hearing that Black Hawk was encamped on Rock River, at the Manitou village, they resolved at once to advance upon the enemy, but in the execution of their design they met with opposition from their officers and men. The officers of Gen. Henry handed to him a written protest; but he, a man equal to any emergency, ordered the officers to be arrested and escorted to Gen. Atkinson. Within a few minutes after the stern order was given, the officers all collected around the General's quarters, many of them with tears in their eyes, pledging themselves that if forgiven they would return to duty and never do the like again. The General rescinded the order, and they at once resumed duty.

THE BATTLE OF BAD-AXE.

Gen. Henry marched, on the 15th of July, in pursuit of the Indians, reaching Rock river after three days' journey, where he learned Black Hawk was encamped further up the river. On July 19 the troops were ordered to commence their march. After having made 50 miles, they

were overtaken by a terrible thunder storm, which lasted all night. Nothing cooled, however, in their courage and zeal, they marched again 50 miles the next day, encamping near the place where the Indians encamped the night before. Hurrying along as fast as they could, the infantry keeping up an equal pace with the mounted force, the troops, on the morning of the 21st, crossed the river connecting two of the four lakes, by which the Indians had been endeavoring to escape. They found, on their way, the ground strewn with kettles and articles of baggage, which, in the haste of retreat, the Indians were obliged to throw away. The troops, inspired with new ardor, advanced so rapidly that at noon they fell in with the rear guard of the Indians. Those who closely pursued them were saluted by a sudden fire of musketry from a body of Indians who had concealed themselves in the high grass of the prairie. A most desperate charge was made upon the Indians, who, unable to resist, retreated obliquely in order to outflank the volunteers on the right; but the latter charged the Indians in their ambush and expelled them from their thickets at the point of the bayonet, and dispersed them. Night set in and the battle ended, having cost the Indians sixty-eight of their bravest men, while the loss of the Illinoisans amounted to but one killed and eight wounded.

Soon after this battle, Gens. Atkinson and Henry joined their forces and pursued the Indians. Gen. Henry struck the main trail, left his horses behind, formed an advance guard of eight men, and marched forward upon their trail. When these eight men came within sight of the river, they were suddenly fired upon, and five of them killed, the remaining three maintaining their ground till Gen. Henry came up. Then the Indians, charged upon with the bayonet, fell back upon their main force; the battle now became general; the Indians fought with desperate valor, but were furiously assailed by the volunteers with their bayonets, cutting many of the Indians to pieces and driving the rest into the river. Those who escaped from being drowned found refuge on an island. On hearing the frequent discharge of musketry, indicating a general engagement, Gen. Atkinson abandoned the pursuit of the twenty Indians under Black Hawk himself, and hurried to the scene of action, where he arrived too late to take part in the battle. He immediately forded the river with his troops, the water reaching up to their necks, and landed on the island where the Indians had secreted themselves. The soldiers rushed upon the Indians, killed several of them, took the others prisoners, and chased the rest into the river, where they were either drowned or shot before reaching the opposite shore. Thus ended the battle, the Indians losing three hundred, besides fifty prisoners; the whites, but seventeen killed and twelve wounded.

Black Hawk, with his twenty braves, retreated up the Wisconsin river. The Winnebagos, desirous of securing the friendship of the whites, went in pursuit and captured and delivered them to Gen. Street, the United States Indian Agent. Among the prisoners were the son of Black Hawk and the prophet of the tribe. These, with Black Hawk, were taken to

Washington, D. C., and soon consigned as prisoners at Fortress Monroe.

At the interview Black Hawk had with the President, he closed his speech delivered on the occasion in the following words: "We did not expect to conquer the whites. They have too many houses, too many men. I took up the hatchet, for my part, to revenge injuries which my people could no longer endure. Had I borne them longer without striking, my people would have said: 'Black Hawk is a woman; he is too old to be a chief; he is no Sac.' These reflections caused me to raise the war-whoop. I say no more. It is known to you. Keokuk once was here; you took him by the hand, and when he wished to return to his home, you were willing. Black Hawk expects, like Keokuk, he shall be permitted to return, too."

By order of the President, Black Hawk and his companions, who were in confinement at Fortress Monroe, were set free on the 4th day of June, 1833.

After their release from prison they were conducted in charge of Major Garland, through some of the principal cities, that they might witness the power of the United States and learn their own inability to cope with them in war. Great multitudes flocked to see them wherever they were taken, and the attention paid them rendered their progress through the country a triumphal procession, instead of the transportation of prisoners by an officer. At Rock Island the prisoners were given their liberty amid great and impressive ceremony. In 1838 Black Hawk built him a dwelling near Des Moines, this State, and furnished it after the manner of the whites, and engaged in agricultural pursuits and hunting and fishing. Here, with his wife, to whom he was greatly attached, he passed the few remaining days of his life. To his credit, it may be said that Black Hawk remained true to his wife, and served her with a devotion uncommon among Indians, living with her upward of forty years.

At all times when Black Hawk visited the whites he was received with marked attention. He was an honored guest at the old settlers' reunion in Lee county, Illinois, at some of their meetings, and received marked tokens of esteem. In September, 1838, while on his way to Rock Island to receive his annuity from the Government, he contracted a severe cold, which resulted in a severe attack of bilious fever, and terminated his life Oct. 3. After his death he was dressed in the uniform presented to him by the President while in Washington. He was buried in a grave six feet in depth, situated upon a beautiful eminence. The body was placed in the middle of the grave, in a sitting position upon a seat constructed for the purpose. On his left side the cane given him by Henry Clay was placed upright, with his right hand resting upon it. His remains were afterwards stolen and carried away, but they were recovered by the Governor of Iowa, and placed in the museum of the Historical Society at Burlington, where they were finally destroyed by fire.

CHAPTER III.

INDIAN TREATIES.

As has already been stated, all Iowa was in actual possession of the Indians when purchased by the United States Government, and for purposes of settlement by the whites, could only be obtained by forcible ejectment or re-purchase from those inhabiting the country. This was effected in a series of treaties and purchases, of which a synopsis is given:

The territory known as the "Black Hawk Purchase," although not the first portion of Iowa ceded to the United States by the Sacs and Foxes, was the first opened to actual settlement by the tide of emigration which flowed across the Mississippi as soon as the Indian title was extinguished. The treaty which provided for this cession was made at a council held on the west bank of the Mississippi, where now stands the thriving city of Davenport, on ground now occupied by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R. Co, Sept. 21, 1832. This was just after the "Black Hawk War," and the defeated savages had retired from east of the Mississippi. At the council the Government was represented by Gen. Winfield Scott and Gov. Reynolds, of Illinois. Keokuk, Pashapaho and some thirty other chiefs and warriors were present. By this treaty the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States a strip of land on the eastern border of Iowa, fifty miles wide, from the northern boundary of Missouri to the mouth of the Upper Iowa river, containing about 6,000,000 acres. The western line of the purchase was parallel with the Mississippi. In consideration of this cession, the United States Government stipulated to pay annually to the confederated tribes, for thirty consecutive years, $20,000 in specie, and to pay the debts of the Indians at Rock Island, which had been accumulating for seventeen years, and amounted to $50,000, due to Davenport & Farnham, Indian traders. The Government also generously donated to the Sac and Fox women and children whose husbands and fathers had fallen in the Black Hawk War, 35 beef cattle, 12 bushels of salt, 30 barrels of pork, 50 barrels of flour, and 6,000 bushels of corn.

The treaty was ratified February 13, 1833, and took effect on the 1st of June following, when the Indians quietly removed from the ceded territory, and this fertile and beautiful region was opened to white settlers.

By terms of the treaty, out of the Black Hawk purchase was reserved for the Sacs and Foxes 400 square miles of land, situated on the Iowa River, and including within its limits Keokuk village, on the right bank of that river. This tract was known as Keokuk's reserve, and was occupied by the Indians until 1836, when, by

a treaty made in September between them and Gov. Dodge, of Wisconsin Territory, it was ceded to the United States. The council was held on the banks of the Mississippi, above Davenport, and was the largest assemblage of the kind ever held by the Sacs and Foxes to treat for the sale of lands. About one thousand of their chiefs and braves were present, and Keokuk was the leading spirit of the occasion, and their principal speaker.

By the terms of this treaty, the Sacs and Foxes were removed to another reservation on the Des Moines river, where an agency was established at what is now the town of Agency City. The Government also gave out of the Black Hawk purchase to Antoine LeClare, interpreter, in fee simple, one section of land opposite Rock Island, and another at the head of the first rapids above the island on the Iowa side. This was the first land title granted by the United States to an individual in Iowa.

Gen. Joseph M. Street established an agency among the Sacs and Foxes very soon after the removal of the latter to their new reservation. He was transferred from the agency of the Winnebagos for this purpose. A farm was selected, upon which the necessary buildings were erected, including a comfortable farm house for the agent and his family, at the expense of the Indian fund. A salaried agent was employed to superintend the farm and dispose of the crops. Two mills were erected—one on Soap creek, and the other on Sugar creek. The latter was soon swept away by a flood, but the former remained and did good service for many years.

Connected with the agency were Joseph Smart and John Goodell, interpreters. The latter was interpreter for Hard Fishes' band. Three of the Indian chiefs—Keokuk, Wapello and Appanoose—had each a large field improved, the two former on the right bank of the Des Moines, back from the river, in what is now "Keokuk's Prairie," and the latter on the present site of the city of Ottumwa. Among the traders connected with their agency were the Messrs. Ewing, from Ohio, and Phelps & Co, from Illinois, and also J. P. Eddy, who established his post at what is now the site of Eddyville. The Indians at this agency became idle and listless in the absence of their natural and wonted excitements, and many of them plunged into dissipation. Keokuk himself became dissipated in the latter years of his life, and it has been reported that he died of delirium tremens after his removal with his tribe to Kansas. On May, 1843, most of the Indians were removed up the Des Moines river, above the temporary line of Red Rock, having ceded the remnant of their lands in Iowa to the United States, Sept. 21, 1837, and Oct. 11, 1842. By the terms of the latter treaty, they held possession of the "New Purchase" till the autumn of 1845, when most of them were removed to their reservation in Kansas, the balance being removed in 1846.

Before any permanent settlement was made in the Territory of Iowa, white adventurers, trappers and traders, many of whom were scattered along the Mississippi and its tributaries, as agents and employes of the American Fur Company, intermarried with the females of the Sac and Fox Indians, producing a race of half-breeds, whose number was never definitely ascertained. There were some respectable and

excellent people among them, children of some refinement and education. For instance: Dr. Muir, a gentleman educated at Edinburg, Scotland, a Surgeon in the United States Army, stationed at a military post located on the present site of Warsaw, married an Indian woman, and reared his family of three daughters in the city of Keokuk. Other examples might be cited, but they are probably exceptions to the general rule, and the race is now nearly or quite extinct in Iowa.

August 4, 1824, a treaty was made between the United States and the Sacs and Foxes, by which that portion of Lee county was reserved to the half-breeds of those tribes, and which was afterward known as the "half-breed tract." This reservation is the triangular piece of land containing about 119,000 acres, lying between the Mississippi and the Des Moines rivers. It is bounded on the north by the prolongation of the northern line of Missouri. This line was intended to be a straight one, running due east, which would have caused it to strike the Mississippi river at or below Montrose; but the surveyor who run it took no notice of the change in the variation of the needle, as he proceeded eastward, and, in consequence, the line he run was bent, deviating more and more to the northward of a direct line as he approached the Mississippi river, so that it struck that river at the lower edge of the town of Fort Madison. "This erroneous line," says Judge Mason, "has been acquiesced in as well in fixing the northern limit of the half-breed tract as in determining the northern boundary line of the State of Missouri." The line thus run included in the reservation a portion of the lower part of the city of Fort Madison, and all of the present townships of Van Buren, Charleston, Jefferson, Des Moines, Montrose and Jackson.

Under the treaty of 1824, the half-breeds had the right to occupy the soil, but could not convey it, the reversion being reserved to the United States. But January 30th, 1843, by act of Congress, this reversionary right was relinquished, and the half-breeds acquired the lan ls in fee simple. This no sooner done than a horde of speculators rushed in to buy land of the half-breed owners, and, in many instances, a gun, blanket, a pony or a few quarts of whisky was sufficient for the purchase of large estates. There was a deal of sharp practice on both sides. Indians would often claim ownership of land by virtue of being half-breeds, and had no difficulty in proving their mixed blood by the Indians, and they would cheat the speculators by selling land to which they had no rightful title. On the other hand, speculators often claimed land in which they had no ownership. It was diamond cut diamond, until at last things became badly mixed. There were no authorized surveys, and no boun dary lines to claim, and, as a natural result, numerous conflicts and quarrels ensued.

January 16, 1838, Edward Johnstone, Thomas S. Wilson and David Brigham were appointed commissioners by the Wisconsin Legislature, clothed with power to settle their difficulties, and to decide upon the validity of claims, or sell them for the benefit of the real owners. The act provided that these commissioners should be paid six dollars a day each. The commission entered upon its duties, and continued until the next session of the Legislature,

when the act creating it was repealed, invalidating all that had been done, and depriving the commissioners of their pay. The repealing act, however, authorized the commissioners to commence action against the owners of the half-breed tract, to receive pay for their services in the District of Lee county. Two judgements were obtained, and on execution the whole tract was sold to Hugh T. Reid, the sheriff executing the deed. Mr. Reid sold portions of it to various parties; but his own title was questioned, and he became involved in litigation. Decisions in favor of Reid and those holding under him were made by both District and Supreme Courts; but in December, 1850, these decisions were finally reversed by the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of Joseph Webster, plaintiff in error, vs. Hugh T. Reid, and judgement titles failed.

About nine years before the judgement titles were finally abrogated as above, another class of titles were brought into competition with them, and, in the conflict between the two, the final decision was obtained. These were the titles based on the "decree of partition" issued by the United States District Court for the Territory of Iowa, May 8, 1841, and certified to by the clerk on the 2d day of June of the same year. Edward Johnstone and Hugh T. Reid, then law partners at Fort Madison, filed the petition for the decree in behalf of the St. Louis claimants of half-breed lands. Francis S. Key, author of the Star-Spangled Banner, who was then attorney for the New York Land Company, which held heavy interests in these lands, took a leading part in the measure, and drew up the documents in which it was presented to the court. Judge Charles Mason, of Burlington, presided. The plan of partition divided the the tract into 101 shares, and arranged that each claimant should draw his proportion by lot, and should abide the result, whatever it might be. The arrangement was entered into, the lots drawn, and the plat of the same filed in the Recorder's office, October 6, 1841. Upon this basis the titles to the land in the Half-Breed Tract are now held.

We subjoin a synopsis of the different treaties made with the Indians of Iowa:

1. *Treaty with the Sioux.*—Made July 15, 1815; ratified December 16, 1815. This treaty was made at Portage des Sioux of Minnesota and Upper Iowa, and the United States, by William Clark and Ninian Edwards, Commissioners, and was merely a treatise of peace and friendship on the part of these Indians toward the United States at the close of the war of 1812.

2. *Treaty with the Sacs.*—A similar treaty of peace was made at Portage des Sioux, between the United States and the Sacs, by William Clark, Ninian Edwards and Auguste Choteau, on the 13th of September, 1815, and ratified at the same date as the above. In this the treaty of 1804 was re-affirmed, and the Sacs here represented promised for themselves and their bands to keep entirely separate from the Sacs of Rock river, who, under Black Hawk, had joined the British in the war just then closed.

3. *Treaty with the Foxes.*—A separate treaty of peace was made with the Foxes at Portage des Sioux, by the same commissioners, on the 14th of September, 1815, and ratified the same as the above, wherein

the Foxes re-affirmed the treaty of St. Louis, of November 3d, 1804, and agreed to deliver up all their prisoners to the officer in command at Fort Clark, now Peoria, Illinois.

4. *Treaty with the Iowas.*—A treaty of peace and mutual good-will was made between the United States and the Iowa tribe of Indians, at Portage des Sioux, by the same commissioners as above, on the 16th of September, 1815, at the close of the war with Great Britain, and ratified at the same date as the others.

5. *Treaty with the Sacs of Rock River.*—Made at St. Louis, on the 13th of May, 1816, between the United States and the Sacs of Rock river, by the Commissioners, William Clark, Ninian Edwards and Auguste Choteau, and ratified Dec. 30, 1816. In this treaty that of 1804 was re-established and enforced by the chiefs and head men of the Sacs of Rock river, and Black Hawk himself attached to it his signature, or, as he said, "touched the goose-quill."

6. *Treaty of* 1824.—On the 4th of August, 1824, a treaty was made between the United States and the Sacs and Foxes, in the city of Washington, by William Clark, Commissioner, wherein the Sac and Fox nations relinquished their title to all lands in Missouri, and that portion of the south-east corner of Iowa known as the "half-breed tract" was set off and reserved for the use of the half breeds of the Sacs and Foxes, they holding title in the same manner as Indians. Ratified Jan. 18, 1825.

7. *Treaty of August* 19, 1825.—At this date a treaty was made by William Clark and Lewis Cass, at Prairie du Chien, between the United States and the Chippewas, Sacs and Foxes, Menominees, Winnebagos, and a portion of the Ottawas and Pottawatomies. In this treaty, in order make peace between the contending tribes as to the limits of their respective hunting grounds in Iowa, it was agreed that the United States Government should run a boundary line between the Sioux, on the north, and the Sacs and Foxes on the south, as follows:

Commencing at the mouth of the Upper Iowa river, on the west bank of the Mississippi, and ascending said Iowa river to its west fork; thence up the fork to its source; thence crossing the fork of Red Cedar river in a direct line to the lower fork of the Calumet river, and down that fork to its junction with the Missouri river.

8. *Treaty of* 1830.—On the 15th of July, 1830, the confederate tribes of the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States a strip of country lying south of the above line, twenty miles in width, and extending along the line aforesaid from the Mississippi to the Des Moines river. The Sioux also, whose possessions were north of the line, ceded to the Government, in the same treaty, a strip on the north side of the boundary. Thus the United States, at the ratification of this treaty, February 24, 1831, came into possession of a portion of Iowa forty miles wide, extending along the Clarke and Cass line of 1825, from the Mississippi to the Des Moines river. This territory was then known as the "Neutral Ground," and the tribes on either side of the line were allowed to fish and hunt on it unmolested until it was made a Winnebago reservation, and the Winnebagos were removed to it in 1841.

9. *Treaty with the Sacs and Foxes and other tribes.*—At the same time of the above treaty respecting the "Neutral Ground" (July 15, 1830), the Sacs and Foxes, Western Sioux, Omahas, Iowas and Missouris ceded to the United States a portion of the western slope of Iowa, the boundaries of which were defined as follows: Beginning at the upper fork of the Des Moines river, and passing the sources of the Little Sioux and Floyd rivers, to the bank of the first creek that falls into the Big Sioux, or Calumet, on the east side; thence down said creek and the Calumet river to the Missouri river; thence down said Missouri river to the Missouri State line above the Kansas; thence along said line to the northwest corner of said State; thence to the high lands between the waters falling into the Missouri and Des Moines, passing to said high lands along the dividing ridge between the forks of the Grand river; thence along said high lands or ridge separating the waters of the Missouri from those of the Des Moines, to a point opposite the source of the Boyer river, and thence in a direct line to the upper fork of the Des Moines, the place of beginning

It was understood that the lands ceded and relinquished by this treaty were to be assigned and allotted, under the direction of the President of the United States, to the tribes then living thereon, or to such other tribes as the President might locate thereon for hunting and other purposes. In consideration of three tracts of land ceded in this treaty, the United States agreed to pay to the Sacs $3,000; to the Foxes, $3,000; to the Sioux, $2,000; to the Yankton and Santee bands of Sioux, $3,000; to the Omahas, $1,500; and to the Ottoes and Missouris, $2,500—to be paid annually for ten successive years. In addition to these annuities, the Government agreed to furnish some of the tribes with blacksmiths and agricultural implements to the amount of $200, at the expense of the United States, and to set apart $3,000 annually for the education of the children of these tribes. It does not appear that any fort was erected in this territory prior to the erection of Fort Atkinson on the Neutral Ground in 1840-'41.

This treaty was made by William Clark, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and Col. Willoughby Morgan, of the United States First Infantry, and came into effect by proclamation, February 24, 1831.

10. *Treaty with the Winnebagos.*—Made at Fort Armstrong, Rock Island, September 15th, 1832, by General Winfield Scott and Hon. John Reynolds, Governor of Illinois. In this treaty the Winnebagos ceded to the United States all their land lying on the east side of the Mississippi, and in part consideration therefor the United States granted to the Winnebagos, to be held as other Indian lands are held, that portion of Iowa known as the Neutral Grounds. The exchange of the two tracts of country was to take place on or before the 1st day of June, 1833. In addition to the Neutral Grounds, it was stipulated that the United States should give the Winnebagos, beginning in September, 1833, and continuing for twenty-seven successive years, $10,000 in specie, and establish a school among them with a farm and garden, and provide other facilities for the education of their children, not to exceed in cost $3,000 a year, and to con-

tinue the same twenty-seven successive years. Six agriculturists, twelve yoke of oxen, and plows and other farming tools were to be supplied by the Government.

11. *Treaty of* 1832 *with the Sacs and Foxes.*—Already mentioned as the Black Hawk purchase.

12. *Treaty of* 1836 *with the Sacs and Foxes.*—Ceding Keokuk's reserve to the United States, for which the Government stipulated to pay $30,000, and an annuity of $10,000 for ten successive years, together with other sums and debts of the Indians to various parties.

13. *Treaty of* 1837.—On the 21st of October, 1837, a treaty was made at the city of Washington, between Carey A. Harris, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the confederate tribes of Sacs and Foxes, ratified February 21, 1838, wherein another slice of the soil of Iowa was obtained, described in the treaty as follows:

"A tract of country containing 1,250,000 acres, lying west and adjoining the tract conveyed by them to the United States in the treaty of September 21, 1832. It is understood that the points of termination for the present cession shall be the northern and southern points of tract as fixed by the survey made under the authority of the United States, and that a line shall be drawn between them so as to intersect a line extended westwardly from the angle of said tract nearly opposite to Rock Island, as laid down in the above survey, so far as may be necessary to include the number of acres hereby ceded, which last mentioned line, it is estimated, will be about twenty-five miles."

This piece of land was about twenty-five miles in the middle, and ran off to a point at both ends, lying directly back to the Black Hawk purchase, and of the same length.

14. *Treaty of Relinquishment.*—At the same date as the above treaty, in the city of Washington, Carey A. Harris, Commissioner, the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States all their right and interest in the country lying south of the boundary line between the Sacs, Foxes and Sioux, as described in the treaty of August 19, 1825, and between the Missouri and Mississippi rivers, the United States paying for the same $160,000. The Indians also gave up all claims and interests under the treaties previously made with them, for the satisfaction of which no appropriations had been made.

15. *Treaty of* 1842.—The last treaty was made with the Sacs and Foxes October 11, 1842; ratified March 23, 1843. It was made at the Sac and Fox agency (Agency City), by John Chambers, Commissioner on behalf of the United States. In this treaty the Sac and Fox Indians ceded to the United States all their lands west of the Mississippi to which they had any claim or title By the terms of this treaty they were to be removed from the country at the expiration of three years, and all who remained after that were to move at their own expense. Part of them were removed to Kansas in the fall of 1845, and the rest the spring following.

CHAPTER IV.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The first permanent settlement made by whites within the limits of Iowa, was by Julien Dubuque, in 1788, when, with a small party of miners, he settled on the site of the city that now bears his name, where he lived until his death, in 1810. What was known as the Girard settlement, in Clayton county, was made by some parties prior to the commencement of the present century. It consisted of three cabins, in 1805. Louis Honori settled on the site of the present town of Montrose, probably in 1799, and resided there until 1805, when his property passed into other hands. Indian traders had established themselves at various points at an early date. Mr. Johnson, an agent of the American Fur Company, had a trading post below Burlington, where he carried on traffic with the Indians sometime before the United States purchased Louisiana. In 1820, LeMoliese, a French trader, had a station at what is now Sandusky, six miles above Keokuk, in Lee county. The same year, a cabin was built where the city of Keokuk now stands, by Dr. Samuel C. Muir, a surgeon in the United States Army. His marriage and subsequent life were very romantic. While stationed at a military post on the Upper Mississippi, the post was visited by a beautiful Indian maiden—whose native name, unfortunately, has not been preserved—who, in her dreams, had seen a white brave unmoor his canoe, paddle it across the river, and come directly to her lodge. She felt assured, according to the superstitious belief of her race, that in her dreams she had seen her future husband, and had come to the fort to find him. Meeting Dr. Muir, she instantly recognized him as the hero of her dream, which, with childlike innocence and simplicity, she related to him. Her dream was indeed prophetic. Charmed with Sophia's beauty, innocence and devotion, the doctor honorably married her; but after awhile the sneers and gibes of his brother officers—less honorable than he, perhaps—made him feel ashamed of his dark-skinned wife, and when his regiment was ordered down the river to Bellefontaine, it is said he embraced the opportunity to rid himself of her, never expecting to see her again, and little dreaming that she would have the courage to follow him. But, with her infant child, this intrepid wife and mother started alone in her canoe, and after many days of weary labor and a lonely journey of 900 miles, she at last reached him. She afterward remarked, when speaking of this toilsome journey down the river in search of her husband: "When I got there I was all perished away—so thin!" The doctor, touched by such unexampled devotion, took her to his heart, and ever after, until his death, treated her with marked respect. She always

presided at his table with grace and dignity, but never abandoned her native style of dress. In 1819-'20 he was stationed at Fort Edward, now Warsaw, but the senseless ridicule of some of his brother officers on account of his Indian wife induced him to resign his commission. He then built a cabin, as above stated, where Keokuk is now situated, and made a claim to some land. This claim he leased to Otis Reynolds and John Culver, of St. Louis, and went to La Pointe (afterward Galena), where he practiced his profession for ten years, when he returned to Keokuk. His Indian wife bore to him four children—Louise, James, Mary and Sophia. Dr. Muir died suddenly of cholera, in 1832, but left his property in such a condition that it was soon wasted in vexatious litigation, and his brave and faithful wife, left friendless and penniless, became discouraged, and, with her two younger children, disappeared. It is said she returned to her people, on the Upper Missouri.

The gentleman who had leased Dr. Muir's claim at Keokuk, subsequently employed as their agent Moses Stillwell, who arrived with his family in 1828, and took possession. His brothers-in-law, Amos and Valencourt Van Ansdal, came with him and settled near. Mr. Stillwell's daughter Margaret (afterward Mrs. Ford), was born in 1831 at the foot of the rapids, called by the Indians Puckashetuck. She was probably the first white American child born in Iowa.

In 1829 Dr. Isaac Gallaud made a settlement on the Lower Rapids, at what is now Nashville. The same year James S. Langworthy, who had been engaged in lead mining at Galena since 1824, resolved to visit the Dubuque mines. The lead mines in the Dubuque region were an object of great interest to the miners about Galena, for they were known to be rich in lead ore. To explore these mines, and to obtain permission to work them was therefore eminently desirable. Crossing the Mississippi at a point now known as Dunleith, in a canoe, and swimming his horse by his side, he landed on the spot known as the Jones Street Levee. Before him was spread out a beautiful prairie, on which the city of Dubuque now stands. Two miles south, at the mouth of Catfish creek, was a village of Sacs and Foxes. Thither Mr. Langworthy proceeded, and was well received by the natives. He endeavored to obtain permission from them to mine in their hills; but this they refused. He, however, succeeded in gaining the confidence of the chief to such an extent as to be allowed to travel in the interior for three weeks, and explore the country. He employed two young Indians as guides, and traversed in different directions the whole region lying between the Maquoketa and Turkey rivers. He returned to the village, secured the good will of the Indians, and, returning to Galena, formed plans for future operations, to be executed as soon as the circumstances would permit. In the following year, with his brother, Lucius H., and others, having obtained the consent of the Indians, Mr. Langworthy crossed the Mississippi and commenced mining in the vicinity around Dubuque.

Although these lands had been purchased from France, they were not in the actual posession of the United States. The Indian titles had not been ex-

tinguished, and these adventurous persons were beyond the limits of any State or Territorial government. The first settlers were therefore obliged to be their own law-makers, and to agree to such regulations as the exegencies of the case demanded. The first act resembling civil legislation in Iowa was done by the miners at this point, in June, 1830. They met on the bank of the river, by the side of an old cottonwood drift log, at what is now the Jones Street Leevee, Dubuque, and elected a committee, consisting of J. C. Langworthy, H. F. Lander, James McPhetres, Samuel Scales and E. M. Wren. This may be called the first Legislature in Iowa, the members of which gathered around that old cottonwood log, and agreed to and reported the following, written by Mr. Langworthy, on a half sheet of coarse, unruled paper, the old log being the writing desk:

"We, a committee, having been chosen to draft certain rules and regulations (laws), by which we, as miners, will be governed, and, having duly considered the subject, do unanimously agree that we will be governed by the regulations on the east side of the Mississippi river, with the following exceptions, to-wit:

Article I. That each and every man shall hold two hundred yards square of ground by working said ground one day in six."

"Article II. We further agree that there shall be chosen by the majority of the miners present, a person who shall hold this article, and who shall grant letters of arbitration on application having been made, and that said letters of arbitration shall be obligatory on the parties so applying."

The report was accepted by the miners present, who elected Dr. Jarote in accordance with article second. Here, then, we have, in 1830, a primitive Legislature elected by the people, the law drafted by it being submitted to the people for approval, and under it Dr. Jarote was elected first Governor. And the laws thus enacted were as promptly obeyed as any have been since.

After this, the miners, who had thus erected an independent government of their own on the west side of the Mississippi river, continued to work successfully for a long time, and the new settlement attracted considerable attention. But the west side of the Mississippi belonged to the Sac and Fox Indians, and the Government, in order to preserve peace on the frontier, as well as to protect the Indians in their rights under the treaty, ordered the settlers not only to stop mining, but to remove from the Indian Territory. They were simply intruders. The execution of this order was intrusted to Col. Zachary Taylor, then in command of the military post at Prairie du Chien, who, early in July, sent an officer to the miners to forbid settlement, and to command the miners to remove, within ten days, to the east side of the Mississippi, or they would be driven off by armed force. The miners, however, were reluctant about leaving the rich "leads" they had already discovered and opened, and were not disposed to obey the order to remove with any considerable degree of alacrity.

In due time Colonel Taylor dispatched a detachment of troops to enforce his order. The miners, anticipating their arrival, had, excepting three, recrossed the

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river, and from the east bank saw the troops land on the western shore. The three who had lingered a little too long were, however, permitted to make their escape unmolested. From this time a military force was stationed at Dubuque to prevent the settlers from returning, until June, 1832. The Indians returned, and were encouraged to operate the rich mines opened by the late white occupants.

In June, 1832, the troops were ordered to the east side of the Mississippi to assist in the annihilation of the very Indians whose rights they had been protecting on the west side. Immediately after the close of the Black Hawk war, and the negotiations of the treaty in September, 1832, by which the Sacs and Foxes ceded the tract known as the "Black Hawk Purchase," the settlers, supposing that now they had a right to re-enter the territory, returned and took possession of their claims, built cabins, erected furnaces and prepared large quantities of lead for market. But the prospects of the hardy and enterprising settlers and miners were again ruthlessly interferred with by the Government, on the ground that the treaty with the Indians would not go into force until June 1st, 1833, although they had withdrawn from the vicinity of the settlement. Col. Taylor was again ordered by the War Department to remove the miners, and, in January, 1833, troops were again sent from Prairie du Chien to Dubuque, for that purpose. This was a serious and perhaps unnecessary hardship imposed upon the miners. They were compelled to abandon their cabins and homes in mid-winter. This, too, was only out of respect for forms, for the purchase had been made, and the Indians had retired. After the lapse of fifty years, no very satisfactory reason for this rigorous action of the Government can be given. But the orders had been given, and there was no alternative but to obey. Many of the settlers re-crossed the river, and did not return; a few, however, removed to an island near the east bank of the river, built rude cabins of poles, in which to store their lead until spring, when they could float the fruits of their labors to St. Louis for sale, and where they could remain until the treaty went into force, when they could return. Among these were the Langworthy brothers, who had on hand about 300,000 pounds of lead.

No sooner had the miners left than Lieutenant Covington, who had been placed in command at Dubuque, by Colonel Taylor, ordered some of the cabins of the settlers to be torn down, and wagons and other property to be destroyed. This wanton and inexcusable action on the part of a subordinate, clothed with a little brief authority, was sternly rebuked by Col. Taylor, and Covington was superseded by Lieut. George Wilson, who pursued a just and friendly course with the pioneers, who were only waiting for the time when they could repossess their claims.

The treaty went formally into effect June, 1833; the troops were withdrawn, and the Langworthy brothers and a few others at once returned and resumed possession of their homes and claims. From this time must date the first permanent settlement of this portion of Iowa. Mr. John P. Sheldon was appointed superintendent of the mines, by the Government, and a system of permits to miners and licenses to smelters was adopted, similar to that

which had been in operation at Galena since 1825, under Lieut. Martin Thomas and Capt. Thomas C. Legate. Substantially the primitive law enacted by the miners assembled around that old cottonwood drift log in 1830, was adopted and enforced by the United States Government, except that miners were required to sell their mineral to licensed smelters, and the smelter was required to give bonds for the payment of six per cent. of all lead manufactured, to the Government.

The rule in the United States mines, on Fever river, in Illinois, had been, until 1830, that the miners must pay a ten per cent. tax. This tax upon the miners created much dissatisfaction among the miners on the west side, as it had on the east side of the Mississippi. They thought they had suffered hardships and privations enough in opening the way for civilization, without being subjected to the imposition of an odious Government tax upon their means of subsistence, when the Federal Government could better afford to aid than to extort from them. The measure soon became very unpopular. It was difficult to collect the taxes, and the whole system was abolished in about ten years.

About five hundred people arrived in the mining district in 1833, after the Indian title was fully extinguished, of whom one hundred and fifty were from Galena. In the same year Mr. Langworthy assisted in building the first school-house in Iowa, and thus was formed the nucleus of the populous and thriving city of Dubuque. Mr. Langworthy lived to see the naked prairie on which he first settled become the site of a city of 15,000 inhabitants; the small school-house which he aided in constructing replaced by three substantial edifices, wherein 2,000 children were being trained; churches erected in every part of the city, and railroads connecting the wilderness, which he first explored, with all the eastern world. He died suddenly, on the 13th of March, 1865, while on a trip over the Dubuque & Southern railroad, at Monticello, and the evening train brought the news of his death, and his remains.

Lucius H. Langworthy, his brother, was one of the most worthy, gifted and influential of the old settlers of this section of Iowa. He died greatly lamented by many friends, in June, 1865.

The name "Dubuque" was given to the settlement by the miners, at a meeting held in 1834.

Soon after the close of the Black Hawk war, in 1832, Zachariah Hawkins, Benjamin Jennings, Aaron White, Augustine Horton, Samuel Gooch, Daniel Thompson and Peter Williams made claims at Fort Madison. In 1833, Gen. John H Knapp and Col. Nathaniel Knapp purchased these claims, and, in the summer of 1835, they laid out the town of "Fort Madison," and lots were exposed for sale early in 1836. The town was subsequently re-surveyed and platted by the United States Government. The population rapidly increased, and in less than two years the beautiful location was covered by a flourishing town containing nearly 600 inhabitants, with a large proportion of enterprising merchants, mechanics and manufacturers.

In the fall of 1832, Simpson S. White erected a cabin on the site of Burlington, 79 miles below Rock Island. During the war, parties had looked longingly upon the "Flint Hills" from the opposite side of the

river, and White was soon followed by others. David Tothers made a claim on the prairie, about three miles back from the river, at a place since known as the farm of Judge Morgan. The following winter the settlers were driven off by the military from Rock Island, as intruders upon the rights of the Indians. White's cabin was burned by the soldiers. He returned to Illinois, where he remained during the winter, and, in the following summer, as soon as the Indian title was extinguished, returned and re-built his cabin. White was joined by his brother-in-law, Doolittle, and they laid out the town of Burlington in 1834, on a beautiful area of sloping eminences and gentle declivities, enclosed within a natural amphitheater formed by the surrounding hills, which were covered with luxuriant forests, and presented the most picturesque scenery. The same autumn witnessed the opening of the first dry goods stores, by Dr. W. R. Ross and Major Jeremiah Smith, each well supplied with Western merchandise. Such was the beginning of Burlington, which, in less than four years, became the seat of government for the territory of Wisconsin, and, in three years more, contained a population of 1,400 persons.

Immediately after the treaty with the Sacs and Foxes, in September, 1832, Col. George Davenport made the first claim on the site of the present thriving city of Davenport. As early as 1827, Col. Davenport had established a flat-boat ferry, which ran between the island and the main shore of Iowa, by which he carried on a trade with the Indians west of the Mississippi.

In 1833 Capt. Benjamin W. Clark moved from Illinois, and laid the foundation of the town of Buffalo, in Scott county, which was the first actual settlement within the limits of that county.

The first settlers of Davenport were Antoine LeClaire, Col. George Davenport, Major Thomas Smith, Major Wm. Gordon, Philip Hambough, Alex. W. McGregor, Levi S. Colton, Captain James May, and others.

A settlement was made in Clayton county in the spring of 1832, on Turkey river, by Robert Hatfield and Wm. W. Wayman. No further settlement was made in this part of the State until 1836.

The first settlers of Muscatine county were Benjamin Nye, John Vanater and G. W. Kasey, all of whom came in 1834. E. E. Fay, Wm. St. John, N. Fullington, H. Reece, Jona Pettibone, R. P. Lowe, Stephen Whicher, Abijah Whitney, J. E. Fletcher, W. D. Abernethy and Alexis Smith were also early settlers of Muscatine.

As early as 1824 a French trader named Hart had established a trading post, and built a cabin on the bluffs above the large spring now known as "Mynster Spring," within the limits of the present city of Council Bluffs, and had probably been there some time, as the post was known to the employes of the American Fur Company as "La Cote de Hart," or "Hart's Bluff."

In 1827 an agent of the American Fur Company, Francis Guitar, with others, encamped in the timber at the foot of the bluffs, about on the present location of Broadway, and afterward settled there. In 1839 a block house was built on the bluff in the east part of the city. The Pottawatomie Indians occupied this part of the State until 1846 7, when they re-

linquished the territory and removed to Kansas. Billy Caldwell was then principal chief. There were no white settlers in that part of the State except Indian traders, until the arrival of the Mormons under the lead of Brigham Young. These people, on their way westward, halted for the winter of 1846-7 on the west bank of the Missouri river, about five miles above Omaha, at a place now called Florence. Some of them had reached the eastern bank of the river the spring before, in season to plant a crop. In the spring of 1847 Young and a portion of the colony pursued their journey to Salt Lake, but a large portion of them returned to the Iowa side and settled mainly within the present limits of Pottawatomie county. The principal settlement of this strange community was at a place first called "Miller's Hollow," on Indian creek, and afterward named Kanesville, in honor of Col. Kane, of Pennsylvania, who visited them soon afterward. The Mormon settlement extended over the county and into neighboring counties, wherever timber and water furnished desirable locations. Orson Hyde, priest, lawyer and editor, was installed as President of the Quorum of Twelve, and all that part of the State remained under Mormon control for several years. In 1847 they raised a battalion, numbering 500 men, for the Mexican war. In 1848 Hyde started a paper, called the *Frontier Guardian*, at Kanesville.

In 1849, after many of the faithful had left to join Brigham Young, at Salt Lake, the Mormons in this section of Iowa numbered 6,552, and, in 1850, 7,828, but they were not all within the limits of Pottawatomie county. This county was organized in 1848, all the first officials being Mormons. In 1852 the order was promulgated that all the true believers should gather together at Salt Lake. Gentiles flocked in, and in a few years nearly all the first settlers were gone.

May 9, 1843, Capt. James Allen, with a small detachment of troops, on board the steamer "Ione," arrived at the present site of the capital of the State, DesMoines. This was the first steamer to ascend the DesMoines river to this point. The troops and stores were landed at what is now the foot of Court Avenue, DesMoines, and Capt. Allen returned in the steamer to Fort Sanford, to arrange for bringing up more soldiers and supplies. In due time they, too, arrived, and a fort was built near the mouth of Raccoon Fork, at its confluence with the DesMoines, and named Fort DesMoines. Soon after the arrival of the troops, a trading post was established on the east side of the river, by two noted Indian traders, named Ewing, from Ohio. Among the first settlers in this part of Iowa were Benjamin Bryant, J. B. Scott, James Drake (gunsmith), John Sturtevant, Robert Kinzie, Alexander Turner, Peter Newcomer, and others.

CHAPTER V.

TERRITORIAL AND STATE ORGANIZATIONS.

The immigration to Iowa after the Black Hawk purchase was so rapid and steady that some provision for civil government became necessary. Accordingly, in 1834, all the territory comprising the present States of Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota was made subject to the jurisdiction of Michigan Territory. Up to this time there had been no county or other organization in what is now the State of Iowa, although one or two justices of the peace had been appointed, and a postoffice was established at Dubuque in 1833. In September of 1834, therefore, the Territorial Legislature of Michigan created two counties on the west side of the Mississippi river—Dubuque and DesMoines—separated by a line drawn westward from the foot of Rock Island. These counties were partially organized. John King was appointed Chief Justice of Dubuque county, and Isaac Leffler (of Burlington) of DesMoines county. Two associate justices, in each county, were appointed by the Governor.

In October, 1835, Gen. George W. Jones, now a citizen of Dubuque, was elected a delegate to Congress. April 20, 1836, through the efforts of Gen. Jones, Congress passed a bill creating the Territory of Wisconsin, which went into operation July 4, of the same year. Iowa was then included in the Territory of Wisconsin, of which Gen. Henry Dodge was appointed Governor; John S. Horner, Secretary; Charles Dunn, Chief Justice; David Irwin and William C. Frazer, Associate Justices.

Sept. 9, 1836, Governor Dodge ordered a census of the new Territory to be taken. This census showed a population of 10,531, of which DesMoines county contained 6,257, and Dubuque 4,274. Under the apportionment, the two above named counties were entitled to six members of the Council and thirteen of the House of Representatives. The Governor issued his proclamation for an election to be held on the first Monday of October, 1836, on which day the following members of the first Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin were elected from the two counties in the Black Hawk purchase:

DUBUQUE—*Council:* John Fally, Thos. McKnight, Thos. McCraney. *House:* Loring Wheeler, Haldin Whelan, Peter Hill Engle, Patrick Quigly, Hosea F. Camp.

DESMOINES—*Council:* Jeremiah Smith, Jr., Joseph B. Teas, Arthur B. Ingram. *House:* Isaac Leffler, Thos. Blair, Warren L. Jenkins, John Box, George W. Teas, Eli Reynolds, David R. Chance.

The Legislature assembled at Belmont, in the present State of Wisconsin, October 25th, 1836, and organized by electing Henry Baird President of the Council, and Peter Hill Engle (of Dubuque) Speaker of the House.

At this session the county of DesMoines was divided into DesMoines, Lee, VanBuren, Henry, Muscatine and Cook. This last is now called Scott county. The first Legislature adjourned December 9th, 1836.

The second Legislature assembled at Burlington, November 9, 1837. It divided Dubuque into the counties of Dubuque, Clayton, Fayette, Delaware, Buchanan, Jackson, Jones, Linn, Benton, Clinton and Cedar, and adjourned January 20th, 1838.

A third session was held at Burlington, commencing June 1st, and ending June 12th, 1838. Most of the new counties were not organized until several years afterward.

The question of the organization of the Territory of Iowa now began to be agitated, and the desires of the people found expression in a convention held Nov. 1st, which memoralized Congress to organize a Territory west of the Mississippi, and to settle the boundary line between Wisconsin Territory and Missouri. The Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin, then in session at Burlington, joined in the petition. Gen. George W. Jones, of Dubuque, then residing at Linsinawa Mound, in what is now Wisconsin, was delegate to Congress from Wisconsin Territory, and labored so earnestly that the act was passed dividing the Territory of Wisconsin, and providing for the territorial government of Iowa. This was approved June 12, 1838, to take effect and be in force on and after July 3, 1838.

The new Territory embraced "all that part of the present Territory of Wisconsin west of the Mississippi river, and west of a line drawn due north from the headwaters or sources of the Mississippi to the Territorial line." The organic act provided for a Governor, whose term of office should be three years; and for a Secretary, Chief Justice, two Associate Justices, and Attorney and Marshal, who should serve four years, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The act also provided for the election, by the white male inhabitants, citizens of the United States, over 21 years of age, of a House of Representatives, consisting of 26 members, and a council, to consist of 13 members. It also appropriated $5,000 for a public library, and $20,000 for the erection of public buildings.

In accordance with this act, President Van Buren appointed ex-Governor Robert Lucas, of Ohio, to be the first Governer of the new Territory. Wm. B. Conway, of Pittsburg, was appointed Secretary of the Territory; Charles Mason, of Burlington, Chief Justice, and Thomas S. Wilson, of Dubuque, and Joseph Williams, of Pennsylvania, Associate Judges of the Supreme and District Courts; Mr. Van Allen, of New York, Attorney; Francis Gehon, of Dubuque, Marshal; Augustus C. Dodge, Register of the Land Office at Burlington, and Thos. McKnight, Receiver of the Land Office at Dubuque. Mr. Van Allen, the District Attorney, died at Rockingham soon after his appointment, and Col. Chas Weston was appointed to fill his vacancy. Mr. Conway, the Secretary, also died at Burlington during the second session of the Legislature, and James Clarke, editor of the *Gazette*, was appointed to succeed him.

Governor Lucas, immediately after his arrival, issued a proclamation for the election of members of the first Territorial Legislature, to be held on the 10th of Sep-

tember, dividing the Territory into election districts for that purpose, and appointing the 12th of November for the meeting of the Legislature to be elected at Burlington. The members were elected in accordance with this proclamation, and assembled at the appointed time and place. The following are their names :

Council—Jesse B. Brown, J. Keith, E. A. M. Swazey, Arthur Ingram, Robert Ralston, George Hepner, Jesse J. Payne, D. B. Hughes, James M. Clark, Charles Whittlesey, Jonathan W. Parker, Warner Lewis, Stephen Hempstead.

House—Wm. Patterson, Hawkins Taylor, Calvin J. Price, James Brierly, James Hall, Gideon S. Bailey, Samuel Parker, James W. Grimes, George Temple, Van B. Delashmutt, Thomas Blair, George H. Beeler, Wm. G. Coop, Wm. H. Wallace, Asbury B. Porter, John Frierson, Wm. L. Toole, Levi Thornton, S. C. Hastings, Robert G. Roberts, Laurel Summers, Jabez A. Burchard, Jr., Chauncey Swan, Andrew Bankson, Thomas Cox and Hardin Nowlin.

Although a large majority of both branches of the Legislature were Democrats, Gen. Jesse B. Brown (Whig), of Lee county, was elected President of the Council, and Hon. Wm. H. Wallace (Whig), of Henry county, Speaker of the House of Representatives—the former unanimously and the latter with but little opposition At that time national politics were little heeded by the people of the new Territory, but in 1840, during the Presidential campaign, party lines were strongly drawn.

At the same time with this Legislature, a Congressional delegate was also elected. Out of four candidates, William W. Chapman was elected.

The first session of the Iowa Territorial Legislature was a stormy and exciting one. By the organic law the Governor was clothed with almost unlimited veto power. Governor Lucus seemed disposed to make free use of it, and the independent Hawkeyes could not quietly submit to arbitrary and absolute rule, and the result was an unpleasant controversy between the executive and legislative departments; Congress, however, by act approved March 3d, 1839, amended the organic law by restricting the veto power of the Governor to the two-thirds rule, and took from him the power to appoint sheriffs and magistrates. Among the first important matters demanding attention was the location of the seat of government, and provision for the erection of public buildings, for which Congress had appropriated $20,000. Gov. Lucas, in his message, had recommended the appointment of commissioners with a view to selecting a central location. The extent of the future State of Iowa was not known or thought of. Only a strip of land fifty miles wide, bordering on the Mississippi river, was the Indian title extinguished, and a central location meant some central point in the Black Hawk Purchase.

The friends of a central location supported the Governor's suggestion. The Southern members were divided between Burlington and Mount Pleasant, but finally united on the latter as the proper location for the seat of government. The central and southern parties were very nearly equal, and, in consequence, much excitement prevailed. The central party at last triumphed, and, on January 21st, 1839, an act

was passed appointing Chauncey Swan, of Dubuque county, John Ronalds, of Louisa county, and Robert Ralston, of DesMoines county, Commissioners to select a site for a permanent seat of government within the limits of Johnson county.

The first settlement within the limits of Johnson county was made in 1837. The county was created by act of the Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin, approved Dec. 21, 1837, and organized by act passed at the special session at Burlington, in June, 1838, the organization to date from July 4, following. Napoleon, on the Iowa river, a few miles below the future Iowa City, was designated as the temporary county seat.

All things considered, the location of the capital in Johnson county was a wise act. The Territory was bounded on the north by the British possessions; east, by the Mississippi river to its source; thence by a line drawn due north to the northern boundary of the United States; south, by the State of Missouri, and west by the Missouri and White Earth rivers. But this immense territory was in undisputed possession of the Indians, except a strip on the Mississippi, known as the Black Hawk Purchase. Johnson county was, from north to south, in the geographical center of this purchase, and as near the east and west geographical center of the future State of Iowa as could then be made, as the boundary line between the lands of the United States and the Indians established by the treaty of Oct. 21, 1837, was immediately west of the county limits.

After selecting the site, the Commissioners were directed to lay out 640 acres into a town, to be called Iowa City, and to proceed to sell lots and erect public buildings thereon, Congress having granted a section of land to be selected by the Territory for this purpose. The Commissioners met at Napoleon, Johnson county, May 1, 1839, selected for a site section 10, in township 79 north, of range 6 west of the fifth principal meridian, and immediately surveyed it and laid off the town. The first sale of lots took place Aug. 16, 1839. The site selected for the public buildings was a little west of the center of the section, where a square of 10 acres, on the elevated grounds overlooking the river, was reserved for the purpose. The capitol is located in the center of this square. The second Territorial Legislature, which assembled in November, 1839, passed an act requiring the Commissioners to adopt such plan for the building that the aggregate cost, when complete, should not exceed $51,000, and if they had already adopted a plan involving a greater expenditure, they were directed to abandon it. Plans for the building were designed and drawn by Mr. John F. Rague, of Springfield, Ills., and July 4, 1840, the corner-stone of the edifice was laid with appropriate ceremonies. Samuel C. Trowbridge was marshal of the day, and Governor Lucas delivered the address on that occasion.

On July 13, 1840, Governor Lucas announced to the Legislature then assembled in special session, that on the 4th of that month he had visited Iowa City, and found the basement of the capitol nearly completed. A bill authorizing a loan of $20,000 for the building was passed January 15, 1841, the unsold lots of Iowa City being the security offered, but only $5,500 was obtained under the act.

Monday, December 6, 1841, the fourth Legislative Assembly met at the new capital, Iowa City, but the capitol building could not be used, and the Legislature occupied a temporary frame house, that had been erected for that purpose during the session of 1841-2. At this session, the Superintendent of Public Buildings (who, with the Territorial Agent, had superseded the Commissioners first appointed,) estimated the expense of completing the building at $33,330, and of completing rooms for the use of the Legislature at $15,600.

During the following year the Superintendent commenced obtaining stone from a new quarry about ten miles northeast of the city. This is now known as the "Old Capitol Quarry," and is thought to contain an immense quantity of excellent building stone. Here all the stone for completing the building was obtained, and it was so far completed that, on the 5th day of December, 1842, the Legislature assembled in the new Capitol. At this session the Superintendent estimated that it would cost $39,143 to finish the building. This was nearly $6,000 higher than the estimate of the previous year, notwithstanding a large sum had been expended in the meantime. This rather discouraging discrepancy was accounted for by the fact that the officers in charge of the work were constantly short of funds. Except the Congressional appropriation of $20,000, and the loan of $5,500 obtained from the Miners' Bank of Dubuque, all the funds for the prosecution of the work were derived from the sale of the city lots (which did not sell very rapidly), from certificates of indebtedness, and from scrip, based upon unsold lots, which was to be received in payment for such lots when they were sold. At one time the Superintendent made a requisition for bills of iron and glass, which could not be obtained nearer than St. Louis. To meet this, the agent sold some lots for a draft payable at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, for which he was compelled to pay 25 per cent. exchange. This draft amounted to $507, which that officer reported to be more than one-half the cash actually handled by him during the entire season, when the disbursements amounted to very nearly $24,000. With such uncertainty, it could not be expected that the estimate could be very accurate. With all these disadvantages, however, the work appears to have been prudently prosecuted, and as rapidly as circumstances would permit.

In 1841, John Chambers succeded Robert Lucas as Territorial Governor. The office was held by him until 1845, when it was filled by James Clarke.

The first Legislative Assembly laid the broad foundation of civil equality, on which has been constructed one of the most liberal governments in the Union. Its first act was to recognize the equality of woman with man, before the law, by providing that "no action commenced by a single woman, who marries during the pendency thereof, shall abate on account of such marriage." This principle has been adopted in all subsequent legislation in Iowa, and to-day woman has full and equal rights with man, excepting only the right of the ballot.

Religious toleration was also secured to all, personal liberty strictly guarded the rights and privileges of citizenship extended to all white persons, and the purity of elections secured by heavy penalties

against bribery and corruption. The judiciary power was vested in a Supreme Court, District Court, Probate Court and justices of the peace. Real estate was made divisible by will, and intestate property divided equitably among heirs. Murder was made punishable by death, and proportionate penalties fixed for lesser crimes. A system of free schools, open for every class of white citizens, was established. Provision was made for a system of roads and highways. Thus, under the Territorial organization, the country began to emerge from a savage wilderness, and take on the forms of civil government.

The Territorial Legislature held its eighth and last session at Iowa City, commencing December 1, 1845. James Clark was the same year appointed the successor of Governor Chambers, and was the third and last Territorial Governor. In 1843 the Territorial Legislature compiled and published a code of general statutes, making a volume of 800 pages, that continued in force until July, 1851.

THE MISSOURI WAR.

In defining the boundaries of the counties bordering on Missouri, the Iowa authorities had fixed a line which has since been established as the boundary between Iowa and Missouri. The constitution of Missouri defined her northern boundary to be the parallel of latitude which passes through the rapids of Des Moines river. The lower rapids of the Mississippi immediately above the mouth of the Des Moines river had always been known as the Des Moines Rapids, or the "rapids of the Des Moines river." The Missourians (evidently not well versed in history or geography), insisted on running the northern boundary line from the rapids in the Des Moines river, just below Keosauqua, thus taking from Iowa a strip of territory eight or ten miles wide. Assuming this as her northern boundary line, Missouri attempted to exercise jurisdiction over the disputed territory by assessing taxes, and sending her sheriffs to collect them by distraining the personal property of the settlers. The Iowans, however, were not disposed to submit, and the Missouri officials were arrested by the sheriffs of Davis and Van Buren counties and confined in jail. Governor Boggs, of Missouri, called out his milita to enforce the claim and sustain the officers of Missouri. Governor Lucas called out the militia of Iowa. About 1,200 men were enlisted, and 500 were actually armed and encamped in Van Buren county, ready to defend the integrity of the Territory. Subsequently, Gen. A. C. Dodge, of Burlington, General Churchman, of Dubuque, and Dr. Clark, of Fort Madison, were sent to Missouri as envoys plenipotentiary, to effect, if possible, a peaceable adjustment of the difficulty. Upon their arrival, they found that the county commissioners of Clark county, Missouri, had rescinded their order for the collection of taxes, and that Governor Boggs had dispatched messengers to the Governor of Iowa proposing to submit an agreed case to the Supreme Court of the United States for the settlement of the boundary question. This proposition was declined; but afterward, upon petition of Iowa and Missouri, Congress authorized a suit to settle the controversy. The suit was duly instituted, and resulted in the decision that Iowa had only asserted "the

truth of history," and that she knew where the rapids of Des Moines river were located. Thus ended the Missouri war. "There was much good sense," says Hon. C. C. Nourse, "in the basis upon which peace was secured, to-wit: 'If Missourians did not know where the rapids of the river Des Moines were located, that was no sufficient reason for killing them off with powder and lead; and if we did know a little more of history and geography than they did, we ought not to be shot for our learning. We commend our mutual forbearance to older and greater people.'" Under an order from the Supreme Court of the United States, William G. Miner, of Missouri, and Henry B. Hendershott, of Iowa, acted as commissioners, and surveyed and established the boundary. The expenses of the war on the part of Iowa were never paid, either by the United States or the Territorial Government. The patriots who furnished supplies to the troops had to bear the cost and charges of the struggle

The population being sufficient to justify the formation of a State government, the Territorial Legislature of Iowa passed an act, which was approved February 12th, 1844, submitting to the people the question of the formation of a State constitution and providing for the election of delegates to a convention to be convened for that purpose. The people voted upon this at their township elections in the following April. The measure was carried by a large majority, and the delegates elected assembled in convention at Iowa City October 7th, 1844. On the first day of November following, the convention completed its work, and adopted the first State constitution.

Hon Shepherd Leffler, the president of this convention, was instructed to transmit a certified copy of this constitution to the delegate in Congress, to be by him submitted to that body at the earliest practicable day. It also provided that it should be submitted, together with any conditions or changes that might be made by Congress, to the People of the Territory, for their approval or rejection, at the township election in April, 1845.

The Constitution, as thus prepared, provided the following boundaries for the State: Beginning in the middle of the channel of the Mississippi river, opposite the mouth of the Des Moines river; thence up the said river Des Moines, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to a point where it is intersected by the old Indian boundary line, or line run by John C. Sullivan in 1816; thence westwardly along said line to the "old" northwest corner of Missouri; thence due west to the middle of the main channel of the Missouri river; thence up the middle of the main channel of the river last mentioned, to the mouth of the Sioux or Calumet river; thence in a direct line to the middle of the main channel of the St. Peters river, where the Watonwan river — according to Nicollett's map—enters the same; thence down the middle of the main channel of the said river to the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi river; thence down the middle of the main channel of said river to the place of beginning.

These boundaries were considerably more extended than other Western States, and Congress therefore amended the Constitution, by act approved March 3, 1845, as follows: Beginning at the mouth of

the Des Moines river, at the middle of the Mississippi; thence by the middle of the channel of that river to a parallel of latitude, passing through the mouth of the Mankato or Blue Earth river; thence west, along said parallel of latitude, to a point where it is intersected by a meridian line 17° 30′ west of the meridian of Washington City; thence due south, to the northern boundary line of the State of Missouri; thence eastwardly, following that boundary to the point at which the same intersects the Des Moines river; thence by the middle of the channel of that river to the place of beginning.

Had these boundaries been accepted, they would have placed the northern boundary of the State about 30 miles north of its present location, and would have deprived it of the Missouri slope and the boundary of that river. The western boundary would have been near the west line of what is now Kossuth county. But it was not so to be. In consequence of this radical and unwelcome change in the boundaries, the people refused to accept the act of Congress, and rejected the Constitution, at the election held Aug. 4, 1845, by a vote of 7,656 to 7,235.

May 4, 1846, a second Convention met at Iowa City, and on the 18th of the same month another Constitution, prescribing the boundaries as they now are, was adopted. This was accepted by the people, August 3, by a vote of 9,492 to 9,036. The new Constitution was approved by Congress, and Iowa was admitted as a sovereign State in the American Union, Dec. 28, 1846.

The people of the State, anticipating favorable action by Congress, held an election for State officers October 26, which resulted in Ansel Briggs being declared Governor; Elisha Cutler, Jr, Secretary of State; Joseph T. Fales, Auditor; Morgan Reno, Treasurer; and members of the Senate and House of Representatives.

The act of Congress which admitted Iowa gave her the 16th section of every township of land in the State, or its equivalent, for the support of schools; also, 72 sections of land for the purpose of a university; also, five sections of land for the completion of her public buildings; also, the salt springs within her limits, not exceeding 12 in number, with sections of land adjoining each; also, in consideration that her public lands should be exempt from taxation by the State, she gave the State five per cent. of the net proceeds of the sale of public lands within the State. Thus provided for as a bride with her marriage portion, Iowa commenced housekeeping on her own account.

A majority of the Constitutional Convention of 1846 were of the Democratic party; and the instrument contains some of the peculiar tenets of the party of that day. All banks of issue were prohibited within the State. The State was prohibited from becoming a stockholder in any corporation for pecuniary profit, and the General Assembly could only provide for private corporations by general statutes. The constitution also limited the State's indebtedness to $100,000. It required the General Assembly to provide public schools throughout the State for at least three months in the year. Six months previous residence of any white male citizen of the United States constituted him an elector.

The government was started on an economical basis. The members of the General Assembly received, each, two dollars per day for the first fifty days of the session, and one dollar per day thereafter. The sessions were to be biennial. The salaries of the State officers were limited the first ten years as follows: Governor, $1,000 per annum; Secretary of State, $500; Treasurer of State, $400; Auditor of State, $600; and Judges of the Supreme Court, $1,000 each. And it may be said here that these prices did not discourage the best talent of the State from seeking these positions, and that during these ten years none of these officers were ever known to receive bribes, or to steal one dollar of the public money. At the time of organization as a State, Iowa had a population of 116,651, as appears by the census of 1847. There were twenty-seven organized counties in the State, and the settlements were being rapidly pushed toward the Missouri river.

CHAPTER VI.

GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE STATE.

The first General Assembly was composed of nineteen Senators and forty Representatives. It assembled in Iowa City, November 30th, 1846, about one month before Congress passed the act of admission. The most important business transacted was the passage of a bill authorizing a loan of $50,000 for means to run the State government and pay the expenses of the Constitutional Convention. The election of United States Senators was called up at this session, and was the occasion of much excitement and no little hard feeling. The Whigs had a majority of two in the House and the Democrats a majority of one in the Senate. After repeated attempts to control these majorities for caucus nominees, and frequent sessions of a joint convention for purposes of an election, the attempt was abandoned. A public school law was passed at this session, for the organization of public schools in the State. In pursuance of its provisions, an election for superintendent of public instruction was held the following spring, and James Harlan received a majority of the votes cast. After the election the Democratic Secretary of State discovered that the law contained no provision for its publication in the newspapers, and he claimed it had

not gone into effect. He, therefore, and the Governor, refused Harlan a certificate of election. The Supreme Court sustained their action.

At this first session of the General Assembly, the Treasurer of State reported that the capitol building was in a very exposed condition, liable to injury from storms, and expressed the hope that some provision would be made to complete it, at least sufficiently to protect it from the weather. The General Assembly responded by appropriating $2,500 for the completion of the public buildings. At the first session, also, arose the question of the relocation of the capitol. The western boundary of the State, as now determined, left Iowa City too far toward the eastern and southern boundary of the State; this was conceded. Congress had appropriated five sections of land for the erection of public buildings, and toward the close of the session a bill was introduced providing for the relocation of the seat of government, involving to some extent the location of the State University, which had already been discussed. This bill gave rise to much discussion, and parliamentary maneuvering almost purely sectional in its character. It provided for the appointment of commissioners, who were authorized to make a location as near the geographical centre of the State as a healthy and eligible site could be obtained; to select the five sections of land donated by Congress, to survey and plat into town lots not exceeding one section of the land so selected; to sell lots at public sale, not to exceed two in each block. Having done this, they were then required to suspend further operations, and make a report of their proceeding to the Governor. The bill passed both Houses by decisive votes, received the signature of the Governor, and became a law. Soon after, by "An act to locate and establish a State University," approved Feb. 25, 1847, the unfinished public buildings at Iowa City, together with the ten acres of lands on which they were situated, were granted for the use of the University, reserving their use, however, by the General Assembly and the State officers, until other provisions were made by law.

The Commissioners forthwith entered upon their duties, and selected four sections and two half sections in Jasper county. Two of these sections are in what is now DesMoines township, and the others in Fairview township, in the southern part of that county. These lands are situated between Prairie City and Monroe, on the Keokuk & DesMoines railroad, which runs diagonally through them. Here a town was platted called Monroe City, and a sale of lots took place. The number of 415 lots were sold, at prices that were not considered remarkably remunerative. The cash payments (one-fourth) amounted to $1,797.43, while the expenses of the sale and the claims of the Commissioners for services amounted to $2,206.57. The Commissioners made a report of their proceedings to the Governor, as required by law, but the location was generally condemned.

When the report of the Commissioners, showing this brilliant financial operation, had been read in the House of Representatives, at the next session, and while it was under consideration, an indignant member, afterward known as the eccentric Judge McFarland, moved to refer the report to a

select committee of five, with instructions to report "how much of said city of Monroe was under water, and how much was burned." The report was referred, without the instructions, but Monroe City never became the seat of government. By an act approved January 15, 1849, the law by which the location had been made was repealed, and the new town was vacated, the money paid by purchasers of lots being refunded to them. This, of course, retained the seat of government at Iowa City, and precluded for the time the occupation of the building and grounds by the University.

At the same session $3,000 more were appropriated for completing the State building at Iowa City. In 1852, the further sum of $5,000, and in 1854 $4,000 more were appropriated for the same purpose, making the whole cost $123,000, paid partly by the general Government and partly by the State, but principally by the proceeds of the sale of lots in Iowa City.

After the adjournment of the first General Assembly, the Governor appointed Joseph Williams, Chief Justice, and Geo. Green and John F. Kinney Judges, of the Supreme Court. They were afterward elected by the second General Assembly, and constituted the Supreme Court until 1855, with the exception that Kinney resigned in January, 1854, and J. C. Hall, of Burlington, was appointed in his place. Hall was one of the earliest and ablest lawyers of the State, and his memory will long be cherished by the early members of the profession. Some changes having occurred by death and removal, the Governor was induced to call an extra session of the General Assembly in January, 1848, with the hope of an election of United States Senators. The attempt, however, was again unsuccessful. At this session, Charles Mason, William G. Woodward and Stephen Hempstead were appointed Commissioners to prepare a code of laws for the State. Their work was finished in 1850, and was adopted by the General Assembly. This "code" contained, among other provisions, a code of civil practice, superseding the old common-law forms of actions and writs, and it was admissible for its simplicity and method. It remained in force until 1863, when it was superseded by the more complicated and metaphysical system of the revision of that year.

The first Representatives in Congress were S. Clinton Hastings, of Muscatine, and Shepherd Leffler, of DesMoines county.

The second General Assembly elected to the United States Senate, Augustus Cæsar Dodge and George W. Jones. The State government, after the first session, was under the control of Democratic administration till 1855. The electoral vote of the State was cast for Lewis Cass, in 1848, and for Franklin Pierce in 1852. The popular vote shows that the Free-Soil element of State during this period very nearly held the balance of power, and that up to 1854 it acted in the State elections to some extent with the Democratic party. In 1848 Lewis Cass received 12,093 votes, Zachary Taylor 11,043, and Martin Van Buren, the Free-Soil candidate, 1,226 votes, being 176 less than a majority for Cass.

In 1852, Pierce received 17,762 votes, Scott 15,855, and Hale (Free-Soil) 1,606, being for Pierce 301 votes more than a majority.

The question of the permanent location of the seat of government was not settled, and in 1851 bills were introduced for its removal to Fort DesMoines. The latter appeared to have the support of the majority, but was finally lost in the House on the question of ordering it to its third reading.

At the next session, in 1853, a bill was again introduced in the Senate for the removal of the seat of government to Fort DesMoines, and, on final vote, was just barely defeated. At the next session, however, the effort was more successful, and January 15th, 1855, a bill relocating the Capital within two miles of the Raccoon Fork of the DesMoines, and for the appointment of Commissioners, was approved by Gov. Grimes. The site was selected in 1856, in accordance with the provisions of this act; the land being donated to the State by citizens and property-holders of DesMoines. An association of citizens erected a building for a temporary capitol, and leased it to the State at a nominal rent.

The passage by Congress of the act organizing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, and the provision it contained abrogating that portion of the Missouri bill that prohibited slavery and involuntary servitude north of 36° 30′ was the beginning of a political revolution in the Northern States, and in none was it more marked than in the State of Iowa. Iowa was the "first free child born of the Missouri compromise," and has always resented the destruction of her foster parent.

In the summer of 1854 there was a tacit coalition or union of the Whig and Free-Soil elements of the State. Alarmed at the aggressive spirit manifested by the adherents of the peculiar institution, the Free-Soilers, who almost held the balance of power in the State, readily adopted as their candidate the Whig nominee for Governor. Many of the old-line Whigs abandoned their party because of this coalition, but many strong and able men among the Democrats co-operated with it. James W. Grimes was the nominee of the Whigs, and Curtis Bates, of Polk county, was the nominee of the Democratic party. Grimes was then in the vigor of his manhood, and all the energies of his being appeared to be aroused by what he denominated the aggressions of the slave power. He was thoroughly in earnest, and canvassed most of the organized counties of the State. The people flocked by the thousands to hear him, and were electrified by his eloquence. No one of the opposition attempted to meet him in debate. The result was his election by a majority of 1,404 in a vote of 21,794. A majority was also secured in the General Assembly on joint ballot of the two Houses in opposition to the Democratic party. The opposition party in 1854-'5 were known as anti-Nebraska Whigs. A caucus of this opposing element nominated James Harlan as their candidate for United States Senator, Geo. G. Wright for Chief Justice, and Norman W. Isbell and Wm. G. Woodward for Judges of the Supreme Court.

A portion of the opposition, however, refused to go into this caucus, or to abide by its decision as to the United States Senator. They were the personal friends of Ebenezer Cook, of Scott county.

A joint convention was secured, and the Judges of the Supreme Court were elected.

After frequent balloting and adjournments, it was at last understood that Cook's friends had yielded, and would support Mr. Harlan. When the hour arrived to which the joint convention had adjourned, messengers were sent to the Senate by the House, to inform that body that the House was ready to meet them in joint convention. Before this message could be delivered, the Senate had adjourned over until the next day. The anti-Nebraska Senators, however, entered the hall of the House and took their seats in joint convention. Much confusion prevailed, but finally a President *pro tem* of the convention was chosen, and Mr. Harlan was elected. His seat was contested, and his election declared invalid by the United States Senate.

At the next session of the General Assembly, held in 1857, Mr. Harlan was re-elected, and was permitted to take his seat.

The year 1856 marked a new era in the history of Iowa. In 1854 the Chicago & Rock Island railroad had been completed to the east bank of the Mississippi river, opposite Davenport. In the same year the corner-stone of a railroad bridge that was to be the first to span the "Father of Waters," was laid with appropriate ceremonies, at this point. St. Louis had resolved that the enterprise was unconstitutional, and by writs of injunction made an unsuccessful effort to prevent its completion. Twenty years later in her history St. Louis repented her folly, and made atonement for her sin by imitating Iowa's example. January 1st, 1856, this railroad was completed to Iowa City. In the meantime two other railroads had reached the east bank of the Mississippi—one opposite Burlington and one opposite Dubuque—and these were being extended into the interior of the State. Indeed, four other lines of railroads had been projected across the State, from the Mississippi to the Missouri, having eastern connections.

May 15th, 1856, Congress passed an act granting to the State, to aid in the construction of railroads, the public lands in alternate sections, six miles on each side of the proposed lines. An extra session of the General Assembly was called in July of this year, that disposed of the grant to the several companies that proposed to complete these enterprises. The population of Iowa was now 500,000. Public attention had been called to the necessity of a railroad across the continent. The position of Iowa, in the very heart and center of the republic, on the route of this great highway of the continent, began to attract attention. Cities and towns sprang up through the State as if by magic. Capital began to pour into the State, and had it been employed in developing the vast coal measures and establishing manufactories, or if it had been expended in improving the lands, and in building houses and barns, it would have been well. But all were in haste to get rich, and the spirit of speculation ruled the hour.

In the meantime, every effort was made to help the speedy completion of the railroads. Nearly every county and city on the Mississippi, and many in the interior, voted large corporate subscriptions to the stock of the railroad companies, and issued their negotiable bonds for the amount. Thus enormous county and city debts were incurred, the payment of which these mu-

nicipalities tried to avoid, upon the plea that they had exceeded the constitutional limitation of their powers. The Supreme Court of the United States held these bonds to be valid, and the courts, by mandamus, compelled the city and county authorities to levy taxes to pay the judgments recovered upon them. These debts are not all paid, even to this day; but the worst is over, and the incubus is in the course of ultimate extinction. The most valuable lessons are those learned in the school of experience, and, accordingly, the corporations of Iowa have ever since been noted for economy.

In 1856 the Republican party of the State was duly organized, in full sympathy with that of the other free States, and at the ensuing presidential election the electoral vote of the State was cast for John C. Fremont. The popular vote was as follows: Fremont, 43,954; Buchanan, 36,-170, and Fillmore, 9,180. This was 1,396 less than a majority for Fremont. The followi g year an election was held, after an exciting campaign, for State officers, resulting in a majority of 1,406 for Ralph P. Lowe, the Republican nominee. The Legislature was largely Republican in both branches.

In June, 1854, a Board of State Commissioners contracted with the DesMoines Navigation Railroad Company, an organization composed principally of New York capitalists, to undertake the work, agreeing to convey to the company lands at $1.25 an acre for all moneys advanced and expended. In the meantime difficulties arose in regard to the extent of the grant. The State claimed lands throughout the whole extent of the river to the north line of the State. The Department of the Interior changed its rulings under the several administrations. The Commissioner of the General Land Office certified to the State about 320,000 acres of land below the Raccoon Fork of the river, and about 270,000 acres above it prior to 1857, when he refused to certify any more. This led to a settlement and compromise with the Navigation Company in 1858, whereby the company took all the land certified to the State at that date, and paid the State $20,000 in addition to what they had already expended, cancelled their contract and abandoned the work.

The General Assembly granted to the DesMoines Valley Railroad Company the remainder of the grant to the State line, to aid in building a railroad up and along the DesMoines Valley; and Congress, in 1862, extended the grant, by express enactment, to the north line of the State.

The most injurious result to the State, arising from the spirit of speculation prevalent in 1856, was the purchase and entry of great bodies of Government land within the State by non-residents. This land was held for speculation, and placed beyond the reach of actual settlers for many years.

From no other one cause has Iowa suffered so much as from the short-sighted policy of the Federal Government in selling lands within her borders. The money thus obtained by the Federal Government has been comparatively inconsiderable. The value of this magnificient public domain to the United States was not in the few thousands of dollars she might exact from the hardy settlers, or that she might obtain from the speculator who hoped to

profit by the settlers' labors in improving the country. Statesmen should have taken a broader and more comprehensive view of national economy, and a view more in harmony with the divine economy that had prepared these vast fertile plains of the West for the "homes of men and the seats of empire." It was here that new States were to be builded up that should be the future strength of the nation against foreign invasion or home revolt. A single regiment of Iowa soldiers during the dark days of the Rebellion was worth more to the nation than all the money she ever exacted from the toil and sweat of Iowa's early settlers. Could the statesmen of forty years ago have looked forward to this day, when Iowa pays her $1,000,000 annually into the treasury of the nation for the extinction of the national debt, they would have realized that the founding of new States was a greater enterprise than the retailing of public lands.

In January, 1857, another Constitutional Convention assembled at Iowa City, which framed the present State constitution. One of the most pressing demands for this convention grew out of the prohibition of banks under the old constitution. The practical result of this prohibition was to flood the State with every species of "wild-cat" currency. Our circulating medium was made up in part of the free-bank paper of Illinois and Indiana. In addition to this, we had paper issued by Iowa brokers, who had obtained bank charters from the Territorial Legislature of Nebraska, and had their pretended headquarters at Omaha and Florence. Our currency was also well assorted with the bills from other States, generally such as had the best reputation where they were least known. This paper was all at 2, and some of it from 10 to 15 per cent. discount. Every man who was not an expert in detecting counterfeit bills, and who was not posted in the history of all manner of banking institutions, did business at his peril. The new constitution made ample provisions for house banks under the supervision of our own laws. The limitation of our State debt was enlarged to $250,000, and the corporate indebtedness of the cities and counties were also limited to five per cent. upon the valuation of their taxable property.

The Judges of the Supreme Court were to be elected by the popular vote.

The permanent seat of government was fixed at DesMoines, and the State University located at Iowa City. The qualifications of electors remained the same as under the old constitution, but the schedule provided for a vote of the people upon a separate proposition to strike the word "white" out of the suffrage clause, which, had it prevailed, would have resulted in conferring the right of suffrage without distinction of color. Since the early organization of Iowa there had been upon the statute books a law providing that no negro, mulatto or Indian should be a competent witness in any suit or proceeding to which a white man was a party. The General Assembly of 1856-'7 repealed this law, and the new constitution contained a clause forbidding such disqualification in the future. It also provided for the education of "all youth of the State" through a system of common schools. This constitution was adopted at the ensuing election by a vote of 40,311 to 38,681.

October 19, 1857, Gov. Grimes issued a proclamation declaring the City of Des-Moines to be the capital of the State of Iowa. The removal of the archives and offices was commenced at once and continued through the fall. It was an undertaking of no small magitude; there was not a mile of railroad to facilitate the work, and the season was unusually disagreeable. Rain, snow and other accompaniments increased the difficulties, and it was not until December that the last of the effects,—the safe of the State Treasurer, loaded on two large "bob-sleds," drawn by ten yokes of oxen,—was deposited in the new capitol. Thus Iowa City ceased to be the capital of the State after four Territorial Legislatures, six State Legislatures and three Constitutional Conventions had held their sessions there.

In 1856 and 1858 large appropriations were made for the erection of public buildings and the support of the unfortunate classes, and a loan of $200,000 was authorized.

During the years 1858-60, the Sioux Indians became troublesome in the northwestern part of the State. They made frequent raids for the purpose of plunder, and on several occasions murdered whole families of settlers. In 1861 several companies of militia were ordered to that portion of the State to hunt down and expel the thieves. No battles were fought, the Indians fleeing as soon as they ascertained systematical measures had been adopted for their punishment.

In 1870 the General Assembly made an appropriation and provided for the appointment of a Board of Commissioners to commence the work of building a new capitol. The corner-stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies November 23, 1871.

The building is a beautiful specimen of modern architecture.

When Wisconsin Territory was organized, in 1836, the entire population of that portion of the Territory now embraced in the State of Iowa, was 10,531. The Territory then embraced two counties, Dubuque and DesMoines, erected by the Territory of Michigan, in 1834. Since then, the counties have increased to ninety-nine, and the population in 1880 was 1,624,463. The following table will show the population at different periods since the erection of Iowa Territory:

Year.	Population
1838	22,589
1840	43,115
1844	75,152
1846	97,588
1847	116,651
1849	152,988
1850	191,982
1851	204,774
1852	230,713
1854	326,013
1856	519,055
1859	638,775
1860	674,913
1863	701,732
1865	750,699
1867	902,040
1869	1,040,819
1870	1,191,727
1873	1,251,333
1875	1,366,000
1880	1,624,463

The most populous county is Dubuque, 42,997. Polk county has 41,395, and Scott 41,270. Not only in population, but in

everything contributing to the growth and greatness of a State has Iowa made rapid progress. In a little more than thirty-five years its wild but beautiful prairies have advanced from the home of the savage to a highly civilized commonwealth, embracing all the elements of progress which characterize the older States.

The first railroad across the State was completed to Council Bluffs in January, 1861. The completion of three others soon followed.

In 1854 there was not a mile of railroad in Iowa. Within the succeeding twenty years, 3,765 miles were built and put in successful operation.

The present value of buildings for State institutions, including the estimated cost of the capitol, is as follows:

State Capitol	$2,500,000
State University	400,000
Agricultural College and Farm.	300,000
Institution for the Blind	150,000
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb	225,000
Institutions for the Insane	1,149,000
Orphans' Home	62,000
Penitentiaries	408,000
Normal School	50,000
R form School	90,000

The State has never levied more than two and one-half mills on the dollar for State tax, and this is at present the constitutional limit. The State has no debt.

No other influence has contributed so much to the progress and development of Iowa as the newspapers of the State. No class of men have labored more assiduously and disinterestedly for the development of the State and the advancement of her material interests, than her editors. There are now published in Iowa 25 daily papers, 364 weekly papers, and 13 monthly publications. These are as a rule well supported by the people.

Such is briefly a summary of the history and resources of Iowa. There is perhaps no other country on earth where so few people are either rich or poor as in Iowa; where there is such an equality of condition, and where so many enjoy a competence. The law exempts from execution a homestead to every head of a family. Every sober, industrious man can in a short time acquire a home. Iowa is the home for the immigrant. The children of the laboring man have no prejudice of caste to overcome in the effort they may choose to make for the improvement of their condition in life. Here all men enjoy the alienable blessings of "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," not only unfettered by legal disabilities, but also untrammeled by those fixed conditions of social and business life that elsewhere result from accumulated wealth in the possession of the few. As education is free, so also the avenues of success are open in every pursuit and calling. The highest incentives exist to exertion. Labor and effort, whether manual or mental, are held alike honorable; and idleness and crime are alone considered disreputable.

Thriving cities and towns dot the land; an iron net-work of thousands of miles of railroads is woven over its broad acres; 10,000 school-houses, in which more than 500,000 children are being taught the rudiments of education, testify to the culture and liberality of the people; high schools, colleges and universities, are generously endowed by the State; manufactories are

busy on all her water-courses, and in most of her cities and towns.

We quote from Judge Nourse: "The great ultimate fact that America would demonstrate is, the existence of a people capable of attaining and preserving a superior civilization, with a government self-imposed, self-administered and self-perpetuated. In this age of wonderful progress, America can exhibit nothing to the world of mankind more wonderful or more glorious, than her new States—young empires, born of her own enterprise, and tutored at her own political hearth-stone. Well may she say to the monarchies of the old world, who look for evidence of her regal grandeur and state: 'Behold, these are my jewels!' And may she never blush to add: 'This one in the center of the diadem is called Iowa!'"

The following is the census of Iowa by counties, as taken by the National Government at each decade:

CENSUS OF IOWA.

COUNTIES.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.
Adair			984	3,982	11,199
Adams			1,533	4,614	11,188
Allamakee		777	12,237	17,868	19,791
Appanoose		3,131	11,931	16,456	16,636
Audubon			454	1,212	7,448
Benton		672	8,496	22,454	24,888
Black Hawk		135	8,244	21,706	23,913
Boone		735	4,232	14,584	20,838
Bremer			4,915	12,528	14,0-1
Buchanan		517	7,906	17,034	18,547
Buena Vista			57	1,585	7,537
Butler			3,724	9,951	14,293
Calhoun			147	1,602	5,595
Carroll			281	2,451	12,351
Cass			1,612	5,464	16,943
Cedar	1,253	3,941	12,949	19,731	18,937
Cerro Gordo			940	4,722	11,461
Cherokee			58	1,967	8,240
Chickasaw			4,336	10,180	14,534
Clarke		709	5,427	8,735	11,512
Clay			52	1,523	4,248
Clayton	1,101	3,873	20,728	27,771	28,829
Clinton	821	2,822	18,938	35,357	36,764
Crawford			383	2,530	12,413
Dallas		854	5,244	12,019	18,746
Davis		7,264	13,764	15,565	16,468
Decatur		965	8,677	12,018	15,336
Delaware	168	1,759	11,024	17,432	17,9-2
DesMoines	5,577	12,988	19,611	27,256	33,099
Dickinson			180	1,389	1,901
Dubuque	3,059	10,841	31,164	38,969	42,997
Emmett			105	1,392	1,550
Fayette		825	12,073	16,973	22,258
Floyd			3,744	10,768	14,677
Franklin			1,309	4,738	10,248
Fremont		1,244	5,074	11,174	17,653
Greene			1,-74	4,627	12,725
Grundy			593	6,399	12,631
Guthrie			3,058	7,061	14,863

CENSUS OF IOWA—Continued.

COUNTIES.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.
Hamilton			1,699	6,055	11,252
Hancock			179	999	3,453
Hardin			5,440	13,684	17,808
Harrison			3,621	8,931	16,649
Henry	3,772	8,707	18,701	21,463	20,826
Howard			3,168	6,282	10,837
Humboldt			332	2,596	6,341
Ida			43	226	4,382
Iowa		822	8,029	16,664	19,221
Jackson	1,411	7,210	18,493	22,619	23,771
Jasper		1,280	9,883	22,116	25,962
Jefferson	2,773	9,904	15,038	17,839	17,478
Johnson	1,491	4,472	17,573	24,898	25,429
Jones	471	3,007	13,306	19,731	21,052
Keokuk		4,822	13,271	19,434	21,259
Kossuth			416	3,351	6,179
Lee	6,093	18,861	29,232	37,210	34,859
Linn	1,373	5,444	18,947	28,852	37,235
Louisa	1,927	4,939	10,370	12,877	13,146
Lucas		471	5,766	10,388	14,530
Lyon				221	1,968
Madison		1,179	7,339	13,884	17,225
Mahaska		5,989	14,816	25,508	25,201
Marion		5,482	16,813	24,436	25,111
Marshall		338	6,015	17,576	23,752
Mills			4,481	8,718	14,135
Mitchell			3,409	9,582	14,361
Monona			832	3,654	9,055
Monroe		2,884	8,612	12,724	13,719
Montgomery			1,256	5,934	15,895
Muscatine	1,942	5,731	16,444	21,688	23,168
O'Brien			8	715	4,155
Osceola					2,219
Page		551	4,419	9,975	19,667
Palo Alto			132	1,336	4,131
Plymouth			148	2,199	8,567
Pocahontas			103	1,446	3,713
Polk		4,513	11,625	27,857	42,395
Pottawattamie		7,828	4,968	16,893	39,846
Poweshiek		615	5,668	15,581	18,936
Ringgold			2,923	5,691	12,085
Sac			246	1,411	8,774
Scott	2,140	5,986	25,959	38,509	41,270
Shelby			818	2,549	12,696
Sioux			10	570	5,426
Story			4,051	11,651	16,966
Tama			5,285	16,131	21,585
Taylor		204	3,590	6,989	15,635
Union			2,012	5,986	14,980
Van Buren	6,146	12,270	17,081	17,672	17,042
Wapello		8,471	14,518	22,346	25,282
Warren		961	10,281	17,980	19,578
Washington	1,594	4,957	14,235	18,952	20,375
Wayne		340	6,409	11,287	16,127
Webster			2,504	10,484	15,950
Winnebago			168	1,526	4,917
Winneshiek		546	13,942	23,570	23,937
Woodbury			1,119	6,172	14,997
Worth			756	2,892	7,953
Wright			653	2,392	5,062
Total	43,112	192,214	674,913	1,191,792	1,624,463

CHAPTER VII.

GEOLOGY—TOPOGRAPHY—WATER COURSES.

Geologists divide the soil of Iowa into three general divisions—drift, bluff and alluvial. The drift occupies a much larger part of the surface of the State than both the others. The bluff has the next greatest area of surface, and the alluvial least. All soil is disintegrated rock. The drift deposit of Iowa was derived, to a considerable extent, from the rocks of Minnesota; but the greater part of Iowa drift was derived from its own rocks, much of which has been transported but a short distance. In northern and northwestern Iowa the drift contains more sand and gravel than elsewhere. In southern Iowa the soil is frequently stiff and clayey. The bluff soil is found only in the western part of the State, and adjacent to the Missouri river. Although it contains less than one per cent. of clay in its composition, it is in no respect inferior to the best drift soil. The alluvial soil is that of the flood plains of the river valleys, or bottom lands. That which is periodically flooded by the rivers is of little value for agricultural purposes; but a large part of it is entirely above the reach of the highest flood, and is very productive.

The stratified rocks of Iowa range from the Azoic to the Mesozoic, inclusive; but the greater portion of the surface of the State is occupied by those of the Palæozoic age. The table below will show each of these formations in their order:

SYSTEMS. AGES.	GROUPS. PERIODS.	FORMATIONS. EPOCHS.	THICKNESS IN FEET.
Cretaceous	Post Tertiary	Drift	10 to 200
	Lower Cretaceous	Inoceramous Bed	50
		Woodbury Sandstone and Shales	130
		Nishnabotany Sandstone	100
Carboniferous	Coal Measures	Upper Coal Measures	200
		Middle Coal Measures	20
		Lower Coal Measures	200
	Subcarboniferous	St. Louis Limestone	75
		Keokuk Limestone	90
		Burlington Limestone	196
		Kinderhook Beds	175
Devonian	Hamilton	Hamilton Limestone and Shales	200
Upper Silurian	Niagara	Niagara Limestone	350
Lower Silurian	Cincinnati	Maquoketa Shales	80
	Trenton	Galena Limestone	250
		Trenton Limestone	200
	Primordial	St. Peter's Sandstone	80
		Lower Magnesian Limestone	250
		Potsdam Sandstone	300
Azoic	Huronian	Sioux Quartzite	50

AZOIC SYSTEM.

The Sioux quartzite is found exposed in natural ledges only upon a few acres in the extreme northwest corner of the State, upon the banks of the Big Sioux river, for which reason the specific name of Sioux quartzite has been given them. It is an intensely hard rock, breaks in splintery fracture, and of a color varying, in different localities, from a light to deep red. The process of metamorphism has been so complete throughout the whole formation, that the rock is almost everywhere of uniform texture. The dip is four or five degrees to the northward, and the trend of the outcrop is eastward and westward.

LOWER SILURIAN SYSTEM.

Primordial Group.—The Potsdam sandstone formation is exposed only in a small portion of the northeastern part of the State. It is only to be seen in the bases of the bluffs and steep valley sides which border the river there. It is nearly valueless for economic purposes. No fossils have been discovered in this formation in Iowa.

Lower Magnesian Limestone. — This formation has but little greater geographical extent in Iowa than the Potsdam sandstone. It lacks a uniformity of texture and stratification, owing to which it is not generally valuable for building purposes. The only fossils found in this formation in the State are a few traces of crinoids, near McGregor.

The St. Peters sandstone formation is remarkably uniform in thickness throughout its known geographical extent, and it occupies a large portion of the northern half of Allamakee county, immediately beneath the drift.

Trenton Group.—With the exception of the Trenton limestone, all the limestones of both Upper and Lower Silurian age in Iowa are magnesian limestone — nearly pure dolomites. This formation occupies large portions of Winneshiek and Allamakee counties and a small part of Clayton The greater part of it is useless for economic purposes; but there are some compact, even layers that furnish fine material for window-caps and sills. Fossils are so abundant in this formation that in some places the rock is made up of a mass of shells, corals and fragments of trilobites, cemented by calcareous material into a solid rock. Some of these fossils are new to science and peculiar to Iowa.

The Galena limestone is the upper formation of the Trenton Group. It is 150 miles long, and seldom exceeds 12 miles in width. It exhibits its greatest development in Dubuque county. It is nearly a pure dolomite, with a slight admixture of silicous matter; good blocks for dressing are sometimes found near the top of the bed, although it is usually unfit for such a purpose. This formation is the source of the lead ore of the Dubuque lead mines. The lead region proper is confined to an area of about 15 miles square in the vicinity of Dubuque. The ore occurs in vertical fissures, which traverse the rock at regular intervals from east to west; some is found in those which have a north and south direction. This ore is mostly that known as Galena, or sulphuret of lead, very small

quantities only of the carbonate being found with it.

Cincinnati Group.—The surface occupied by the Maquoketa shales is more than 100 miles in length, but is singularly long and narrow, seldom reaching a mile or two in width. The most northern exposure yet recognized is in the western part of Winneshiek county, while the most southerly is in Jackson county, in the bluffs of the Mississippi. The formation is largely composed of bluish and brownish shales, sometimes slightly arenaceous, sometimes calcareous, which weather into a tenacious clay upon the surface, and the soil derived from it is usually stiff and clayey. Several species of fossils which characterize the Cincinnati Group are found in the Maquoketa shales, but they contain a larger number than have been found anywhere else in these shales in Iowa, and their distinct faunal characteristics seem to warrant the separation of the Maquoketa shales as a distinct formation from others in the group.

UPPER SILURIAN SYSTEM.

Niagara Group.—The area occupied by the Niagara limestone is 40 and 50 miles in width, and nearly 160 miles long, from north to south. This formation is entirely a magnesian limestone, with a considerable portion of silicious matter, in some places, in the form of chert or coarse flint. A large part of it probably affords the best and greatest amount of quarry rock in the State. The quarries at Anamosa, LeClaire and Farley are all opened in this formation.

DEVONIAN SYSTEM.

Hamilton Group.—The area of surface occupied by the Hamilton limestone and shales is as great as those by all the formations of both Upper and Lower Silurian age in the State. Its length is nearly 200 miles, and width from 40 to 50. A large part of the material of this is quite worthless, yet other portions are valuable for economic purposes; and, having a large geographical extent in the State, is a very important formation. Its value for the production of hydraulic lime has been demonstrated at Waverly, Bremer county; the heavier piers and other material requiring strength and durability. All the Devonian strata of Iowa evidently belong to a single epoch. The most conspicuous and characteristic fossils of this formation are brachiopodes, corals and mullusks. The coral *Acervularia Davidsoni* occurs near Iowa City, and is known as "Iowa City marble" and "Bird's Eye marble."

CARBONIFEROUS SYSTEM.

Of the three groups of formations that constitute the carboniferous, viz: the subcarboniferous, coal measures and Permian, only the first two are found in Iowa.

Subcarboniferous Group.—This group occupies a very large area of surface. Its eastern border passes from the northeastern part of Winnebago county, with considerable directness in a southeasterly direction to the northern part of Washington county. It then makes a broad and direct bend nearly eastward, striking the Mississippi at Muscatine. The southern and western boundaries are to a considerable extent the same as that which separates it from the real field. From the southern part of Pocahontas county it passes southeast to Fort Dodge, thence to Webster City, thence to a point 3 or 4 miles north-

east of Eldora, in Hardin county, thence southward to the middle of the north line of Jasper county, thence southeastward to Sigourney, in Keokuk county, thence to the northeastern corner of Jefferson county, thence sweeping a few miles eastward to the southeast corner of Van Buren county. Its arc is about 250 miles long, and from 20 to 50 miles wide.

The Kinderhook Beds.—The most southerly exposure of these beds is in Des-Moines county, near the mouth of Skunk river. The most northerly now known is in the eastern part of Pocahontas county, more than 200 miles distant. The principal exposures of this formation are along the bluffs which border the Mississippi and Skunk rivers, where they form the eastern and northern boundary of DesMoines county; along English river, in Washington county; along the Iowa river in Tama, Marshall, Hamlin and Franklin counties, and along the DesMoines river in Humboldt county. This formation has considerable economic value, particularly in the northern portion of the region it occupies. In Pocahontas and Humboldt counties it is invaluable, as no other stone except a few boulders are found here. At Iowa Falls the lower division is very good for building purposes. In Marshall county all the limestone to be obtained comes from this formation, and the quarries near Le Grand are very valuable. At this point some of the layers are finely veined with peroxide of iron, and are wrought into both useful and ornamental objects. In Tama county the oolitic member is well exposed, where it is manufactured into lime. Upon exposure to atmosphere and frost it crumbles to pieces; consequently it is not valuable for building purposes.

The remains of fishes are the only fossils yet discovered in this formation that can be referred to the sub-kingdom Vertebrata; and so far as yet recognized, they all belong to the order Selachians Of Articuliculates, only two species have been recognized, both of which belong to the genus Phillipsia. The sub-kingdom Mollusca is also largely represented. The Radiata are represented by a few crinoids, usually found in a very imperfect condition. The sub-kingdom is also represented by corals. The prominent feature in the life of this epoch was molluscan. It overshadowed all other branches of the animal kingdom. The prevailing classes are: Lamellibranchiates, in the more arenaceous portions; and Brachropods in the more calcareous portions. No remains of vegetation have been detected in any of the strata of this formation.

The Burlington limestone formation consists of two distinct calcareous divisions, separated by a series of siliceous beds; both divisions are crinoidal. The Burlington limestone is carried down by the southerly dip of the Iowa rocks, so that it is seen for the last time in the State in the valley of Skunk river, near the southern boundary of Des Moines county, which is the most northerly point that it has been found, but it probably exists as far north as Marshall county. Much valuable material is afforded by this formation for economic purposes. The upper division furnishes excellent common quarry rock. Geologists are attracted by the great abundance and variety of its fossils—crinoids—now known to be more than 300.

The only remains of vertebrates discovered in this formation are those of fishes, and consist of teeth and spines. Bones of bony fish, on Buffington creek, Louisa county, is an exposure so fully charged with these remains that it might with propriety be called bone breccia.

Remains of Articulates are rare in this formation; so far as yet discovered, they are confined to two species of trilobites of the genus Phillipsia. Fossil shells are very common.

The two lowest classes of the sub-kingdom Radiata are represented in the genera Zaphrentis, Amplexus and Syringaposa, while the highest class, Echinoderms, are found in most extraordinary profusion.

The Keokuk limestone formation is to be seen only in four counties—Lee, Van Buren, Henry and DesMoines. In some localities the upper siliceous portion is known as the Geode bed; it is not recognizable in the northern portion of the formation, nor in connection with it where it is exposed, about 80 miles below Keokuk. The geodes of the Geode bed are more or less masses of silex, usually hollow and lined with crystals of quartz; the outer crust is rough and unsightly, but the crystals which stud the interior are often very beautiful; they vary in size from the size of a walnut to a foot in diameter.

This formation is of great economic value. Large quantities of its stone have been used in the finest structures in the State, among which are the postoffices at Dubuque and DesMoines. The principal quarries are along the banks of the Mississippi, from Keokuk to Nauvoo. The only vertebrate fossils in the formation are fishes, all belonging to the order Selachians, some of which indicate that their owners reached a length of 25 or 30 feet. Of the Articulates, only two species of the genus Phillipsia have been found in this formation. Of the Mollusks no Cephalopods have yet been recognized in this formation in Iowa. Gasteropods are rare; Brachiopods and Polyzoans are quite abundant. Of Radiates, corals of genera Zaphrentis, Amplexus and Aulopora are found, but crinoids are most abundant. Of the low forms of animal life, the protozoans, a small fossil related to the sponges, is found in this formation in small numbers.

The St. Louis limestone is the uppermost of the sub-carboniferous group in Iowa. It occupies a small superficial area, consisting of long, narrow strips, yet its extent is very great. It is first seen resting on the geode division of the Keokuk limestone, near Keokuk; proceeding northward, it forms a narrow border along the edge of the coal fields in Lee, DesMoines, Henry, Jefferson, Washington, Keokuk and Mahaska counties; it is then lost sight of until it appears again in the banks of Boone river, where it again passes out of view under the Coal Measures, until it is next seen in the banks of the DesMoines, near Fort Dodge. As it exists in Iowa, it consists of three tolerably distinct subdivisions—the magnesian, arenaceous and calcareous. The upper division furnishes excellent material for quicklime, and when quarries are well opened, as in the northwestern part of VanBuren county, large blocks are obtained. The sandstone, or middle division, is of little economic value. The lower, or magnesian division, furnishes a valuable and durable stone, exposures of

which are found on Lick creek, in Van Buren county, and on Long creek, seven miles west of Burlington.

Of the fossils of this formation, the vertebrates are represented only by the remains of fish, belonging to the two orders, Selachians and Ganoids. The Articulates are represented by one species of the trilobite, genus Phillipsia; and two ostracoid genera, Cythra and Beyricia. The Mollusks distinguished this formation more than any other branch of the animal kingdom. Radiates are exceedingly rare, showing a marked contrast between this formation and the two preceding it.

The Coal Measure Group is properly divided into three formations, viz: the Lower, Middle and Upper Coal Measures; each having a vertical thickness of about two hundred feet.

The Lower Coal Measures exists eastward and northward of the DesMoines river, and also occupy a large area westward and southward of that river; but their southerly dip passes below the Middle Coal Measure at no great distance from the river. This formation possesses greater economic value than any other in the whole State. The clay that underlies almost every bed of coal, furnishes a large amount of material for potters' use. The sandstone of these measures is usually soft and unfit for use; but in some places, as in Red Rock, in Marion county, blocks of large dimensions are obtained, which make good building material, samples of which can be seen in the State Arsenal, at Des Moines.

But few fossils have been found in any of the strata of the Lower Coal Measures, but such animal remains as have been found are, without exception, of marine origin. All fossil plants found in these measures, probably belong to the class Acrogens. Specimens of Calamites and several species of ferns are found in all the Coal Measures, but the genus Lepidodendron seems not to have existed later than the epoch of the Middle Coal Measures. The latter formation occupies a narrow belt of territory in the southern-central portion of the State, embracing a superficial area of about 1,400 square miles The counties underlaid by this formation are, Guthrie, Dallas, Polk, Madison, Warren, Clarke, Lucas, Monroe, Wayne and Appanoose.

Few species of fossils occur in these beds. Some of the shales and sandstone have afforded a few imperfectly preserved land plants, three or four species of ferns, belonging to the genera. Some of the carboniferous shales afford beautiful specimens of what appears to have been seaweed. Radiates are represented by corals. The Mollusks are most numerously represented. Trilobites and ostracoids are the only remains known of Articulates. Vertebrates are only known by the remains of Selachians, or sharks and ganoids.

The Upper Coal Measures occupy a very large area, comprising thirteen whole counties, in the southwestern part of the State. By its northern and eastern boundaries it adjoins the area occupied by the Middle Coal Measures. This formation contains a considerable portion of shales and sandstone, but the prominent lithological features are its limestones. Although it is known by the name of Upper Coal Measures, it contains but a single bed of coal, and that only about 20 inches in

maximum thickness. The limestone exposed in this formation furnishes good building material, as in Madison and Fremont counties. The sandstones are quite worthless. No beds of clay, for potters' use, are found in the whole formation. The fossils are more numerous than in either the Middle or Lower Coal Measures The vertebrates are represented by the fishes of the orders Selachians and Ganoids. The Articulates are represented by the trilobites and ostracoids. Mollusks are represented by the classes Cephalapoda, Gasterapoda, Lamellibranchiata, Brachiopoda and Polyzoa. Radiates are more numerous than in the Middle and Lower Coal Measures. Protozoans are represented in the greatest abundance, some layers of limestone being almost entirely composed of their small fusiform shells.

CRETACEOUS SYSTEM.

The next strata in the geological series are of the Cretaceous age. They are found in the western half of the State, and do not dip, as do all the other formations upon which they rest, to the southward and westward, but have a general dip of their own to the north of westward, which, however, is very slight. Although the actual exposures of cretaceous rocks are few in Iowa, there is reason to believe that nearly all the western half of the State was originally occupied by them; but they have been removed by denudation, which has taken place at two separate periods. The first period was during its elevation from the cretaceous sea, and during the long Tertiary age that passed between the time of that elevation and the commencement of the Glacial epoch. The second period was during the Glacial epoch, when the ice produced their entire removal over considerable areas. All the cretaceous rocks in Iowa are a part of the same deposits farther up the Missouri river, and, in reality, form their eastern boundary.

The Nishnabotany sandstone has the most easterly and southerly extent of the cretaceous deposits of Iowa, reaching the southeastern part of Guthrie county and the southern part of Montgomery county. To the northward, it passes beneath the Woodbury sandstones and shales, the latter passing beneath the Inoceramus, or chalky beds. This sandstone is, with few exceptions, valueless for economic purposes. The only fossils found in this formation are a few fragments of angios permous leaves. The strata of Woodbury sandstones and shales rest upon the Nishnabotany sandstone, and have not been observed outside of Woodbury county; hence their name. Their principal exposure is at Sergeant's Bluffs, seven miles below Sioux City. This rock has no value, except for purposes of common masonry. Fossil remains are rare. Detached scales of a lepidoginoid species have been detected, but no other vertibrate remains of vegetation, leaves of Salix Meekii and Sassfras cretaceum have been occasionally found.

The Inoceramus beds rest upon the Woodbury sandstone and shales. They have not been observed in Iowa except in the bluffs which border the Big Sioux river in Woodbury and Plymouth counties. They are composed almost entirely of calcareous material, the upper portion of which is extensively used for lime. No building material can be obtained from these beds, and the only value they possess,

except lime, are the marls, which at some time may be useful on the soil of the adjacent region. The only vertebrate remains found in the cretaceous rocks are the fishes. Those in the Inoceramus beds are two species of squaloid Selachians, or certracionts, and three genera of teliosts. Molluscan remains are rare.

PEAT.

Extensive beds of peat exist in Northern Middle Iowa, which, it is estimated, contain the following areas: Cerro Gordo county, 1,500 acres; Worth, 2,000; Winnebago, 2,000; Hancock, 1,500; Wright, 500; Kossuth, 700; Dickinson, 80. Several contain peat beds, but the peat is inferior to that in the northern part of the State. The beds are of an average depth of four feet. It is estimated that each acre of these beds will furnish 250 tons of dry fuel for each foot in depth. At present this peat is not utilized, but, owing to its great distance from the coal fields, and the absence of timber, the time is coming when their value will be fully realized.

GYPSUM.

The only sulphate of the alkaline earth of any economic value is gypsum, and it may be found in the vicinity of Fort Dodge, in Webster county. The deposit occupies a nearly central position in the county, the DesMoines river running nearly centrally through it, along the valley sides of which the gypsum is seen in the form of ordinary rock cliff and ledges, and also occurring abundantly in similar positions along both sides of the valleys of the smaller streams and of the numerous ravines coming into the river valley. The most northerly known limit of the deposit is at a point near the mouth of Lizard creek, a tributary of the DesMoines river and almost adjoining the town of Fort Dodge. The most southerly point at which it has been exposed is about six miles, by way of the river, from the northerly point mentioned. The width of the area is unknown, as the gypsum becomes lost beneath the overlying drift, as one goes up the ravines and minor valleys.

On either side of the creeks and ravines which come into the valley of the Des Moines river, the gypsum is seen jutting out from beneath the drift in the form of ledges and bold quarry fronts, having almost the exact appearance of ordinary limestone exposures, so horizontal and regular are its lines of stratification, and so similar in color is it to some varieties of that rock. The principal quarries now opened are on Two-Mile creek, a couple of miles below Fort Dodge.

Age of the Gypsum Deposit.—No trace of fossil remains has been found in the gypsum or associated clays; neither has any other indication of its geologic age been observed except that which is afforded by its stratigraphical relations; the most that can be said with certainty is that it is newer than the coal measures, and older than the drift. The indications afforded by the stratigraphical relations of the gypsum deposit of Fort Dodge are, however, of considerable value. No Tertiary deposits are known to exist within or near the borders of Iowa, to suggest that it might be of that age, nor are any of the Palæozoic strata newer than the subcarboniferous unconformable upon each other

as the other gypsum is unconformable upon the strata beneath it. It therefore seems, in a measure, conclusive that the gypsum is of Mesozoic age; perhaps older than the cretaceous.

The lithological origin of this deposit is as uncertain as its geological age. It seems to present itself in this relation, as in the former one,—an isolated fact. None of the associated strata show any traces of a double decomposition of pre-existing materials, such as some have supposed all deposits of gypsum to have resulted from. No considerable quantities of oxide of iron nor any trace of native sulphur have been found in connection with it, nor has any salt been found in the waters of the region. These substances are common in association with other gypsum deposits, and by many are regarded as indicative of the method of or resulting from their origin as such. Throughout the whole region the Fort Dodge gypsum has the exact appearance of a sedimentary deposit. From these facts it seems not unreasonable to entertain the opinion that this gypsum originated as a chemical precipitation in comparatively still waters which were saturated with sulphate of lime and destitute of life; its stratification and impurities being deposited at the same time as clayey impurities which had been suspended in the same waters.

Physical Properties.—Much has already been said of the physical character of this gypsum; but as it is so different in some respects from other deposits, there are still other matters worthy of mention in connection with those. According to the results of a complete analysis of Prof. Emery, the ordinary gray gypsum contains only about eight per cent. of impurity, and it is possible that the average impurity for the whole deposit will not exceed that proportion, so uniform in quality is it from top to bottom and from one end of the region to the other. As plaster for agricultural purposes is sometimes prepared from gypsum that contains thirty per cent. of impurity, it will be seen that this is a very superior article for such purposes. The impurities are of such a character that they do not in any way interfere with its value for use in the arts.

Although the gypsum rock has a gray color, it becomes quite white by grinding, and still whiter by the calcimining process necessary in the preparation of plaster of Paris. These tests have all been practically made in the rooms of the Geological Survey, and the quality of the plaster of Paris still further tested by actual use and experiment. The only use yet made of the gypsum by the inhabitants is for the purposes of ordinary building stone. It is so compact it is found to be comparatively unaffected by frost, and its ordinary situation in walls of houses is such that it is protected from the dissolving action of water, which can, at most, reach it only from occasional rains, and the effect of these is too slight to be perceived after the lapse of several years. Hon. John F. Duncombe, of Fort Dodge, built a fine residence of it in 1861, the walls of which appear as unaffected by exposure and as beautiful as they were when first erected. Several other houses in Fort Dodge have been constructed of it, including the depot buildings of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad. Many of the sidewalks in the

town are made of the slabs or flags of gypsum which occur in some of the quarries in the form of thin layers.

MINOR DEPOSITS OF SULPHATE OF LIME.

Sulphate of lime in the various forms of fibrous gypsum, selenite and small amorphous masses, has also been discovered in various formations in different parts of the State, including the Coal Measure shales near Fort Dodge, where it exists in small quantities, quite independently of the great gypsum deposit there. The quantity of gypsum in these minor deposits is always too small to be of any practical value, usually occurring in shales and shaly clays. Associated with strata that contain more or less sulphuret of iron, gypsum has thus been detected in the Coal Measures, the St. Louis limestone, the Cretaceous strata, and also in the Dead Caves of Dubuque.

SULPHATE OF STRONITA.

This mineral is found at Fort Dodge, which is, perhaps, the only place in Iowa or in the valley of the Mississippi where it has as yet been discovered. There, it occurs in very small quantities in both the shales of the Lower Coal Measures and in the clays that overlie the gypsum deposit, and which is regarded as of the same age with it. The mineral is fibrous and crystalline, the fibers being perpendicular to the plane of the layer; it resembles, in physical character, the layer of fibro-crystalline gypsum, before mentioned. Its color is of light blue, is transparent, and shows crystalline facets upon both the upper and under surfaces of the layer, of the upper surface being smaller and more numerous. The layer is probably not more than a rod in extent in any direction, and about three inches in maximum thickness. Apparent lines of stratification occur in it, corresponding with those of the shales which imbed it. The other deposit was still smaller in amount, and occurred as a mass of crystals imbedded in the clays that overlie the gypsum at Cummins' quarry, in the valley of Soldiers' creek, upon the north side of the town. The mineral in this clay is nearly colorless, and somewhat resembles masses of impure salt. The crystals are so closely aggregated that they enclose but little impurity in the mass, but in almost all other cases their fundamental forms are obsured. This mineral has almost no practical value, and is only interesting as a mineralogical fact.

SULPHATE OF BARYTA.

In Iowa this mineral has been found only in minute quantities. It has been detected in the Coal Measure shales of Decatur, Madison and Marion counties, Devonian limestone of Johnson and Bremer counties, and, also, in the lead caves of Dubuque. It is in the form of crystals or small crystalline masses.

SULPHATE OF MAGNESIA.

Epsomite, or native Epsom salts, having been discovered near Burlington, all the sulphates of alkaline earths of natural origin have been recognized in Iowa; all except the sulphate of lime being in very small quantity. The Epsomite mentioned

was found beneath the overhanging cliff of Burlington limestone near Starr's Mill. It occurs in the form of efflorescent encrustations upon the surface of stones, and in similar small fragile masses among the pine debris that has fallen down beneath the overhanging cliff. The projection of the cliff over the perpendicular face of the strata beneath, amounts to near 20 feet at the point where Epsomite was found. The rock upon which it accumulates is an impure limestone, containing also some carbonate of magnesia, together with a small proportion of iron pyrites, in a finely divided condition. By experiments with this native salt in the office of the Survey, a fine article of Epsom salts was produced, but the quantity obtained there is very small, and would be of no practical value on account of the cheapness in the market.

CLIMATE.

The greatest objection to the climate of this State is the prevalence of wind, which is somewhat greater than in the States south and east, but not so great as it is west. The air is pure and generally bracing,—the northern part particularly so during the winter. The prevailing direction of the wind during the whole year is easterly. Correspondingly, thunder-storms are somewhat more violent in this State than east or south, but not near so much so as toward the mountains. As elsewhere in the Northwestern States, easterly wind bring rain and snow, while westerly ones clear the sky. While the highest temperature occurs here in August, the month of July averages the hottest, and January the coldest. The mean temperature of April and October nearly corresponds to the mean temperature of the year, as well as to the seasons of spring and fall, while that of summer and winter is best represented by August and December. Indian summer is delightful and well prolonged. Untimely frosts sometimes occur, but seldom severely enough to do great injury. The wheat crop being a staple product of the State, and is not injured at all by frost, this great resource of the State continues intact.

TOPOGRAPHY.

All the knowledge we have at present of the topography of the State of Iowa is that derived from incidental observations of geological corps, from the surveys made by railroad engineers, and from barometrical observations made by authority of the Federal Government. No complete topographical survey has yet been made, but this will doubtless be attended to in a few years.

The State lies wholly within, and comprises a part of, a vast plain, and there is no mountainous or even hilly country within its borders; for the highest point is but 1,200 feet above the lowest point; these two points are nearly 300 miles apart, and the whole State is traversed by gently flowing rivers. A clearer idea of the great uniformity of the surface of the State may be obtained from a statement of the general slopes in feet per mile, from point to point, in straight lines across it.

	Per Mile.
From N. E. corner to S. E. corner of State	1 ft. 1 in.
From N. E. corner to Spirit Lake,	5 ft. 5 in
From N. W. corner to Spirit Lake,	5 ft.
From N. W. corner to S. W. corner of the State	2 ft.

	Per Mile.
From S. W. corner to highest ridge between the two great rivers (in Ringgold county)	4 ft. 1 in.
From the highest point in the State (near Spirit Lake) to the lowest point in the State (at the mouth of DesMoines river)	4 ft.

We thus find that there is good degree of propriety in regarding the whole State as belonging to a great plain, the lowest point of which within its border, the southeastern corner of the State, is only 444 feet above the level of the sea. The average height of the whole State above the level of the sea is not far from 800 feet, although it is a thousand miles from the nearest ocean.

These remarks are, of course, to be understood as applying to the State as a whole. On examining its surface in detail, we find a great diversity of surface by the formation of valleys out of the general level, which have been evolved by the actions of streams during the unnumbered years of the terrace epoch. These river valleys are deepest in the northwestern part of the State, and consequently it is there that the country has the greatest diversity of surface, and its physical features are most strongly marked.

The greater part of Iowa was formerly one vast prairie. It has, indeed, been estimated that seven-eighths of the surface of the State was prairie when first settled. By prairie it must not be inferred that a level surface is meant, for they are found in hilly countries as well. Nor are they confined to any particular variety of soil, for they rest upon all formations, from those of the Azotic to those of the Cretaceous age, inclusive. Whatever may have been their origin, their present existence in Iowa is not due to the influence of climate, of the soil, or of any of the underlying formations. The real cause is the prevalence of the annual fires. If these had been prevented fifty years ago, Iowa would now be a timbered country. The encroachment of forest trees upon prairie farms as soon as the bordering woodland is protected from the annual prairie fires, is well known to farmers throughout the State. The soil of Iowa is justly famous for its fertility, and there is probably no equal area of the earth's surface that contains so little untillable land, or whose soil has so high an average of fertility. Ninety-five per cent. of its surface is capable of a high state of cultivation.

LAKES AND STREAMS.

Lakes.—The lakes of Iowa may be properly divided into two distinct classes. The first may be called *drift lakes*, having had their origin in the depressions left in the surface of the drift at the close of the glacial epoch, and have rested upon the undisturbed surface of the drift deposit ever since the glaciers disappeared. The others may be properly termed *fluviatile* or *alluvial lakes*, because they have had their origin by the action of rivers while cutting their own valleys out from the surface of the drift as it existed at the close of the glacial epoch, and are now found resting upon the alluvium. By "alluvium" is meant the deposit which has accumulated in the valleys of rivers by the action of their own currents. It is largely composed of sand and other coarse material, and

upon that deposit are some of the best productive soils in the State. It is this deposit which forms the flood plains and deltas of our rivers, as well as the terraces of their valleys. The regions to which the drift lakes are principally confined are near the head waters of the principal streams of the State. They are consequently found in those regions which lie between the Cedar and DesMoines rivers, and the Des Moines and Little Sioux. No drift lakes are found in Southern Iowa. The largest of the lakes to be found in the State are Spirit and Okoboji, in Dickinson county, Clear Lake in Cerro Gordo county, and Storm Lake in Buena Vista county.

Spirit Lake.—The width and length of this lake are about equal, and it contains about 12 square miles of surface, its northern border resting directly on the boundary of the State. It lies almost directly upon the great water-shed. Its shores are mostly gravelly, and the country about it fertile.

Okoboji Lake.—This body of water lies directly south of Spirit Lake, and has somewhat the shape of a horse-shoe, with its eastern projection within a few rods of Spirit Lake, where it receives the outlet of the latter. Okoboji Lake extends about five miles southward from Spirit Lake, thence about the same distance westward, and it then bends northward about as far as the eastern projection. The eastern portion is narrow, but the western is larger, and in some places 100 feet deep. The surroundings of this and Spirit Lake are very pleasant; fish are abundant in them, and they are the resort of myriads of water-fowl.

Clear Lake.—This lake is situated upon the water-shed between the Iowa and Cedar rivers. It is about 5 miles long, 2 or 3 miles wide, and has a maximum depth of only 15 feet. Its shores and the country around are like that of Spirit Lake.

Storm Lake.—This lake rests upon the great water-shed in Buena Vista county. It is a clear, beautiful sheet of water, containing a surface area of between 4 and 5 square miles. The outlets of all these drift lakes are dry during a portion of the year, except Okoboji.

Walled Lakes.—Along the water-sheds of Northern Iowa great numbers of small lakes exist, varying from half a mile to a mile in diameter. One of the lakes in Wright county, and another in Sac, have each received the name of "Walled Lake," on account of the embankments on their borders, which are supposed to be the work of ancient inhabitants. These embankments are from 2 to 10 feet in height, and from 5 to 30 feet across. They are the result of natural causes alone, being referable to the periodic action of ice, aided to some extent by the action of the waves.

These lakes are very shallow, and in winter freeze to the bottom, so that but little unfrozen water remains in the middle. The ice freezes fast to everything on the bottom, and the expansive power of the water in freezing acts in all directions from the center to the circumference, and whatever was on the bottom of the lake has been thus carried to the shore. This has been going on from year to year, from century to century, forming the embankments which have caused so much wonder.

Springs issue from all the geological formations, and form the sides of almost every valley, but they are more numerous, and assume proportions which give rise to the name of sink-holes, along the upland borders of the Upper Iowa river, owing to the peculiar fissued and laminated character and great thickness of the strata of the age of the Trenton limestone which underlies the whole region of the valley of that stream. No mineral springs, properly so-called, have yet been discovered in Iowa, though the water of several artesian wells is frequently found charged with soluable mineral substances.

Rivers.—The two great rivers, the Mississipi and Missouri, from the eastern and the western boundaries, respectively, of the State, receive the eastern and western drainage of it. The Mississippi with its tributaries in Eastern Iowa drain two-thirds of the State, and the Missouri with its tributaries drain the western third. The great water-shed which divides these two systems is a land running southward from a point on the northern boundary line of the State, near Spirit Lake, in Dickinson county, to a nearly central point in the northern part of Adair county. From the last named point this highest ridge of land between the two great rivers continues southward, without change of character, through Ringgold county, into the State of Missouri; but it is no longer the great water-shed. From that point another ridge bears off southward, through the counties of Madison, Clarke, Lucas and Appanoose, which is now the water-shed.

All streams that rise in Iowa occupy, at first, only slight depressions of the land, and are scarcely perceptible. These uniting into larger streams, though still flowing over drift and bluff deposits, reach considerable depth into these deposits, in some cases to a depth of nearly 200 feet from the general prairie level.

The greater part of the streams in Western Iowa run either along the whole or a part of their course, upon that peculiar deposit known as bluff deposit. The banks even of the small streams are often five to ten feet in height and quite perpendicular, so that they render the streams almost everywhere unfordable, and a great impediment to travel across the open country where there are no bridges.

This deposit is of a slightly yellowish ash color, except when darkened by decaying vegetation, very fine and silicious, but not sandy, not very cohesive, and not at all plastic. It forms excellent soil, and does not bake or crack in drying, except limy concretions, which are generally distributed throughout the mass, in shape and size resembling pebbles; but not a stone or a pebble can be found in the whole deposit. It was called "silicious marl" by Dr. Owen, in his geological report to the Government, and he attributes its origin to an accumulation of sediment in an ancient lake, which was afterward drained, and the sediment became dry land. Prof. Swallow gives it the name of "bluff," which is here adopted; but the term, "lacustrine" would have been more appropriate. The peculiar properties of this deposit are that it will stand securely with a precipitous front 200 feet high, and yet is easily excavated with a spade. Wells dug in it require only to be walled to a point just above the water-line. Yet, com-

pact as it is, it is very porous, so that water which falls on it does not remain at the surface, but percolates through it; neither does it accumulate within it at any point, as it does upon and within the drift and the stratified formations.

The thickest deposit yet known in Iowa is in Fremont county, where it reaches 200 feet. It is found throughout a region more than 200 miles in length, and nearly 100 miles in width, and through which the Missouri runs almost centrally.

This fine sediment is the same which the Missouri once deposited in a broad depression in the surface of the drift that formed a lake-like expansion of that river in the earliest period of the history of its valley. The extent of the deposit shows this lake to have been 100 miles wide and more than twice as long. The water of the river was muddy then as now, and the broad lake became filled with the sediment which the river brought down. After the lake became filled with the sediment, the valley below became deepened by the constant erosive action of the waters, to a depth sufficient to have drained the lake of its first waters; but the only effect then was to cause it to cut its valley out of the deposits its own muddy waters had formed. Thus along the valley of that river, so far as it forms the western boundary of Iowa, the bluffs which border it are composed of that sediment known as bluff deposit, forming a distinct border along the broad, level flood plain, the width of which varies from five to fifteen miles, while the original sedimentary deposit stretches far inland.

Chariton and Grand rivers rise and run for twenty-five miles of their course upon the drift deposits alone. The first strata that are exposed by the deepening valleys of both these streams belong to the Upper Coal Measures, and they both continue upon the same formation until they make their exit from the State, (the former in Appanoose county, the latter in Ringgold county,) near the boundary of which they passed nearly or quite through the whole of that formation to the Middle Coal Measures. Their valleys deepen gradually, and 15 or 20 miles from the river they are nearly 150 feet below the general level of the adjacent highland. When the rivers have cut their valleys down through the series of limestone strata, they reach those of a clayey composition. Upon these they widen their valleys, and make broad flood plains or "bottoms," the soil of which is stiff and clayey, except where modified by sandy washings. These streams are prairie streams in their upper branches and tributaries, but flow through woodland farther down. The proportion of lime in the drift of Iowa is so great that the water of all the wells and springs is too "hard" for washing purposes, and the same substance is so prevalent in the drift clays that they are always found to have sufficient flux when used for the manufacture of brick.

Platte river belongs mainly to Missouri. Its upper branches pass through Ringgold county. Here the drift deposit reaches its maximum thickness on an east and west line across the State, and the valleys are eroded in some instances to a depth of 200 feet, apparently, through this deposit alone. The term "drift deposit" applies to the soil and sub-soil of the greater part

of the State, and in it alone many wells are dug and our forests take root. It rests upon the stratified rocks. It is composed of clay, sand, gravel and boulders, promiscuously intermixed without stratification, varying in character in different parts of the State.

One Hundred and Two river is represented in Taylor county, the valleys of which have the same general character of those just described. The country around and between the east and west forks of this stream is almost entirely prairie.

Nodaway river is represented by east, middle and west branches. The two former rise in Adair county, the latter in Cass county. These rivers and valleys are fine examples of the small rivers and valleys of Southern Iowa. They have the general character of drift valleys, and with beautiful undulating and sloping sides. The Nodaway drains one of the finest agricultural regions in the State, the soil of which is tillable almost to their very banks. The banks and the adjacent narrow flood-plains are almost everywhere composed of a rich, deep, dark loam.

Nishnabotany river is represented by east and west branches, the former having its source in Anderson county, the latter in Shelby county. Both these branches, from their source to their confluence, and also the main stream from there to the point where it enters the great flood-plain of the Missouri, run through a region, the surface of which is occupied by the bluff deposit.

The West Nishnabotany is probably without any valuable mill-sites. In the western part of Cass county, the East Nishnabotany loses its identity by becoming abruptly divided up into five or six different creeks. A few good mill-sites occur here on this stream. None, however, that are thought reliable, exist on either of these rivers, or on the main stream below the confluence, except, perhaps, one or two in Montgomery county. The valleys of the two branches, and the intervening upland, possess remarkable fertility.

Boyer river, until it enters the flood-plain of the Missouri, runs almost, if not quite, its entire course through the region occupied by the bluff deposit, and has cut its valley entirely through it along most of its passage. The only rocks exposed are the upper coal measures, near Reed's mill, in Harrison county. The exposures are slight, and are the most northerly now known in Iowa. The valley of this river has usually gently sloping sides, and an indistinctly defined flood-plain. Along the lower half of its course the adjacent upland presents a surface of the billowy character, peculiar to the bluff deposit. The source of this river is in Sac county.

Soldier river.—The east and middle branches of this stream have their source in Crawford county, and the west branch in Ida county. The whole course of this river is through the bluff deposit. It has no exposure of strata along its course.

Little Sioux river.—Under this head are included both the main and west branches of that stream, together with the Maple, which is one of its branches. The west branch and the Maple are so similar to the Soldier river that they need no separate description. The main stream has

its boundary near the northern boundary of the State, and runs most of its course upon drift deposit alone, entering the region of the bluff deposit in the southern part of Cherokee county. The two principal upper branches near their source in Dickinson and Osceola counties are small prairie creeks within distinct valleys. On entering Clay county the valley deepens, and at their confluence has a depth of 200 feet. Just as the valley enters Cherokee county it turns to the southward, and becomes much widened, with its sides gently sloping to the uplands. When the valley enters the region of the bluff deposit, it assumes the billowy appearance. No exposures of strata of any kind have been found in the valley of the Little Sioux or any of its branches.

Floyd river.—This river rises upon the drift in O'Brien county, and flowing southward enters the region of the bluff deposit a little north of the centre of Plymouth county. Almost from its source to its mouth it is a prairie stream, with slightly sloping valley sides, which blend gradually with the uplands. A single slight exposure of sandstone of cretaceous age occurs in the valley near Sioux City, and which is the only known exposure of rock of any kind along its whole length. Near this exposure is a mill-site, but farther up the stream it is not valuable for such purposes.

Rock river.—This stream passes through Lyon and Sioux counties. It was, evidently, so named from the fact that considerable exposures of the red Sioux quartzite occur along the main branches of the stream in Minnesota, a few miles north of the State boundary. Within the State the main stream and its branches are drift streams and strata are exposed. The beds and banks of the streams are usually sandy and gravelly, with occasionally boulders intermixed.

Big Sioux River.—The valley of this river, from the northwest corner of the State to its mouth, possesses much the same character as all the streams of the surface deposits. At Sioux Falls, a few miles above the northwest corner of the State, the streams meet with remarkable obstructions from the presence of Sioux quartzite, which outcrops directly across the stream, and causes a fall of about 60 feet within a distance of half a mile, producing a series of cascades. For the first 25 miles above its mouth, the valley is very broad, with a broad, flat flood-plain, with gentle slopes, occasionally showing indistinctly defined terraces. These terraces and valley bottoms constitute some of the finest agricultural land of the region. On the Iowa side of the valley the upland presents abrupt bluffs, steep as the materials of which they are composed will stand, and from 100 to nearly 200 feet high above the stream. At rare intervals, about 15 miles from its mouth, the cretaceous strata are exposed in the face of the bluffs of the Iowa side. No other strata are exposed along that part of the valley which borders our State, with the single exception of Sioux quartzite at its extreme northwestern corner. Some good mill-sites may be secured along that portion of this river which borders Lyon county, but below this the fall will probably be found insufficient and the locations for dams insecure.

Missouri River.—This is one of the muddiest streams on the globe, and its waters are known to be very turbid far toward its source. The chief peculiarity of this river is its broad flood-plains, and its adjacent bluff deposits. Much the greater part of the flood-plain of this river is upon the Iowa side, and continues from the south boundary line of the State to Sioux City, a distance of more than 100 miles in length, varying from three to five miles in width. This alluvial plain is estimated to contain more than half a million of acres of land within the State, upward of 400,000 of which are now tillable.

The rivers of the eastern system of drainage have quite a different character from those of the western system. They are larger, longer and have their valleys modified to a much greater extent by the underlying strata. For the latter reason, water-power is much more abundant upon them than upon the streams of the western system.

DesMoines River.—This river has its source in Minnesota, but it enters Iowa before it has attained any size, and flows almost centrally through it from northwest to southeast, emptying into the Mississippi at the extreme southeastern corner of the State. It drains a greater area than any river within the State. The upper portion of it is divided into two branches, known as the east and west forks These unite in Humboldt county. The valleys of these branches above their confluence are drift valleys, except a few small exposures of subcarboniferous limestone about five miles above their confluence. These exposures produce several small mill-sites. The valleys vary from a few hundred yards to half mile in width, and are the finest agricultural lands. In the northern part of Webster county the character of the main valley is modified by the presence of ledges and low cliffs of the subcarboniferous limestone and gypsum. From a point a little below Fort Dodge to near Amsterdam, in Marion county, the river runs all the way through and upon the lower Coal Measure strata. Along this part of the course the flood-plain varies from an eighth to a mile or more in width. From Amsterdam to Ottumwa the subcarboniferous rocks pass beneath the river again, bringing down the Coal Measure strata into its bed; they rise from it in the extreme northwestern part of VanBuren county, and subcarboniferous strata resume and keep their place along the valley to the north of the river.

From Fort Dodge to the northern part of Lee county the strata of the Lower Coal Measures are present in the valley. Its flood-plain is frequently sandy from the debris of the sandstone and sandy shales of the Coal Measures produced by their removal in the process of the formation of the valley.

The principal tributaries of the Des Moines are upon the western side. These are the Raccoon and the three rivers, viz: South, Middle and North rivers. The three latter have their sources in the region occupied by the Upper Coal Measure limestone formation, flow eastward over the Middle Coal Measures, and enter the valley of the DesMoines upon the Lower Coal Measures. These streams, especially South and Middle rivers, are frequently bordered by high, rocky cliffs. Raccoon

river has its source upon the heavy surface deposits of the middle region of Western Iowa, and along the greater part of its course it has excavated its valley out of those deposits and the Middle Coal Measure alone. The valley of the Des Moines and its branches are destined to become the seat of extensive manufacturies, in consequence of the numerous mill-sites of immense power, and the fact that the main valley traverses the entire length of the Iowa coal fields.

Skunk river.—This has its source in Hamilton county, and runs almost its entire course upon the border of the outcrop of the Lower Coal Measures, or, more properly speaking, upon the subcarboniferous limestone, just where it begins to pass beneath the Coal Measures by its southerly and westerly dip. Its general course is southeast. From the western part of Henry county, up as far as Story county, the broad, flat flood-plain is covered with a rich, deep clay soil, which, in time of long-continued rains and overflows of the river, has made the valley of Skunk river a terror to travelers from the earliest settlement of the country. There are some excellent mill-sites on the lower half of this river, but they are not so numerous or valuable as on other rivers of the eastern system.

Iowa river.—This river rises in Hancock county, in the midst of a broad, slightly undulating drift region. The first rock exposure is that of subcarboniferous limestone, in the southwestern corner of Franklin county. It enters the region of the Devonian strata near the southwestern corner of Benton county, and in this it continues to its confluence with the Cedar in Louisa county. Below the junction with the Cedar, and for some miles above that point, its valley is broad, and especially on the northern side, with a well-marked flood-plain. Its borders gradually blend with the uplands as they slope away in the distance from the river. The Iowa furnishes numerous and valuable mill-sites.

Cedar river.—This stream is usually understood to be a branch of the Iowa, but it ought, really, to be regarded as the main stream. It rises by numerous branches in the northern part of the State, and flows the entire length of the State, through the region occupied by the Devonian strata and along the trend occupied by that formation. The valley of this river, in the upper part of its course, is narrow, and the sides slope so gently as to scarcely show where the lowlands end and the uplands begin. Below the confluence with the Shell Rock, the flood-plain is more distinctly marked, and the valley broad and shallow. The valley of the Cedar is one of the finest regions in the State, and both the main stream and its branches afford abundant and reliable mill-sites.

Wapsipinnicon river.—This river has its source near the source of the Cedar, and runs parallel and near it almost its entire course, the upper half upon the same formation—the Devonian. In the northeastern part of Linn county it enters the region of the Niagara limestone, upon which it continues to the Mississippi. It is 100 miles long, and yet the area of its drainage is only from 12 to 20 miles in width. Hence, its numerous mill-sites are unusually secure.

Turkey river—This river and the Upper Iowa are, in many respects, unlike other Iowa rivers. The difference is due to the great depth to which they have eroded their valleys and the different character of the material through which they have worked. Turkey river rises in Howard county, and in Winneshiek county, a few miles from its source, its valley has attained a depth of more than 200 feet, and in Fayette and Clayton counties its depth is increased to 300 and 400 feet. The summit of the uplands, bordering nearly the whole length of the valley, is capped by the Maquoketa shales. These shales are underlaid by the Galena limestone, between 200 and 300 feet thick. The valley has been eroded through these, and runs upon the Trenton limestone. Thus all the formations along and within this valley are Lower Silurian. The valley is usually narrow, and without a well-marked flood-plain. Water-power is abundant, but in most places inaccessible.

Upper Iowa river.—This river rises in Minnesota, just beyond the northern boundary line, and enters our State in Howard county before it has attained any considerable size. Its course is nearly eastward until it reaches the Mississippi. It rises in the region of the Devonian rocks, and flows across the outcrops, respectively, of the Niagara, Galena and Trenton limestone, the lower magnesian limestone, and Potsdam sandstone, into and through all of which, except the last, it has cut its valley, which is the deepest of any in Iowa. The valley sides are almost everywhere high and steep, and cliffs of lower magnesian and Trenton limestone give them a wild and rugged aspect. In the lower part of the valley the flood-plain reaches a width sufficient for the location of small farms, but usually it is too narrow for such purposes. On the higher surface, however, as soon as you leave the valley you come immediately upon a cultivated country. This stream has the greatest slope per mile of any in Iowa, and consequently it furnishes immense water-power. In some places where creeks come into it, the valley widens and affords good locations for farms. The town of Decorah, in Winneshiek county, is located in one of these spots, which makes it a lovely location; and the power of the river and the small spring streams around it offer fine facilities for manufacturing. This river and its tributaries are the only trout streams in Iowa.

Mississippi river.—This river may be described, in general terms, as a broad canal cut out of the general level of the country through which the river flows. It is bordered by abrupt hills or bluffs. The bottom of the valley ranges from one to eight miles in width. The whole space between the bluffs is occupied by the river and its bottom, or flood-plain only, if we except the occasional terraces or remains of ancient flood-plains, which are not now reached by the highest floods of the river. The river itself is from half a mile to nearly a mile in width. There are but four points along the whole length of the State where the bluffs approach the stream on both sides. The Lower Silurian formations compose the bluffs in the northern part of the State, but they gradually disappear by a southerly dip, and the bluffs are con-

tinued successively by the Upper Silurian, Devonian and Subcarboniferous rocks which are reached near the southeastern corner of the State.

Considered in their relation to the present general surface of the State, the relative ages of the river valley of Iowa date back only to the close of the glacial epoch; but that the Mississippi and all the rivers of Northeastern Iowa, if no others, had at least a large part of the rocky portions of their valleys eroded by pre-glacial, or, perhaps, by palæogoic rivers, can scarcely be doubted.

CHAPTER VIII.

IOWA AND THE REBELLION.

By her record in the war of the rebellion Iowa proved herself a truly loyal State. The Presidential campaign of 1860 was an exciting one, and the fact that civil war might be inaugurated in case Abraham Lincoln was elected, was well understood and duly considered. The people of Iowa indulged in no hatred or ill-will toward any section of the country, but were determined to hold such opinions upon questions of public interests, and vote for such men as to them seemed for the general good, uninfluenced by any threat of violence or civil war.

The General Assembly of the State of Iowa, as early as 1851, had by joint resolution declared that the State of Iowa was "bound to maintain the union of these States by all the means in her power." The same year the State furnished a block of marble for the Washington Monument at the national capitol, and by order of the General Assembly there was inscribed upon its enduring surface the following: "Iowa—Her affections, like the rivers of her borders, flow to an inseparable Union." The time was now approaching in her history when these declarations of attachment and fidelity to the nation were to be put to a practical test.

Certainly the people of no State in the nation could be more vitally interested in the question of our national unity than the people of Iowa. The older States of the Union, both North and South, were represented in its population. Iowans were nearly all immigrants, bound to those older communities by the most sacred ties of blood, and most endearing recollections of early days. In addition to these consider-

ations of a personal character, there were others of the gravest political importance.

Iowa's geographical position as a State made the dismemberment of the Union a matter of serious concern. The Mississippi had been for years its highway to the markets of the world. The people could not entertain the thought that its navigation should pass under the control of a foreign government. But more than this was to be feared the consequence of introducing and recognizing in our national system the principal of secession or disintegration.

If this should be recognized as a right, what security had the States of the interior against their entire isolation from the commerce of the world, by the future secession of the Atlantic and Pacific States? And the fact also remained, that secession or separation removed none of the causes of war. Whatever there was in the peculiar institution that created differences of sentiment or feeling, or caused irritation, still existed after the separation, with no court or constitution as the arbiter of rights, and with the one resort, only, of the sword to settle differences. In secession and its logical and necessary results, we saw nothing but dire confusion and anarchy, and the utter destruction of that nationality through which alone we felt that our civil liberties as a people could be preserved, and the hopes of our civilization prepetuated.

The declaration of Mr. Buchanan's last annual message, that the nation possessed no constitutional power to coerce a seceding State, was received by the great majority of our citizens with humiliation and distrust. Anxiously they awaited the expiring hours of his administration, and looked to the incoming President as to an expected deliverer that should rescue the nation from the hands of traitors, and the control of those whose non-resistance invited her destruction. The firing upon the national flag at Sumter aroused a burning indignation throughout the loyal States of the Republic, and nowhere was it more intense than in Iowa. And when the proclamation of the President was published, April 15, 1861, calling for 75,000 citizen soldiers to "maintain the honor, the integrity, and the existence of our national Union, and the perpetuity of popular government," they were more than willing to respond to the call. Party lines gave way, and for a while, at least, party spirit was hushed, and the cause of our common country was supreme in the affections of the people. Peculiarly fortunate were the people of Iowa at this crisis, in having a truly representative man as executive of the State. Thoroughly honest and thoroughly earnest, wholly imbued with the enthusiasm of the hour, fully aroused to the importance of the crises, and the magnitude of the struggle upon which we were entering, with an indomitable will under the control of a strong common sense, Samuel J. Kirkwood, was, indeed, a worthy chief to organize and direct the energies of the people. Within thirty days after the date of the President's call for troops, the First Iowa Regiment was mustered into the service of the United States, a second regiment was in camp ready for the service, and the General Assembly of the State was convened in special session, and had by joint resolu-

tion solemnly pledged every resource of men and money to the national cause.

So urgent were the offers of companies, that the Governor conditionally accepted enough additional companies to compose two additional regiments. These were soon accepted by the Secretary of War. Near the close of May, the Adjutant General of the State reported that 170 companies had been tendered the Governor to serve against the enemies of the Union. The question was eagerly asked, "Which of us will be allowed to go?" It seemed as if Iowa was monopolizing the honors of the period, and would send the larger part of the 75,000 wanted from the whole North.

There were much difficulty and considerable delay experienced in fitting the first three regiments for the field. For the First Infantry a complete outfit (not uniform) of clothing was extemporized, principally by the volunteered labor of loyal women in the different towns—from material of various colors and qualities, obtained within the limits of the State. The same was done in part for the Second Infantry. Meantime, an extra session of the General Assembly had been called by the Governor, to convene on the 15th of May. With but little delay, that body authorized a loan of $800,000, to meet the extraordinary expenses incurred, and to be incurred, by the Executive Department, in consequence of the new emergency. A wealthy merchant of the State (ex-Gov. Merrell, then a resident of McGregor) immediately took from the Governor a contract to supply a complete outfit of clothing for three regiments organized, agreeing to receive, should the Governor so elect, his pay therefor in the State bonds at par. This contract he executed to the letter, and a portion of the clothing (which was manufactured in Boston, at his order) was delivered at Keokuk, the place at which the troops had rendezvoused, in exactly one month from the day in which the contract had been entered into. The remainder arrived only a few days later. This clothing was delivered to the soldiers, but was subsequently condemned by the Government, for the reason that its color was gray, and blue had been adopted as the color to be worn by the National troops Other States had also clothed their troops, sent forward under the first call of President Lincoln, with gray uniforms, but it was soon found that the Confederate forces were also clothed in gray, and that color was at once abandoned by the Union troops. If both armies were clothed alike, annoying, if not fatal, mistakes were liable to be made.

While engaged in these efforts to discharge her whole duty in common with all the other Union-loving States in the great emergency, Iowa was compelled to make immediate and ample provision for the protection of her own borders from threatened invasions on the south by the secessionists of Missouri, and from danger of incursions from the west and northwest by bands of hostile Indians, who were freed from the usual restraint imposed upon them by the presence of regular troops stationed at the frontier posts. These troops were withdrawn to meet the greater and more pressing danger threatening the life of the Nation at its very heart.

The Governor of the State, in order to provide for the adequate defense of Iowa's

borders from the ravages of both rebels in arms against the Government and of the more irresistible foes from the Western plains, was authorized to raise and equip two regiments of infantry, a squadron of cavalry (not less than five companies) and a battalion of artillery (not less than three companies). Only cavalry were enlisted for home defense, however, but in times of special danger, or when calls were made by the Unionists of Northern Missouri for assistance against their disloyal enemies, large numbers of militia on foot often turned out, and remained in the field until the necessity for their services had passed.

June 13th, Gen. Lyon, then commanding the United States forces in Missouri, issued the first order for the Iowa volunteers to move to the field. The First and Second Infantry immediately embarked in steamboats and proceeded to Hannibal. Two weeks later the Third Infantry was ordered to the same point. These three, together with many other of the earlier organized Iowa regiments, rendered their first field service in Missouri. The First Infantry formed a part of the little army with which Gen. Lyon moved on Springfield, and fought the bloody battle of Wilson's creek. It received unqualified praise for its gallant bearing on the field. In the following month (September), the Third Iowa, with but very slight support, fought with honor the sanguinary engagement of Blue Mills Landing; and in November the Seventh Iowa, as a part of the force commanded by Gen. Grant, greatly distinguished itself in the battle of Belmont, where it poured out its blood like water—losing more than half of the men it took into action.

The initial operations in which the battles referred to took place were followed by the more important movements led by Gen. Grant, Gen. Curtis, of this State, and other commanders, which resulted in defeating the armies defending the chief strategic lines held by the Confederates in Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri and Arkansas, compelling their withdrawal from much of the territory previously controlled by them in those States. In these and other movements, down to the grand culminating campaign by which Vicksburg was captured and the Confederacy permanently severed on the line of the Mississippi river, Iowa troops took part in steadily increasing numbers. In the investment and siege of Vicksburg, the State was represented by thirty regiments and two batteries, in addition to which eight regiments and one battery were employed on the outposts of the besieging army. The brilliancy of their exploits on the many fields where they served, won for them the highest meed of praise, both in military and civil circles. Multiplied were the terms in which expression was given to this sentiment, but these words of the journals of a neighboring State: "The Iowa troops have been heroes among heroes," embody the spirit of all.

In the veteran re-enlistment that distinguished the closing month of 1863, above all other periods in the history of re-enlistment for the National armies, the Iowa three-years' men (who were relatively more numerous than those of any other State), were prompt to set the example of volunteering for another term of equal length, thereby adding many thousands to the great army of those who

gave this renewed and practical assurance that the cause of the Union should not be left without defenders.

In all the important movements of 1864 and '65, by which the confederacy was penetrated in every quarter, and its military power finally overthrown, the Iowa troops took part. Their drum-beat was heard on the banks of every great river of the South, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, and everywhere they rendered the same faithful devoted service, maintaining on all occasions their wonted reputation for valor in the field, and endurance on the march.

Two Iowa 3-year cavalry regiments were employed during their whole term of service in the operations that were in progress from 1863 to 1866 against the hostile Indians of the Western plains. A portion of these men were among the last of the volunteer troops to be mustered out of service. The State also supplied a considerable number of men to the navy, who took part in most of the naval operations prosecuted against the Confederate power on the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, and the rivers of the West.

The people of Iowa were early and constant workers in the sanitary field, and by their liberal gifts and personal efforts for the benefit of the soldiery, placed their State in the front rank of those who became distinguished for their exhibitions of patriotic benevolence during the period covered by the war. Agents appointed by the governor were stationed at points convenient for rendering assistance to the sick and needy soldiers of the State, while others were employed in visiting, from time to time, hospitals, camps and armies in the field, and doing whatever the circumstances rendered possible for the health and comfort of such of the Iowa soldiery as might be found there.

Charitable enterprises also found a ready support in Iowa. Some of the benevolent people of the State early conceived the idea of establishing a home for such of the children of deceased soldiers as might be left in destitute circumstances. This idea first took form in 1863, and in the following year a home was opened at Farmington, VanBuren county, in a building leased for that purpose, and which soon became filled to its utmost capacity. The institution received liberal donations from the general public, and also from the soldiers in the field. In 1865 it became necessary to provide increased accommodations for the large number of children who were seeking the benefits of its care. This was done by establishing a branch at Cedar Falls, in Black Hawk county, and by securing, during the same year, for the use of the parent home, Camp Kinsman, near the city of Davenport This property, by act of Congress, was soon afterward donated to the institution. In 1866, in pursuance of a law enacted for that purpose, the Soldiers' Orphans' Home (which then contained about 450 inmates), became a State institution, and thereafter the sums necessary for its support were appropriated from the State treasury. A second branch was established at Glenwood, Mills county. Convenient tracks were secured, and valuable improvements made at all the different points. Schools were also established, and employments provided for such of the children as were of suitable age. In every way the provision made for these wards

of the State has been such as to challenge the approval of every benevolent mind. The number of children who have been inmates of the home from its foundation to the present time is considerably more than 2,000.

No bounty was paid by the State on account of the men she placed in the field. In some instances, toward the close of the war, bounty, to a comparatively small amount, was paid by cities and towns On only one occasion, that of the call of July 18, 1864, was a draft made in Iowa. This did not occur on account of her proper liability, as established by previous rulings of the War Department, to supply men under that call, but grew out of the great necessity that there existed for raising men. The Government insisted on temporarily setting aside, in part, the former rule of settlements, and enforcing a draft in all cases where sub-districts in any of the States should be found deficient in their supply of men. In no instance was Iowa, as a whole, found to be indebted to the General Government for men, on a settlement of her quota accounts.

Not satisfied with merely doing her duty under the law, Iowa, of her patriotic generosity, did more than was required. The 17th, 18th and 37th regiments of infantry, the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th regiments of cavalry were all enrolled, not to meet any call from the General Government, but to enable citizens of the State to enlist under the banners of the Union, in excess of all demands which could lawfully be made.

The State also contributed a large number of men and many officers to regiments in Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota, and out of a population of less than 2,000 arms-bearing colored citizens, raised nearly a whole regiment of African troops. But besides the troops thus regularly enrolled within the State, and those who formed part of regiments in neighboring States, there were not a few of Iowa's citizens in the regular army, in the different staff departments of the volunteer army, and in commands to far distant States.

Those, also, should be noticed who were called upon to protect the State and adjoining States from raids, to preserve the internal peace of the State, etc., in 1861, when Northern Missouri was overrun by predatory bands, and the loyal citizens were being driven from their homes by hundreds, and suffering in life, person and estate, the border Iowa yeomanry, unskilled in anything pertaining to war, responded to the Macedonian cry of their neighbors and speeded across the line to help them to the number of 1,500; they were armed with old fowling pieces and antiquated militia gear, but they proved effective, nevertheless, their hearts being in the right place. In the same year three expeditions were sent out to beat back the Jackson bushwhackers who were advancing on Iowa, driving out the Union people on their way. These expeditions numbered about 1,300 men, and performed valuable service in Missouri.

On the northern border, during the same year, the Sioux City cavalry, ninety-three men, and Captain Tripp's company, about fifty men, were employed to protect the borders against the Indians.

In 1862, under authority of the General Assembly, the Northern and Southern Border Brigades were organized—the one

for the protection of the State against guerilla bands on the south along the entire border, the other to keep in check the disaffected Indians intent on mischief in the northwest. There were five companies of the Northern Border Brigade, two hundred and fifty men, and ten companies of the Southern Border Brigade, seven hundred and ninety-four men, judiciously stationed at exposed points. For two years the State, at her own expense, supported these organizations. There can be no doubt that this was a wise expenditure, considering the service done—that of staying murder, rapine and arson, which were threatening to stalk through the State.

Subsequently eight hundred militia in eleven companies were called out to suppress the celebrated Talley treason in Keokuk county, and five hundred on account of the disturbances in Poweshiek and Davies counties.

At the beginning of the war, the population of Iowa included about 150,000 men presumably liable to render military service. The State raised for general service thirty-nine regiments of infantry, nine regiments of cavalry, and four companies of artillery, composed of three years' men; one regiment of infantry, composed of three months' men, and four regiments and one batallion of infantry, composed of 100 days' men. The original enlistments in these various organizations, including 1,727 men raised by draft, numbered a little more than 69,000. The re-enlistments, including upward of 7,000 veterans, numbered very nearly 8,000. The enlistments in the regular army and navy, and organizations of other States, will, if added, raise the total to upward of 80,000. The number of men who, under special enlistments, and as militia, took part at different times in the operations on the exposed borders of the State, was probably as many as 5,000.

As an inevitable result of war, many became prisoners, and suffered the cruelties of Libby, Andersonville and other "pens" in the South, which have become famous the world over, solely because of the incredible barbarities practiced in them. Considerable portions of the 8th, 12th and 14th Regiments were captured, after hard fighting, at Shiloh; the 16th was nearly all surrendered at Atlanta; the 17th at Tilton; the 19th at Sterling farm; the 36th at Mark's Mill. Many escaped heroically from rebel imprisonment, and the narratives of their sufferings would make many interesting volumes.

Every loyal State of the Union had many women who devoted much time and great labor toward relieving the wants of our sick and wounded soldiery, but for Iowa can be claimed the honor of inaugurating the great charitable movement which was so successfully supported by the noble women of the North. Mrs. Harlan, wife of Hon. James Harlan, United States Senator, was the first woman of our country among those moving in high circles of society who personally visited the army and ministered to the wants of the suffering soldiery. In many of her visits to the army, Mrs. Harlan was accompanied by Mrs Joseph T. Fales, wife of the first State Auditor of Iowa. No words can describe the good done, the lives saved, and the deaths made easy by the host of noble women of Iowa, whose names it would take a volume to print.

Every county, every town, every neighborhood in the State had these true heroines, whose praise can never be fully known, till the final rendering of all accounts of deeds done in the body. The contributions of the State to "sanitary fairs" during the war were enormous, amounting to many hundred thousand dollars. Highly successful fairs were held at Dubuque, Muscatine, Burlington and Marshalltown, while all the towns contributed most generously to fairs of a less general nature. All this must be added to the work of the many "Florence Nightingales" of Iowa, whose heroic sacrifices have won for them the undying gratitude of the nation.

It is said, to the honor and credit of Iowa, that while many of the loyal States, older and larger in population and wealth, incurred heavy State debts for the purpose of fulfilling their obligations to the General Government, Iowa, while she was foremost in duty, while she promptly discharged all her obligations to her sister States and the Union, found herself at the close of the war without any material additions to her pecuniary liabilities incurred before the war commenced. Upon final settlement after restoration of peace, her claims upon the Federal Government were found to be fully equal to the amount of her bond issued and sold during the war to provide the means for raising and equipping her troops sent into the field, and to meet the inevitable demands upon her treasury in consequence of the war.

It was in view of these facts that Iowa had done more than her duty during the war, and that without incurring any considerable indebtedness, and that her troops had fought most gallantly on nearly every battle-field of the war, that the Newark *Advertiser* and other prominent Eastern journals called Iowa the "Model State of the Republic."

In the following pages a brief account is given of each regiment, which was credited to Iowa during the war.

THE FIRST REGIMENT was organized under the President's first proclamation for volunteers for three months, with John Francis Bates, of Dubuque, as Colonel; William H. Merritt, of Cedar Rapids, as Lieutenant-Colonel, and A. B. Porter, of Mt. Pleasant, as Major.

The regiment was mustered into the service of the United States May 14th, 1861, at Keokuk. The different companies were independent military organizations before the war; and tendered their service before the breaking out of hostilities. The regiment was in quarters in Keokuk for two weeks, During this time they became proficient in the use of arms, and they learned something of practical camp life. June 13th, the regiment received orders to join General Lyon in Missouri. They immediately embarked on board a steamer, and by midnight were at Hannibal, Mo., where they slept on the floor of a large warehouse. They proceeded without delay to the interior of the State, where Gen. Lyon had just defeated Gov. Jackson with his so-called State troops. Joining Lyon, they were soon given a taste of active service. For two months they were almost constantly on the march, and occasionally skirmished with the enemy. August 10th, a sharp battle was fought with the enemy at Wilson's Creek, when the gallant and

noble Gen. Lyon was killed, and the regiment lost 10 killed and 50 wounded. After the battle the regiment proceeded to St. Louis, and their three months having expired, were mustered out August 25th, 1861. The number of officers and men in this regiment were 959. Of these 13 were killed, 13 died, 141 were wounded, and three were missing.

The Second Infantry was organized soon after the commencement of the war, with Samuel R. Curtis, of Keokuk, as Colonel; James M. Tuttle, of Keosauqua, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and M. M. Crocker, of DesMoines, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the United States, at Keokuk, in May, 1861. It participated in the following engagements: Fort Donelson, Shiloh, advance on Corinth, Corinth, Little Bear Creek, Ala., Resaca, Ga., Rome Cross Roads, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Nickajack Creek, in front of Atlanta, January 22, 1864, siege of Atlanta, Jonesboro, Eden Station, Little Ogeechee, Savannah, Columbia, Lynch's Creek and Bentonville; went with Sherman on his march to the sea, and through the Carolinas, home. This regiment was one of Iowa's most distinguished commands in the war. It was the first three years' regiment, and it left for the theatre of war even before the First Regiment, by a few hours.

Its companies were enrolled during that first splendid enthusiasm which followed the bombardment of Fort Sumter, and they contained many men of talent and reputation. The regiment especially distinguished itself in the capture of Fort Donelson, in entering which it was awarded the post of honor. It was then that the unenthusiastic Gen. Halleck pronounced the Iowa Second the "bravest of the brave." The Second Veteran Infantry was formed by the consolidation of the battalions of the Second and Third Veteran Infantry, and was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 12, 1865. The total number of officers and men who inlisted in this regiment was 1,247. Of this number during the war 65 were killed, 134 died, 330 were discharged, 268 were wounded, 14 were missing and 24 were captured.

The Third Infantry was organized at about the same time as the Second, with Nelson G. Williams, of Dubuque county, as Colonel; John Scott, of Story county, Lieutenant-Colonel; William N. Stone, of Marian county, as Major, and was mustered into the United States service in June, 1861, at Keokuk. The regiment was engaged at Blue Mills, Mo., Shiloh, Hatchie river, Matamoras, Vicksburg, Johnson, Miss., in the Meridian expedition at Atlanta, in Sherman's march to the sea, and through the Carolinas to Richmond and Washington. The regiment was veteranized and organized as a battalion in 1864, but before the officers received their commissions the battalion bravely fought itself out of existence at the battle of Atlanta.

The remnant was consolidated with the veterans of the Second, and the regiment was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 12, 1864. The total number of officers and men in the regiment was 1,074. Of this number, during the war, 57 were killed, 133 died, 231 were discharged, 269 were wounded, 10 were missing, 93 were captured and 19 were transferred.

The Fourth Infantry was organized with G. M. Dodge, of Council Bluffs, as Colonel; John Galligan, of Davenport, as Lieutenant-Colonel; Wm. R. English, of Glenwood, as Major. The regiment was engaged at Pea Ridge, Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Vicksburg, Jackson, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Ringgold, Resaca and Taylor's Ridge. It came home on veteran furlough February 26, 1864; returned in April; was in the campaign against Atlanta, Sherman's march to the sea, and thence through the Carolinas to Washington, and home; was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 24, 1865. The total number of officers and men in this regiment was 1,184, of whom 61 were killed, 205 died, 299 were discharged, 338 were wounded, 5 were missing, 44 were captured and 37 were transferred.

The Fifth Infantry was organized with Wm. H. Worthington, of Keokuk, as Colonel; C. Z. Mathias, of Burlington, as Lieutenant-Colonel; W. S. Robertson, of Columbus City, as Major, and was mustered into the service of the United States, at Burlington, July 15, 1861. The regiment was engaged at New Madrid, siege of Corinth, Iuka, Corinth, Champion Hills, siege of Vicksburg and Chickamauga. Went home on veteran furlough in April, 1864, the non-veterans went home in July, 1864, leaving 180 veterans, who were transferred to the Fifth Iowa Cavalry. The Fifth Cavalry was mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., August 11, 1865. The regiment had done brave service, and amply deserves the high encomium passed upon it by the generals of the army. The total number of officers and men in the regiment was 1,037, of whom 65 were killed, 126 died, 244 were discharged, 288 were wounded, 103 were captured, and 50 were transferred.

The Sixth Infantry was organized with John A. McDowell, of Keokuk, as Colonel; Markoe Cummins, of Muscatine, as Lieutenant-Colonel; John M. Corse, of Burlington, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the United States July 6, 1861, at Burlington. It was engaged at Shiloh, Mission Ridge, Resaca, Dallas, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Jackson, Black River Bridge, Jones' Ford, in Sherman's march, then returned through the Carolinas. The regiment served with distinction at the siege of Jackson, winning high praise from General Smith, commanding. It marched through most of the Southern States, thousands of miles, and bore its share of fatigue with unflinching devotion to duty. The total number of officers and men in the regiment was 1,013, of whom 109 were killed, 157 died, 265 were discharged, 355 were wounded, 3 were missing, and 8 were transferred.

The Seventh Infantry was organized with J. G. Lauman, of Burlington, as Colonel; Augustus Wentz, of Davenport, as Lieut.-Colonel; E. M. Rice, of Oskaloosa, as Major; and was mustered into the United States service at Burlington, July 24, 1861. The regiment was engaged in the battles of Belmont, Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, siege of Corinth, Corinth, Rome Cross Roads, Dallas, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Nickajack Creek, siege of Atlanta, July 22d in front of Atlanta, Sherman's campaign to the ocean, through the Carolinas to Richmond, and thence to Louisville. Was mustered

out at Louisville, Ky., July 12, 1865. The battle in which the Seventh did the most service was that of Belmont, in which it lost 227 in killed, wounded and missing. The regiment, by four years of faithful service, earned as honorable a name as can be found anywhere in the annals of our volunteer soldiery. The Seventh contained altogether 1,138 officers and men, and of these, during the war, 98 were killed, 178 died, 291 discharged, 354 were wounded, and 29 were transferred.

The Eighth Infantry was organized with Frederick Steel, of the regular army, as Colonel; James L. Gedds, of Vinton, as Lieutenant-Colonel; J. C. Ferguson, of Knoxville, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the United States September 12, 1861, at Davenport, Iowa. The regiment was engaged in the following battles: Shiloh, Corinth, Vicksburg, Jackson and Spanish Fort. Was mustered out at Selma, Ala., April 20, 1866. The Eighth fought nobly at Shiloh for ten hours, but was finally forced to surrender. Most of the command then suffered in rebel prisons for eight months, when they were paroled or released. A portion of the regiment was not surrendered, and it went into the famous "Union Brigade." The regiment was re-organized in 1863, and performed faithful service until mustered out in 1866. It was on duty in Alabama nearly a year after the collapse of the Rebellion, and by the "Campaign of Mobile" earned as warm a reception as Iowa gave to any of her returning heroes. Of 1,027 officers and men, 53 were killed, 187 died, 314 were discharged, 288 were wounded, 8 were missing, 394 were captured, and 38 were transferred.

The Ninth Infantry was organized with Wm. Vandever, of Dubuque, as Colonel; Frank G. Herron, of Dubuque, as Lieutenant-Colonel; Wm. H. Coyle, of Decorah, as Major. The regiment was in the following engagements: Pea Ridge, Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, siege of Vicksburg, Ringgold, Dallas and Lookout Mountain. It also participated in the Atlanta campaign, Sherman's march to the sea, and the return home through North and South Carolina to Richmond. Was mustered out at Louisville, July 18, 1865. The Ninth Iowa was recruited and organized by its first colonel, Wm. Vandever, who was, in 1862, made a Brigadier-General. The regiment performed most brilliant service during the whole war, and took a prominent part in the battle of Pea Ridge. It had marched more than 4,000 miles, been transported by rail and steamer more than 6,000, and traversed every State by the Confederacy except Florida and Texas. The regiment brought home four flags, of which two were deposited with the Adjutant-General, one given to the State Historical Society, and one was kept by the regimental association, formed by them on being mustered out. Of 1,090 men and officers, 84 were killed, 275 died, 274 were discharged, 385 were wounded, 1 was missing, 32 were captured, and 30 were transferred.

The Tenth Infantry was organized with Nicholas Perczel, of Davenport, as Colonel; W. E. Small, of Iowa City, as Lieutenant-Colonel; John C. Bennett, of

Polk county, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the United States at Iowa City, September 6, 1861. The regiment participated in the following engagements: Siege of Corinth, Iuka, Corinth, Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hills, Vicksburg and Mission Ridge. Was mustered out August 15, 1865.

The bloodiest battle in which the Tenth took a prominent part was that of Champion Hills, in which it lost half its number in killed, wounded and missing. Many regiments, on coming home, gave to the State banners with the names on them of the principal battles in which they had been engaged. The Tenth gave up its colors with the simple inscription, "Tenth Iowa Veteran Volunteers;" and when a visitor to the State Department looks at this banner, torn and bloody with four years of hard service, he will think that "Tenth Iowa Veteran Volunteers" is as proud an inscription as flag ever unfurled to the breeze of heaven. Of 1,027 officers and men, 63 were killed, 170 died, 256 were discharged, 277 were wounded, 17 were captured, and 49 were transferred.

The Eleventh Infantry was organized with A. M. Hare, of Muscatine, as Colonel; John C. Abercrombie as Lieutenant-Colonel; Wm. Hall, of Davenport, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the United States, at Davenport, in September and October, 1861. The regiment was engaged in the battle of Shiloh, siege of Corinth, battles of Corinth, Vicksburg, Atlanta campaign, and battle of Atlanta. Was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 15, 1865. No regiment did better service in the war, and no regiment met with heartier welcome on its return home. Of 1,022 men, 58 were killed, 178 died, 158 were discharged, 234 were wounded, 4 were missing, 63 were captured, and 42 were transferred.

The Twelfth Infantry was recruited soon after the disaster at Bull Run, under a proclamation by President Lincoln calling for more volunteers. It was organized with J. J. Wood, of Maquoketa, as Colonel; John P. Coulter, of Cedar Rapids, as Lieutenant-Colonel; Samuel D. Brodtbeck, of Dubuque, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the United States in October and November, 1861, the last company November 25. The regiment was engaged at Shiloh, Fort Donelson, siege of Vicksburg, Tupelo, Mississippi, White River, Nashville and Spanish Fort. Was mustered out at Memphis, January 20, 1866. In the battle of Shiloh the Twelfth fought gallantly all day in company with the Eighth and Fourteenth, and at sunset surrendered. They endured a loathsome captivity in rebel prisons for eight months, when they were exchanged, and the regiment was re-organized. A few who were not captured at Shiloh performed ac ive service in the "Union Brigade," during these eight months. The newly equipped regiment immediately joined the army before Vicksburg, and served actively the rest of the war. When the regiment veteranized, January 4, 1864, a larger proportion of men re-enlisted than in any other regiment from Iowa The following spring the regiment was home for a few weeks on veteran furlough After Lee's surrender the regiment was continued in the service in Alabama, on guard and gar-

rison duty for several months. Of 981 officers and men, 33 were killed, 285 died, 258 were discharged, 222 were wounded, 404 were captured, and 23 were transferred.

The Thirteenth Infantry was organized with M. M. Crocker, of DesMoines, as Colonel; M. M. Price, of Davenport, as Lieutenant-Colonel; John Shane, of Vinton, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the United States, November 1, 1861. The regiment was in the battle of Shiloh, siege of Corinth, Corinth, Kenesaw Mountain, siege of Vicksburg, campaign against Atlanta, Sherman's march to the sea, and through the Carolinas, home. Was mustered out at Louisville, July 21, 1865. This regiment was especially fortunate in having such a commander as Col. Crocker. The men at first objected to drilling five or six hours every day, and other severe discipline; but afterward, in the battle of Shiloh and elsewhere, they had ample reason to be grateful for their drill under Col. Crocker. The Thirteenth did noble service in many important affairs of the war, and had the honor of being the first Union troops to enter Columbia, S. C., where the secession movement first began. Of a total of 989 officers and men, 68 were killed, 224 died, 270 were discharged, 313 were wounded, 6 were missing, 88 were captured, and 34 were transferred.

The Fourteenth Infantry was organized in the fall of 1861, under the call of October 3. Before the regiment was organized, the first three companies raised, A, B and C, were ordered on garrison duty at Fort Randall, Dakota Territory, and remained ever afterward detached from the regiment. So that, although in form they were a part of the Fourteenth Iowa for some time, they were never under its commanding officer. Afterward, these companies for a time were called the First Battalion of the 41st Infantry; but this regiment never being organized, they finally were attached to a cavalry regiment. The Fourteenth, therefore, had at first but seven companies. In June, 1863, the number of companies was raised to 10, and thus constituted for the first time a full regiment. The regiment was first organized with Wm. T. Shaw, of Anamosa, as Colonel; Edward W. Lucas, of Iowa City, as Lieutenant-Colonel; Hiram Leonard, of DesMoines county, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the United States at Davenport, in October, 1861. The regiment was in the battle of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Pleasant Hill, Meridian, Fort De Russey, Tupelo, Town Creek, Tallahatchie, Pilot Knob, Old Town, Yellow Bayou, and others. Was mustered out, except veterans and recruits, at Davenport, November 16, 1864. The regiment was nearly all captured at the battle of Shiloh, but was after a few months exchanged and reorganized. The Fourteenth did some of the hardest fighting that was done in the war. Of 840 officers and men, 31 were killed, 148 died, 191 were discharged, 186 were wounded, 1 was missing, 269 were captured, and 23 were transferred.

The Fifteenth Infantry was organized in the winter of 1861–2, with Hugh T. Reid, of Keokuk, as Colonel; William Dewey, of Freemont county, as Lieutenant-

Colonel; W. W. Belnap, of Keokuk, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the United States at Keokuk, March 19, 1862.

The regiment participated in the battle of Shiloh, siege of Corinth, battles of Corinth, Vicksburg, campaign against Atlanta, battle in front of Atlanta, in Sherman's march to the sea, and through the Carolinas to Richmond, Washington and Louisville, where it was mustered out August 1, 1864. The regiment was most actively engaged at the siege of Atlanta, where it was under fire from the rebels for 81 days. The gallant Fifteenth will long be honored by the grateful people of Iowa for its faithful service of three years and a half in the heart of the rebellion. Of 1,196 men, 58 were killed, 277 died, 306 were discharged, 416 were wounded, 7 were missing, 83 were captured, and 27 were transferred.

The Sixteenth Infantry was organized under the first call of 1861, and was at that time supposed to be the last Iowa would be called upon to furnish. But the war was only begun, and Iowa was destined to furnish more troops after the Sixteenth than before. As organized, the Sixteenth had Alexander Chambers for Colonel; A. H. Sanders, of Davenport, for Lieutenant-Colonel; and William Purcell, of Muscatine, for Major. It was mustered into the service of the United States at Davenport, December 10, 1861.

The Sixteenth was in the battles of Shiloh, siege of Corinth, Iuka, Corinth, Kenesaw Mountain, Nickajack Creek, and the various battles around Atlanta; in Sherman's campaigns, and those in the Carolinas. Its first battle was the bloodiest of the war—Shiloh; and that they behaved so well under their first fire, showed that they were good men. After the battle of Shiloh, the "Iowa Brigade" was formed, of which the Sixteenth ever after formed a part. This "Iowa Brigade" was most highly praised by the Inspector-General of the Seventeenth Army Corps, who declared in his official report that he had never seen a finer looking body of men, in any respect. In the battle before Atlanta, the greater part of the regiment was captured, and remained in captivity two months. The Sixteenth was mustered out July 19, 1865, at Louisville. Of its 819 officers and men, 62 were killed, 255 died, 211 were discharged, 311 were wounded, 14 were missing, 257 were captured, and 29 were transferred

The Seventeenth Infantry was raised during the spring of 1862, and organized with John W. Rankin, of Keokuk, as Colonel; D. B. Hillis, of Keokuk, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and Samuel M. Wise, of Mt. Pleasant, as Major. It was mustered into the service of the United States at Keokuk, April 16, 1862.

The Seventeenth was in the siege of Corinth, the battles of Iuka, Corinth, Jackson, Champion Hills, Fort Hill, siege of Vicksburg, Mission Ridge, and Tilton, Ga., where most of the regiment were made prisoners of war, October 13, 1864. The regiment won special commendation at the battle of Corinth. Of its 956 members, 45 were killed, 121 died, 222 were discharged, 245 were wounded, 8 were missing, 278 were captured, and 28 were transferred.

The Eighteenth Infantry, as well as the Seventeenth, was not recruited in response to any call of the President, but was a free gift from the people of Iowa. It was raised in the early summer of 1862, and was mustered into the service of the United States at Clinton, August 5, 6 and 7, 1862, with John Edwards, of Chariton, as Colonel; T. Z. Cook, of Cedar Rapids, as Lieutenant-Colonel; Hugh J. Campbell, of Muscatine, as Major. It was engaged in the battles of Springfield, Moscow, Poison Spring, Ark., and others. Much of its time was spent in garrison duty, west of the Mississippi, and therefore it did not share in the brilliant honors of the great battles east of that river. Had opportunity offered, no doubt they would have assaulted Vicksburg, or fought above the clouds on Lookout Mountain, as bravely as any troops in the Union. It was mustered out July 20, 1865, at Little Rock, Arkansas. Of 875 officers and men, 28 were killed, 122 died, 233 were discharged, 79 were wounded, 63 were captured, and 15 were transferred.

The Nineteenth Infantry was the first regiment organized under President Lincoln's call of July 2, 1862, made when the cause of the Union looked most gloomy. It was mustered into the United States service August 17, 1862, at Keokuk, with Benjamin Crabb, of Washington, as Colonel; Samuel McFarland, of Mt. Pleasant, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and Daniel Kent, of Ohio, as Major.

The regiment served faithfully at Prairie Grove, Vicksburg, in the Yazoo river expedition, at Sterling Farm, and at Spanish Fort. At Sterling Farm, September 29, 1863, most of the regiment surrendered, after a hard fight. They were exchanged July 22d of the following year, when they rejoined their regiment at New Orleans. The Nineteenth was mustered out at Mobile, Ala., July 18, 1865. Of 985 men and officers, 58 were killed, 133 died, 191 were discharged, 198 were wounded, 216 were captured, and 43 were transferred.

The Twentieth Infantry was the second of the twenty-two regiments raised in Iowa under the call of July 2, 1862. The regiment was raised within two counties, Linn and Scott, each of which contributed five companies, and which vied with each other in patriotism. Wm. McE. Dye, of Marion, Linn county, was commissioned Colonel; J. B. Leek, of Davenport, Lieut.-Colonel; and Wm. G. Thompson, of Marion, Major. The muster-in took place at Clinton, August 25, 1862. The Twentieth fought at Prairie Grove and at Ft. Blakely. Though not engaged in prominent battles, it performed valuable garrison duties on the southern coast. It was on Mustang Island, off the coast of Texas, seven months. Was mustered out at Mobile, Ala., July 8, 1865, and on its return home received a royal welcome from Iowa's citizens. Of 925 officers and men in the Twentieth, 9 were killed, 144 died, 166 were discharged, 52 were wounded, 13 were captured and 39 were transferred.

The Twenty-First Infantry was raised in August, 1862, with Samuel Merrill (ex-Governor of Iowa) as Colonel; Cornelius W. Dunlap, of Mitchell, as Lieut.-Colonel; S. F. Van Anda, of Delhi, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the

United States August 8, 20, 22 and 23, except one company, which had been mustered in June The Twenty-first was engaged at Hartsville, Mo., Black River Bridge, Fort Beauregard, siege of Vicksburg, and battles of Mobile and Fort Blakely. For nearly a year the regiment served in Missouri, where it distinguished itself by the well-fought battle of Hartsville. Then it fought in Mississippi, in Louisiana, in Texas, in Louisiana again, in Arkansas, in Tennessee, in Louisiana once more, and in Alabama. In the battle of Fort Gibson, this and several other Iowa regiments were prominent. The Twenty-first was mustered out at Baton Rouge, La., July 15, 1865. Of its 980 officers and men, 39 were killed, 192 died, 159 were discharged, 161 were wounded, 2 were missing, 21 were captured, and 56 were transferred.

The Twenty-Second Infantry was organized in August, 1862, with Wm. M. Stone, of Knoxville (formerly Major of the Third Infantry, and since Governor of Iowa), as Colonel; John A. Garrett, of Newton, as Lieut.-Colonel; Harvey Graham, of Iowa City, as Major; and was mustered into the United States service at Iowa City, September 10, 1862.

The Twenty-second served in many of the Southern States, and was engaged at Vicksburg, Tompson's Hills, in Sherman's campaign to Jackson, at Winchester, Fisher's Hill, and Cedar Creek. The regiment particularly distinguished itself in an assault upon the enemy's works at Vicksburg, and in the battle of Winchester, in the Shenandoah Valley, where it lost 109 men. In the Vicksburg assault, the regiment lost 164 men. General Grant says in that assault, only Sergeant Griffith and 11 privates (of the Twenty-second,) succeeded in entering the fort. Of these, only the Sergeant and one man returned. Altogether, there were 30 Iowa regiments concerned in the siege of Vicksburg. The regiment was mustered out at Savannah, Ga., July 25, 1865. Of 1,008 members, 58 were killed, 182 died, 161 were discharged, 267 were wounded, 84 were captured, and 42 were transferred.

The Twenty-Third Infantry was organized with William Dewey, of Fremont county, as Colonel; W. H. Kinsman, of Council Bluffs, as Lieut.-Colonel; S. L. Glasgow, of Corydon, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the United States at DesMoines, September 19, 1862. The regiment was engaged at Vicksburg, Port Gibson, Black River, Champion Hills, Jackson, Milliken's Bend, and Ft. Blakely. The Twenty-third are the acknowledged heroes of the battle of Black River Bridge, and the equal sharers with other troops of the honors of many battle-fields At Black River but a few minutes were used in assaulting and carrying the rebel works, but those few were fought with fearful loss to the Twenty-third Iowa. After the successful fight, in which the Twenty-first also took part, Gen. Lawler passed down the line and shook every man's hand, so great was his emotion. Gen. Grant called it a brilliant and daring movement. It was mustered out at Harrisburg, Texas, July 26, 1865. Of its 961 officers and men, 41 were killed, 233 died, 181 were discharged, 135 were wounded, 3 were captured, and 42 transferred.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY, called "The Iowa Temperance regiment," was raised by Eber C. Byarn, of Linn county, and consisted of men who were pledged to abstain from the use of liquor in any shape. Eber C. Byarn, of Mt. Vernon, was Colonel; John Q. Wilds, of Mt Vernon, Lieutenant-Colonel; Ed. Wright, of Springdale, as Major. The regiment was mustered into the service of the United States at Muscatine, September 18, 1862. The regiment was engaged at Fort Gibson, Champion Hills, General Banks' Red river expedition, Winchester, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek. The battles in which the Twenty-fourth took the most prominent part were those of Sabine Cross Roads (in the Red river expedition) and Fisher's Hill. Of 979 men and officers, 56 were killed, 259 died, 205 were discharged, 260 were wounded, 2 were missing, 76 were captured and 55 were transferred.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH INFANTRY was organized near the beautiful little city of Mt. Pleasant, with George A. Stone, of Mt. Pleasant, as Colonel; Fabian Brydolph as Lieutenant-Colonel; and Calom Taylor, of Bloomfield, as Major. Was mustered into the United States service, at Mt. Pleasant, September 27, 1862. The regiment was engaged at Arkansas Post, Vicksburg, Walnut Bluff, Chattanooga, Campain, Ringgold, Resaca, Dallas, Kenasaw Mountain, battles around Atlanta, Lovejoy Station, Jonesboro, Ships Gap, Bentonville and was with Sherman on his march through Georgia and the Carolinas, to Richmond and Washington. The capture of Columbia, the capital of the chief disloyal State, was effected by Iowa troops, among which were those of the Twenty-fifth. The regiment was muster d out at Washington, D. C, June 6, 1865. Of 995 men and officers, 39 were k lled, 223 died, 140 were discharged, 183 were wounded, 4 were missing, 18 were captured and 71 were transferred.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH INFANTRY was organized near the city of Clinton. Milo Smith, of Clinton, was Colonel; S. G. Magill, of Lyons, was Lieutenant-Colonel; Samuel Clark, of De Witt, was Major; and the regiment was mustered in at Clinton, in August of 1862. The regiment was engaged at Arkansas Post, Vicksburg, Snake Creek Gap, Ga., Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Decatur, siege of Atlanta, Ezra Church, Jonesboro, Lovejoy Station, Ship's Gap, in Sherman's campaign to Savannah and home through the Carolinas. The regiment took part in many great battles, and did faithful service all through the war, after winning commendations from its Generals. On the return home, the regimental flag was deposited with the State archives, inscribed in golden colors with the names of the battles and victories in which they had shared. It was mustered out of the service at Washington, D. C., June 6, 1865. Of 9.9 men and officers, 44 were killed, 244 died, 147 were discharged, 165 were wounded, 27 were captured and 70 were transferred.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY was recruited in the northern part of Iowa, and was organized with James I. Gilbert, of Lansing, as Colonel; Jed. Lake, of Independence, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and G W. Howard, of Bradford, as Major. It

was mustered into the service of the United States at Dubuque, October 3, 1862. The Twenty-seventh was engaged at Little Rock, Ark., the battles of the Red river expedition, Fort De Russey, Pleasant Hill, Yellow Bayou, Tupelo, Old Town Creek and Fort Blakely. This regiment had varied experience in the matter of climate; for their first active service was in Minnesota, while before the war was over they made a voyage on the gulf, from the Balize to Mobile Bay. After faithful service through the rest of the war, the regiment was mustered out August 8, 1865, at Clinton, Iowa. Of 940 officers and men, 9 were killed, 183 died, 207 were discharged, 142 wounded, 6 were missing, 32 were captured and 47 were transferred.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY was organized during the autumn of 1862, with the following officers: Wm. E. Miller, of Iowa City, Colonel; John Connell, of Toledo, Lieutenant-Colonel; and H. B. Lynch, of Millersburg, as Major. The regiment was engaged at Port Gibson, Jackson and siege of Vicksburg; was in Bank's Red river expedition, and fought at Sabine Cross Roads, in the Shenandoah Valley, at Winchester, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek. In this last the regiment was most prominently engaged. During its service it fought a dozen battles, and traveled well-nigh the entire circuit of the Confederacy. The Twenty-eighth was mustered out of the service at Savannah, Ga., July 31, 1865. Of its 956 officers and men, 56 were killed, 111 died, 187 were discharged, 262 were wounded, 10 were missing, 93 were captured and 44 were transferred.

THE TWENTY-NINTH INFANTRY was organized at Council Bluffs, and mustered into the service of the United States, December 1, 1862, with Thomas H. Benton, Jr., of Council Bluffs, as Colonel; R. F. Patterson, of Keokuk, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and Charles B. Shoemaker, of Clarinda, as Major.

The Twenty-ninth was engaged at Helena, Arkansas Post, Terre Noir, and Spanish Fort. Though it was one of the best disciplined and bravest regiments in the war, it was long kept from participation in active service by being stationed in Arkansas The regiment was mustered out at New Orleans, August 15, 1865. Of a total of 1,005 officers and men, 21 were killed, 268 died, 132 were discharged, 107 were wounded, 1 was missing, 55 were captured and 37 were transferred.

THE THIRTIETH INFANTRY was organized in the summer of 1862, with Charles B. Abbott, of Louisa county, as Colonel; William M. G. Torrence, of Keokuk, as Lieut.-Colonel; Lauren Dewey, of Mt. Pleasant, as Major; was mustered into the service of the United States at Keokuk, September 23, 1862. The regiment was engaged at Arkansas Post, Yazoo City, Vicksburg, Cherokee, Ala., Chattanooga, Ringgold, Resacka, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Lovejoy Station, Jonesboro and Taylor's Ridge; accompanied Sherman in his campaign to Savannah and through the Carolinas to Richmond, and was in the grand review at Washington, D. C. The Thirtieth was in the thickest of the war, and came home loaded with honors, leaving its honored dead on a score of battle-fields. It was mustered out June 5, 1865.

Of 978 officers and men in this regiment, 44 were killed, 264 died, 145 were discharged, 223 were wounded, 2 were missing, 19 were captured, and 48 were transferred.

THE THIRTY-FIRST INFANTRY was organized in the summer of 1862, with William Smyth, of Marion, as Colonel; J. W. Jenkins, of Maquoketa, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and Ezekiel Cutler, of Anamosa, as Major. It was mustered into the service of the United States at Davenport, October 13, 1862.

The Thirty-first was engaged at Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Raymond, Jackson, Black River, Vicksburg, Cherokee, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Ringgold, Taylor's Hills, Snake Creek Gap, Resaca, Dallas, New Hope Church, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta and Jonesboro; was in Sherman's campaign through Georgia and the Carolinas, and was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., June 27, 1865. The regiment always did its part nobly. It was received home with speeches, feasting, etc., but the people's joy was tempered with sadness, as the regiment had gone forth 1,000 strong, and returned with 370. But had not so many regiments returned with thinned ranks, the Rebellion had not been conquered—the Union had not been saved. Of 977 officers and men, 13 were killed, 279 died, 176 were discharged, 85 were wounded, 13 were captured, and 72 were transferred.

THE THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY was organized in the fall of 1862, with John Scott, of Nevada, as Colonel; E. H. Mix, of Shell Rock, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and G. A. Eberhart, of Waterloo, as Major. The regiment was mustered into the service of the United States at Dubuque, October 5, 1862. The regiment was engaged at Fort De Russey, Pleasant Hill, Tupelo, Old Tower Creek, Nashville and other battles. For some time the regiment was separated, and the detachments in different fields, but at last they were all united, and the regiment served as a unit. It was mustered out at Clinton, Iowa, August 24, 1865. Of 925 officers and men, 59 were killed, 242 died, 174 were discharged, 142 were wounded, 98 were captured, and 35 were transferred.

THE THIRTY-THIRD INFANTRY was organized in the fall of 1862, with Samuel A. Rice, a popular politician of Central Iowa, as Colonel; Cyrus H. Maskey, of Sigourney, as Lieutenant-Colonel; Hiram D. Gibson, of Knoxville, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the United States at Oskaloosa, October 1, 1862 The regiment was engaged at Little Rock, Helena, Saline River, Spanish Fort and Yazoo Pass. The regiment worked to best advantage at the brilliant victory of Helena. It remained in Arkansas till the early part of 1865, when it moved south to take part in the closing scenes in Alabama. The Thirty-third was mustered out of service at New Orleans, July 17, 1865. Of 985 men and officers, 26 were killed, 241 died, 145 were discharged, 177 were wounded, 7 were missing, 74 were captured, and 32 were transferred.

THE THIRTY-FOURTH INFANTRY was organized in the fall of 1862, with George W. Clarke, of Indianola, as Colonel; W.

S. Dungan, of Chariton, as Lieutenant-Colonel; R. D. Kellogg, of Decatur, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the United States at Burlington, October 15, 1862.

The regiment was engaged at Arkansas Post, Fort Gaines and other places in Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama. January 1, 1865, the regiment was consolidated with the Thirty-eighth. Recruits from the Twenty-first and Twenty-third had been, on the muster-out of those regiments, transferred to the Thirty-fourth, and this regiment had a total of 1,131 officers and men at its muster-out at Houston, Texas, August 15, 1865. Of 953 properly belonging to this regiment, 4 were killed, 234 died, 314 were discharged, 16 were wounded, 4 were captured and 22 were transferred. The regiment traveled over 15,000 miles in its service.

THE THIRTY-FIFTH INFANTRY was recruited in the summer of 1862, and mustered into the service of the United States, at Muscatine, September 18, with S. G. Hill, of Muscatine, as Colonel; James S. Rothrock, of Muscatine, as Lieutenant-Colonel, and Henry O'Conner, of Muscatine, as Major.

The regiment participated in the battles of Jackson, siege of Vicksburg, Bayou Rapids, Bayou de Glaze, Pleasant Hill, Old River Lake, Tupelo, Nashville and the Mobile campaign. The Thirty-fifth served bravely in a dozen battles, and traveled 10,000 miles. On its return home, it was greeted with a most hearty reception, and a reunion of old soldiers. The regiment was mustered out at Davenport, August 10, 1865, and paid and disbanded at Muscatine six days later. Of 984 officers and men, 38 were killed, 208 died, 192 were discharged, 95 were wounded, 3 were missing, 15 were captured and 65 were transferred.

THE THIRTY-SIXTH INFANTRY was organized in the summer of 1862, with Charles W. Kittredge, of Ottumwa, as Colonel; F. M. Drake, of Unionville, Appanoose county, as Lieutenant-Colonel, and T. C. Woodward, of Ottumwa, as Major. The regiment was mustered into the service of the United States, at Keokuk, October 4, 1862.

The Thirty-sixth was engaged at Mark's Mills Ark., Elkins' Ford, Camden, Helena, Jenkins' Ferry and other places during the "Little Rock expedition." The regiment suffered greatly from sickness Before it was fully organized, even, small-pox and measels attacked the men, and the command lost 100 men. Then it was obliged to encounter the malarial fluences of Yazoo river and Helena. Before they recovered their vigor fully, more of them were forced to surrender to the rebels. The regiment was mustered out at Duvall's Bluff, Ark., August 24, 1865. Of 986 officers and men, 35 were killed, 258 died, 191 were discharged, 166 were wounded, 460 were captured and 24 were transferred

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY was generally known as the "Gray-beard Regiment." It was composed of men over 45 years of age, and hence not subject to military service, but their patriotism induced them to enlist, and the services of the regiment were accepted by the Secretary of War, for post and garrison service.

It was organized with George W. Kincaid, of Muscatine, as Colonel; Geo. R. West, of Dubuque, as Lieutenant-Colonel, and Lyman Allen, of Iowa City, as Major. The muster-in took place at Muscatine, December 15, 1862.

The regiment served at St. Louis in guard of military prisons, then on the line of the Pacific railway, then at Alton, Ill. Here they remained guarding the rebel prisoners till January, 1864, when they moved to Rock Island to perform similar duties until June 5. They served the next three months, in very hot weather, at Memphis. Thence the command moved to Indianapolis. From here five companies went to Cincinnati, three to Columbus and two to Gallipolis, Ohio. At these posts they remained till May, 1865. This "Gray-beard Regiment" was the only one of its kind in the war, and it received many favorable expressions from commanding officers under whom it served. It was mustered out May 24, 1865, the day of the grand review at Washington. The Thirty-seventh was the first Iowa three-years' regiment to come home, and was mustered out thus early by special request of General Willich, in whose brigade they were, in order that they might save their crops, most of them being farmers. Of 914 officers and men, 3 were killed, 145 died, 359 were discharged, 2 were wounded, none were missing and none captured.

The Thirty-Eighth Infantry was recruited in August, 86 , and mustered into the service of the United States at Dubuque, November 4, with D. H. Hughes, of Decorah, as Colonel; J. O. Hudmitt, of Waverly, as Lieut.-Colonel; and Charles Chadwick, of West Union, as Major. The regiment participated in the siege of Vicksburg and Banks' Red River expedition, and was consolidated with the Thirty-fourth Infantry, January 1, 1865. Of all Iowa's regiments, the Thirty-eighth was most unfortunate in regard to sickness. It had not been in the service two years when more than 300 enlisted men and a number of officers had died of disease. During the same period 100 had been discharged for inability. There were long weary weeks when there were not enough well men to take care of the sick—not even enough to bury the dead. It was at last obliged to give up its own existence. Though the regiment had not had an opportunity to achieve brilliant renown in the field, it did fulfill a no less honored destiny than many whose banners were covered with the names of battles. It did all that men could do—it gave itself up for the good of the service. Of its 910 men, 1 was killed, 314 died, 120 were discharged, 2 were wounded and 14 were transferred.

The Thirty-Ninth Infantry was organized with H. J. B. Cummings, of Winterset, as Colonel; James Redfield, of Redfield, Dallas county, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and J. M. Griffiths, of DesMoines, as Major.

The regiment was engaged at Parker's Cross Roads, Tenn., Corinth, Allatoona, Ga., Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, and was in Sherman's march to the sea, and through the Carolinas to Richmond. The regiment was one of the most distinguished in the field, and met with a royal welcome from the warm-hearted people

of Iowa, on its return home. It had previously taken part in the grand review at Washington. It was mustered out at Washington, June 5, 1865, and was disbanded at Clinton, Iowa. Of its 933 officers and men, 41 were killed, 143 died, 123 were discharged, 113 were wounded, 206 were captured and 16 were transferred.

THE FORTIETH INFANTRY was the highest in numerical order of Iowa's three-year's regiments, but not the last to leave the State. Three or four other regimental organizations, too, were commenced, but not completed. Some 300 men were enlisted for the Forty-first, who united with the three companies of the Fourteenth, stationed at Fort Randall, Dakota Territory; another regiment, to be called the Forth-second, was attempted, with camp at Dubuque; and still another, at Ottumwa, was to be called the Forty-third. These attempts were unsuccessful in so far as the complete formation of an infantry regiment after the Fortieth was concerned. The Fortieth was organized at Iowa City, November 15, 1862, with John A. Garrett, of Newton, as Colonel; S. F. Cooper, of Grinnell, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and S. G. Smith, of Newton, as Major.

The regiment participated in the siege of Vicksburg, Steele's expedition, Bank's Red River expedition, and the battle of Jenkins' Ferry. It was called the "Copperhead Regiment," by political partisans, but it bore its share of the fatigues of war in a patriotic way that might have been emulated by some of their political enemies The fact is, moreover, the regiment always gave a small Republican majority, though the contrary was believed for a time. The Fortieth was mustered out at Port Gibson, August 2, 1865. Of 900 officers and men, 5 were killed, 196 died, 134 were discharged, 43 were wounded, 3 were captured, and 26 were transferred.

THE FORTY-FIRST INFANTRY was never completed as an infantry regiment. It contained three companies Its infantry organization was under the command of John Pattee, of Iowa City. Under authority from the War Department, these three companies became K, L and M of the Seventh Cavalry.

THE FORTY-FOURTH INFANTRY was raised in the summer of 1864. Generals Grant and Sherman being actively engaged with large armies against the enemy, the Governors of the Northwestern States proposed to the authorities of the War Department to send into the field a considerable number of troops for a short term of service, who might relieve others on guard and garrison duty at the rear, and thus be the means of adding largely to the force of drilled and disciplined men at the front. This proposition was, after a time, accepted, and the term of service was established at 100 days. Gov. Stone accordingly issued his proclamation calling for such troops, and the citizens responded with four regiments and one battalion. Because commissions had been issued to persons designated as officers of the Forty-first, Forty-second and Forty-third Regiments, which were never organized, however, although considerable was done in the way of their formation, the number of the regiments of 100 days' men commenced

with Forty-four. This regiment was under the command of Colonel Stephen H. Henderson, and was mustered in at Davenport, June 1, 1864.

The regiment did garrison duty at Memphis and La Grange, Tenn., and was mustered out at Davenport, September 15, 1864. Of 867 officers and men in the Forty fourth, 1 was killed and 18 died. There were no other casualties.

The Forty-Fifth Infantry was mustered in at Keokuk, May 25, 1864, with A. J. Bereman, of Mt. Pleasant, as Colonel; S. A. Moore, of Bloomfield, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and J. B. Hope, of Washington, as Major. This was the first of the regiments of 100 days' men organized; it even preceded the Forty-fourth. It performed garrison duty in Tennessee, and was mustered out at Keokuk, September 16, 1864. Of 912 officers and men, 2 were killed, 19 died, 1 wounded, and 2 were transferred.

The Forty-Sixth Infantry was organized with D. B. Henderson, of Clermont, as Colonel; L. D. Durbin, of Tipton, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and G. L. Tarbet as Major. It was mustered in at Dubuque, June 10, 1864.

The Forty-sixth performed garrison duty in Tennessee, and was mustered out at Davenport, September 23, 1864. Of its 892 officers and men, 2 were killed, 24 died, 1 was wounded, and 3 were captured.

The Forty Seventh Infantry was mustered into the service of the United States at Davenport, June 1, 1864, with James P. Sanford, of Oskaloosa, as Colonel; John Williams, of Iowa City, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and G. J. Wright, of Des Moines, as Major.

This regiment was stationed at the sickly place of Helena, Arkansas, where many succumbed to disease. Of 884 officers and men, 1 was killed, 46 died, and 1 was transferred.

The Forty-Eighth Infantry (Battalion) was mustered into the United States service at Davenport, July 13, 1864, with O. H. P. Scott, of Farmington, as Lieutenant-Colonel. The battalion served its time guarding rebel prisoners on Rock Island, in the Mississippi river, opposite Davenport. It was mustered out at Rock Island barracks, October 21, 1864. Of 346 officers and men, 4 died and 4 were transferred. The services of these 100-days' men were of great value to the national cause. They were acknowledged by the President of the United States, in a special executive order, returning his hearty thanks to officers and men.

The First Cavalry was organized in the spring of 1861, with Fritz Henry Warren, of Burlington, as Colonel; Charles E. Moss, of Keokuk, as Lieutenant-Colonel; E. W. Chamberlain, of Burlington, James O. Gower, of Iowa City, and W. M. G. Torrence, of Keokuk, as Majors.

The regiment was engaged at Pleasant Hill, Mo., Rolla, New Lexington, Elkin's Ford, Little Rock, Bayou Metoe, Warrensburg, Big Creek Bluffs, Antwineville, and Clear Creek. The regiment veteranized in the spring of 1864. It did not take the usual 30 days' furlough until May, for their services were needed in the field, and they

gallantly volunteered to remain. After the war was closed the First served in Texas, with Gen. Custer, until its muster-out, February 15, 1866. Of 1,478 officers and men, 43 were killed, 215 died, 207 were discharged, 88 were wounded, 2 were missing, 22 were captured, and 39 were transferred.

The Second Cavalry was organized with W. L. Elliott, a Captain in the third cavalry of the regular army, as Colonel; Edward Hatch, of Muscatine, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and N. P. Hepburn, of Marshalltown, D. E. Coon, of Mason City, and H. W. Love, of Iowa City, as Majors. The regiment was mustered in at Davenport, September 1, 1861.

The Second participated in the siege of Corinth, the battles of Farmington, Booneville, Rienzi, Iuka, Corinth, Coffeeville, Palo Alto, Birmingham, Jackson, Grenada, Collierville, Moscow, Pontotoc, Tupelo, Old Town, Oxford and Nashville. The regiment performed active and arduous service all through the war, and so often distinguished itself as to become well known throughout the nation. It was mustered out at Selma, Ala., September 19, 1865. Of its 1,394 officers and men, 41 were killed, 224 died, 147 were discharged, 173 were wounded, 10 were missing, 74 were captured and 42 were transferred.

The Third Cavalry was mustered in at Keokuk, August and September, 1861, with Cyrus Bussey, of Bloomfield, as Colonel; H. H. Trimble, of Bloomfield, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and C. H. Perry, H. C. Caldwell and W. C. Drake, of Corydon, as Majors. The Third was engaged at Pea Ridge, La Grange, Sycamore, near Little Rock, Columbus, Pope's Farm, Big Blue, Ripley, Coldwater, Osage, Tallahatchie, Moore's Mill, near Montevallo, near Independence, Pine Bluff, Bott's Farm, Gun Town, White's Station, Tupelo and Village Creek. The regiment was raised by Hon. Cyrus Bussey, who, in his call for volunteers, requested each man to bring with him a good cavalry horse to sell to the Government. In two weeks he had a thousand men well mounted, in the rendesvous at Keokuk. In order to still further hasten matters, Colonel Bussey personally contracted in Chicago for equipments. In this way the delay experienced by other regiments in preparing for the field was entirely avoided. The regiment took an active part in many battles and raids, and always behaved with distinguished gallantry. Was mustered out at Atlanta, Ga., August 9, 1865. Of 1,360 officers and men, 65 were killed, 251 died, 311 were discharged, 166 were wounded 1 was missing, 146 were captured and 34 were transferred.

The Fourth Cavalry was organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Mt. Pleasant, November 21, 1861, with Asbury B. Porter, of Mt Pleasant, as Colonel; Thomas Drummond, of Vinton, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and S. D. Swan, of Mt. Pleasant, J. E. Jewett, of DesMoines, and G. A. Stone, of Mt. Pleasant, as Majors. The Fourth fought bravely, and lost men at every one of the following engagements: Gun Town, Miss., Helena, Bear Creek, Memphis, Town Creek, Columbus, Mechanicsburg, Little

Blue river, Brownsville, Ripley, Black River Bridge, Grenada, Tupelo, Yazoo River, White River, Osage, Lock Creek, Okalona, and St. Francis River. The Fourth was one of the bravest and most successful regiments in the field, and its services were of the utmost value to the Union arms. It was mustered out at Atlanta, Ga.. August 10, 1865. Of 1,227 officers and men, 44 were killed, 207 died, 241 were discharged, 119 were wounded, 3 were missing, 94 were captured, and 35 were transferred.

THE FIFTH CAVALRY was but in part an Iowa regiment. The States of Minnesota and Missouri and the Territory of Nebraska were largely represented; but as Iowa had the most, it was designated as an Iowa regiment. It was organized and mustered into the service at Omaha, with Wm. W. Lowe, of the regular army, as Colonel; M. T. Patrick, of Omaha, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and Carl Schaeffer de Bernstein, a German baron, Wm. Kelsay and Alfred B. Brackett as Majors. This regiment was engaged at the second battle of Fort Donelson, Wartrace, Duck River Bridge, Sugar Creek, Newman, Camp Creek, Cumberland works, Tenn., Jonesboro, Ebenezer Church, Lockbridge's Mills, Pulaski and Cheraw. The gallant Fifth was in many situations requiring the greatest coolnes and courage, and always acquitted itself with high honor. At one time the regiment was surrounded by rebels, and the Colonel in charge of the brigade had escaped with two other regiments to the Union lines, reporting the Fifth all killed or captured. But the result was far from that. At the critical time the brave Major Young, afterward the Colonel of the regiment, thundered out in the still night air, "The Fifth Iowa is going straight through; let the brave follow!" Then came the single word of command, "Forward!" and when they reached the rebel lines, "Charge!" Fifteen hundred troopers dashed at full speed over the bodies of the surprised rebels, and escaped to the Union lines with the loss of but 15 men. The regiment was finally mustered out at Nashville, Tenn, August 11, 1865. Of its 1,245 officers and men, 47 were killed, 141 died, 224 were discharged, 56 were wounded, 217 were captured and 17 were transferred.

THE SIXTH CAVALRY was organized and mustered in at Davenport, January 31, 1863, with D. S. Wilson, of Dubuque, as Colonel; S. M. Pollock, of Dubuque, as Lieutenant-Colonel, and T. H. Shepherd, of Iowa City, E. P. TenBroeck, of Clinton, and A. E. House, of Delhi, as Majors

This regiment was employed on the frontier against the Indians, and did excellent service. Their principal engagement was the battle of White Stone Hill, in which they severely punished a band of hostiles. The Sixth was mustered out at Sioux City, October 17, 1865. Of 1,125 officers and men, 19 were killed, 72 died, 89 were discharged, 19 were wounded and 7 were transferred.

THE SEVENTH CAVALRY was organized and mustered into the service at Davenport, April 27, 1863, with S. W. Summers, of Ottumwa, as Colonel; John Pattee, of Iowa City, as Lieutenant-Colonel, and H. H. Heath and G. M. O'Brien, of Dubuque, and John S. Wood, of Ottumwa, as Majors

This regiment also served against the Indians in the West. It fought bravely in many battles, and won the lasting gratitude of the people of the West. It was mustered out at Leavenworth, Kan., May 17, 1866, except Companies K, L and M, which were mustered out at Sioux City, June 22, 1866. Of its 562 officers and men, 47 were killed, 101 died, 252 were discharged, 8 were wounded and 9 were transferred.

THE EIGHTH CAVALRY was recruited by Lieutenant Dorr, of the Twelfth Infantry. As the result of his energy, 2,000 were soon enlisted for the Eighth. Some 300 were rejected, 450 were turned over to the Ninth Cavalry and about 75 to the Fourth Battery. The Eighth was organized with Joseph B. Dorr, of Dubuque, as Colonel; H. G. Barner, of Sidney, as Lieutenant-Colonel; John J. Bowen, of Hopkinton; J. D. Thompson, of Eldora, and A. J. Price, of Guttenberg, as Majors; and was mustered into the United States service, at Davenport, September 30, 1863.

This regiment served gallantly in guarding Sherman's communications, and at the battles of Lost Mountain, Lovejoy's Station, Newman and Nashville. It participated in Stoneman's cavalry raid round Atlanta, and Wilson's raid through Alabama. After the close of hostilities and before the muster-out, Col. Dorr died of disease. He was much beloved by his command, and highly respected at home, where he had been an able editor. The Eighth was mustered out at Macon, Ga., August 13, 1865. Of its 1,234 officers and men, 30 were killed, 106 died, 67 were discharged, 87 were wounded, 2 were missing, 259 were captured and 22 were transferred.

THE NINTH CAVALRY was the last three years' regiment recruited in Iowa. It was organized and mustered into the service of the United States, at Davenport, November 30, 1863, with M. M. Trumbull, of Cedar Falls, as Colonel; J. P. Knight, of Mitchell, as Lieutenant-Colonel; E. T. Ensign, of DesMoines, Willis Drummond, of McGregor, and William Haddock, of Waterloo, as Majors.

The regiment performed heavy scouting, guard and garrison duties in Arkansas, for the small part of the war after it was organized. It was mustered out at Little Rock, Ark., February 28, 1866. Of its 1,178 officers and men, 6 were killed, 178 died, 64 were discharged, 15 were wounded, 1 was captured and 11 were transferred.

THE FIRST BATTERY OF LIGHT ARTILLERY was enrolled in the counties of Wapello, Des Moines, Dubuque, Jefferson, Black Hawk and others, and was mustered into the service at Burlington, August 17, 1861, with C. H. Fletcher, of Burlington, as Captain; was engaged at Pea Ridge, Port Gibson, in the Atlanta campaign, at Chickasaw Bayou, Lookout Mountain, etc.; was mustered out at Davenport, July 5, 1865. Of 149 members, 7 were killed, 55 died, 35 were discharged, 31 were wounded and 3 transferred.

THE SECOND BATTERY was enrolled in the counties of Dallas, Polk, Harrison, Fremont and Pottawatamie, and mustered in at Council Bluffs, and at St. Louis, Aug-

ust 8 and 31, 1861, with Nelson I. Spoor, of Council Bluffs, as Captain. The battery was engaged at Farmington, Corinth, and other places Was mustered out at Davenport, August 7, 1865. Of a total of 123 officers and men, 1 was killed, 30 died, 16 were discharged, 15 were wounded, 1 was captured, and 6 were transferred.

THE THIRD BATTERY was enrolled in the counties of Dubuque, Black Hawk, Butler and Floyd, and was mustered into the service at Dubuque, in September, 1861, with M. M. Hayden, of Dubuque, as Captain. The battery was engaged at Pea Ridge and other important battles. Was mustered out at Davenport, October 23, 1865. Of 142 officers and men, 3 were killed, 34 died, 28 were discharged, and 18 were wounded.

THE FOURTH BATTERY was enrolled in Mahaska, Henry, Mills and Fremont counties, and was mustered in at Davenport, November 23, 1863. This battery was on duty most of the time in Louisiana, but did not serve in any important battles. Was mustered out at Davenport, July 14, 1865. Of 152 officers and men, 6 died, 11 were discharged, and 1 was transferred.

THE IOWA REGIMENT OF COLORED TROOPS was organized and mustered into the service of the United States, October 23, 1863. John G. Hudson, Captain Company B, Thirty-third Missouri, was Colonel; M. F. Collins, of Keokuk, was Lieut.-Colonel; and J. L. Murphy, of Keokuk, was Major. This regiment was afterward the Sixtieth Regiment of United States Colored Troops. It was not called upon to fight, but it performed valuable guard and garrison duties at St. Louis and elsewhere South.

THE NORTHERN BORDER BRIGADE was organized by the State of Iowa to protect the Northwestern frontier. James A. Sawyer, of Sioux City, was elected Colonel. It consisted of five companies, all enlisted from the northwestern counties.

THE SOUTHERN BORDER BRIGADE was organized by the State for the purpose of protecting the southern border of the State, and was organized in the counties on the border of Missouri. It consisted of seven companies in three battalions.

PROMOTIONS.

The following promotions were made by the United States Government from Iowa regiments:

MAJOR-GENERALS.

Samuel R. Curtis, Brigadier-General, from March 21, 1862.

Frederick Steele, Brigadier-General, from November 29, 1862.

Frank J. Herron, Brigadier-General, from November 29, 1862.

Grenville M. Dodge, Brigadier-General, from June 7, 1864.

BRIGADIER-GENERALS.

Samuel R. Curtis, Colonel 2d Infantry, from May 17, 1861.

Frederick Steele, Colonel 8th Infantry, from February 6, 1862.

Jacob G. Lanman, Colonel 7th Infantry, from March 21, 1862.

Grenville M. Dodge, Colonel 4th Infantry, from March 31, 1862.

James M. Tuttle, Colonel 2d Infantry, from June 9, 1862.

Washington L. Elliot, Colonel 2d Cavalry, from June 11, 1862.

Fitz Henry Warren, Colonel 1st Cavalry, from July 6, 1862.

Frank J. Herron, Lieut.-Colonel 9th Infantry, from July 30, 1962.

Charles L. Matthies, Colonel 5th Infantry, from November 29, 1862.

William Vandever, Colonel 9th Infantry, from November 29, 1862.

Marcellus M. Crocker, Colonel 13th Infantry, from November 29, 1862.

Hugh T. Reid, Colonel 15th Infantry, from March 13, 1863.

Samuel A. Rice, Colonel 33d Infantry, from August 4, 1863.

John M. Corse, Colonel 6th Infantry, from August 11, 1863.

Cyrus Bussey, Colonel 3d Cavalry, from January 5, 1864.

Edward Hatch, Colonel 2d Cavalry, from April 27, 1864.

Elliott W. Rice, Colonel 7th Infantry, from June 20, 1864.

Wm. W. Belknap, Colonel 5th Infantry, from July 30, 1864.

John Edwards, Colonel 18th Infantry, from September 26, 1864.

James A. Williamson, Colonel 4th Infantry, from January 13, 1864.

James I. Gilbert, Colonel 27th Infantry, from February 9, 1865.

Thomas J. McKean, from November 21, 1861.

BREVET MAJOR-GENERALS.

John M. Corse, Brigadier-General, from October 5, 1864.

Edward Hatch, Brigadier-General, from December 15, 1864.

William W. Belknap, Brigadier-General, from March 13, 1865.

W. L. Elliott, Brigadier-General, from March 13, 1865.

Wm. Vandever, Brigadier-General, from June 7, 1865.

BREVET BRIGADIER-GENERALS.

Wm. T. Clark, A.A.G., late of 13th Infantry, from July 22, 1864.

Edward F. Winslow, Colonel 4th Cavalry, from December 12, 1864.

S. G. Hill, Colonel 35th Infantry, from December 15, 1864.

Thos. H. Benton, Colonel 29th Infantry, from December 15, 1864.

Samuel S. Glasgow, Colonel 23d Infantry, from December 19, 1864.

Clark R. Weaver, Colonel 17th Infantry, from February 9, 1865.

Geo. A. Stone, Colonel 25th Infantry, from March 13, 1865.

Francis M. Drake, Lieut.-Colonel 36th Infantry, from February 22, 1865.

Datus E. Coon, Colonel 2d Cavalry, from March 8, 1865.

George W. Clark, Colonel 34th Infantry, from March 13, 1865.

Herman H. Heath, Colonel 7th Cavalry, from March 13, 1865.

J. M. Hedrick, Colonel 15th Infantry, from March 13, 1865.

W. W. Lowe, Colonel 5th Cavalry, from March 3, 1865.

CHAPTER IX.

EDUCATIONAL—STATE INSTITUTIONS.

The people of Iowa have ever taken a deep interest in education, and in this direction no State in the Union can show a better record. The system of free public schools was planted by the early settlers, and it has expanded and improved until now it is one of the most complete, comprehensive and liberal in the country. In the lead-mining regions of the State, the first to be settled by the whites, the hardy pioneers provided the means for the education of their children even before they had comfortable dwellings for themselves. School teachers were among the first immigrants to Iowa. Wherever a little settlement was made, the school house was the first thing undertaken by the settlers in a body, and the rude, primitive structures of the early time only disappeared when the communities increased in population and wealth, and were able to replace them with more commodious and comfortable buildings. Perhaps in no single instance has the magnificent progress of the State of Iowa been more marked and rapid than in her common school system and in her school houses. To-day the school houses which everywhere dot the broad and fertile prairies of Iowa are unsurpassed by those of any other State in this great Union. More especially is this true in all her cities and villages, where liberal and lavish appropriations have been voted by a generous people for the erection of large, commodious and elegant buildings, furnished with all the modern improvements, and costing from $10,000 to $60,000 each. The people of the State have expended more than $10,000,000 for the erection of public school buildings.

The first school house within the limits of Iowa was a log cabin at Dubuque, built by J. L. Langworthy, and a few other miners, in the autumn of 1833. When it was completed, George Cabbage was employed as teacher during the winter of 1833–4, and thirty-five pupils attended his school. Barrett Whittemore taught the school term, with twenty-five pupils in attendance. Mrs. Caroline Dexter commenced teaching in Dubuque in March, 1836. She was the first female teacher there, and probably the first in Iowa. In 1839, Thomas H. Benton, Jr., afterward for ten years Superintendent of Public Instruction, opened an English and classical school in Dubuque. The first tax for the support of schools at Dubuque was levied in 1840.

At Burlington, a commodious log school house, built in 1834, was among the first buildings erected. A Mr. Johnson taught the first school in the winter of 1834–5.

In Scott county, in the winter of 1835–6, Simon Crazin taught a four-months term of school in the house of J. B. Chamberlin.

In Muscatine county, the first school was taught by George Bumgardner, in the spring of 1837. In 1839 a log school house was erected in Muscatine, which served for a long time as school house, church and public hall.

The first school in Davenport was taught in 1838. In Fairfield, Miss Clarissa Sawyer, James F. Chambers and Mrs. Reed taught school in 1839.

Johnson county was an entire wilderness when Iowa City was located as the capital of the Territory of Iowa, in May, 1839. The first sale of lots took place August 18, 1839, and before January 1, 1840, about twenty families had settled within the limits of the town. During the same year Mr. Jesse Berry opened a school in a small frame building he had erected on what is now College street.

In Monroe county, the first settlement was made in 1843, by Mr. John R. Gray, about two miles from the present site of Eddyville; and in the summer of 1844 a log school house was built by Gray, Wm. V. Beedle, C. Renfro, Joseph McMullen and Willoughby Randolph, and the first school was opened by Miss Urania Adams. The building was occupied for school purposes for nearly ten years.

About a year after the first cabin was built at Oskaloosa, a log school house was built, in which school was opened by Samuel W. Caldwell, in 1844.

At Fort DesMoines, now the capital of the State, the first school was taught by Lewis Whitten, Clerk of the District Court, in the winter of 1846-'7, in one of the rooms on "Coon Row," built for barracks.

The first school in Pottawattamie county was opened by George Green, a Mormon, at Council Point, prior to 1849; and until about 1854 nearly all the teachers in that vicinity were Mormons.

The first school in Decorah was taught in 1855, by Cyrus C. Carpenter, since Governor of the State. In Crawford county the first school house was built in Mason's Grove, in 1856, and Morris McHenry first occupied it as teacher.

During the first twenty years of the history of Iowa, the log school house prevailed, and in 1861 there were 893 of these primitive structures in use for school purposes in the State. Since that time they have been gradually disappearing. In 1865 there were 796; in 1870, 336; and in 1875, 121.

January 1, 1839, the Territorial Legislature passed an act providing that "there shall be established a common school, or schools, in each of the counties in this Territory; which shall be open and free for every class of white citizens between the ages of five and twenty-one years." The second section of the act provided that "the County Board shall, from time to time, form school districts in their respective counties, whenever a petition may be presented for the purpose by a majority of the voters resident within such contemplated district." These districts were governed by boards of trustees, usually of three persons; each district was required to maintain school at least three months in every year; and later, laws were enacted providing for county school taxes for the payment of teachers, and that whatever

additional sum might be required should be assessed upon the parents sending, in proportion to the length of time sent.

In 1846, the year of Iowa's admission as a State, there were 20,000 scholars, out of 100,000 inhabitants. About 400 school districts had been organized. In 1850 there was 1,200, and in 1857 the number had increased to 3,265.

In March, 1858, upon the recommendation of Hon. M. L. Fisher, then Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Seventh General Assembly enacted that "each civil township is declared a school district," and provided that these should be divided into sub-districts. This law went into force March 20, 1858, and reduced the number of school districts from about 3,500 to less than 900. This change of school organization resulted in a very material reduction of the expenditures for the compensation of district secretaries and treasurers. An effort was made for several years, from 1867 to 1872, to abolish the sub-district system. Mr. Kissell, Superintendent, recommended this in his report of January 1, 1872, and Governor Merrill forcibly endorsed his views in his annual message. But the Legislature of that year provided for the formation of independent districts from the sub-districts of district townships.

The system of graded schools was inaugurated in 1849, and new schools, in which more than one teacher is employed, are universally graded.

Teachers' institutes were organized early in the history of the State. The first official mention of them occurs in the annual report of Hon. Thomas H. Benton, Jr., made December 2, 1850, who said: "An institution of this character was organized a few years ago, composed of the teachers of the mineral regions of Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa. An association of teachers has also been formed in the county of Henry, and an effort was made in October last to organize a regular institute in the county of Jones." At that time, although the beneficial influence of these institutes was admitted, it was urged that the expenses of attending them was greater than teachers with limited compensation were able to bear. To obviate this objection, Mr. Benton recommended that "the sum of $150 should be appropriated annually for three years, to be drawn in installments of $50 by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and expended for these institutions." He proposed that three institutes should be held annually at points to be designated by the superintendent.

The expense of this would be trifling, and all recognized the benefits to be derived; and yet no legislation was had until March, 1858, when an act was passed authorizing the holding of teachers' institutes for periods not less than six working days, whenever not less than 30 teachers should desire. The superintendent was authorized to expend not exceeding $100 for any one institute, to be paid out by the county superintendent, as the institute might direct, for teachers and lecturers, and $1,000 was appropriated to defray the expenses of these institutes.

Mr. Fisher at once pushed the matter of holding institutes, and December 6, 1858, he reported to the Board of Education that institutes had been appointed in 20 counties within the preceding six months, and more would have been held but the

appropriation had been exhausted. At the first session of the Board of Education, commencing December 6, 1858, a code of school laws was enacted, which retained the existing provisions for teachers' institutes.

In March, 1860, the General Assembly amended the act of the Board by appropriating "a sum not exceeding $50 annually for one such institute, held as provided by law in each county." In 1865, the superintendent, Mr. Faville, reported that "the provision made by the State for the benefit of teachers' institutes had never been so fully appreciated, both by the people and the teachers, as during the last two years."

By an act approved March 19, 1874, normal institutes were established in each county, to be held annually by the county superintendents. This was regarded a very decided step in advance by Mr. Abernethy, and in 1876 the General Assembly established the first permanent State Normal School, at Cedar Falls, Black Hawk county, appropriating the building and property of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at that place for that purpose. This school is now "in the full tide of successful experiment."

The present public school system is admirably organized, and if the various officers who are entrusted with educational interests of the commonwealth continue faithful and competent, should and will constantly improve.

Funds for the support of public schools are derived in several ways. The 16th section of every congressional township was set apart by the General Government for school purposes, being one-thirty-sixth part of all the lands in the State. The minimum price of these lands was fixed at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. Congress also made an additional donation to the State of 500,000 acres, and an appropriation of five per cent. on all the sales of public lands to the school fund. The State gives to this fund the proceeds of the sales of all lands which escheat to it; the proceeds of all fines for the violation of the liquor and criminal laws. The money derived from these sources constitutes the permanent school fund of the State, which cannot be diverted to any other purpose. The penalties collected by the courts for fines and forfeitures go to the school fund in the counties where collected. The proceeds of the sale of these lands and the five per cent. fund go into the State treasury, and the State distributes these proceeds to the several counties according to their request, and the counties loan the money to individuals, for long terms, at eight per cent. interest, on security of land valued at three times the amount of the loan, exclusive of all buildings and improvements thereon. The interest on these loans is paid into the State treasury, and becomes the available school fund of the State. The counties are responsible to the State for all money so loaned, and the State is likewise responsible to the school fund for all moneys transferred to the counties. The interest on these loans is apportioned by the State Auditor semi-annually to the several counties of the State, in proportion to the number of persons between the ages of five and twenty-one years. The counties also levy an annual tax for school purposes, which is apportioned to the several district townships in the same way. A district tax is also levied for the same purpose. The money

arising from these several sources constitutes the support of the public schools, and is sufficient to enable every sub-district in the State to afford from six to nine months' school each year.

The burden of direct taxation is thus lightened, and the efficiency of the schools increased. The taxes levied for the support of the schools are self-imposed. Under the admirable school laws of the State, no taxes can be legally assessed or collected for the erection of school houses until they have been ordered by the election of a district at a school meeting legally called. The school houses of Iowa are the pride of the State and an honor to the people. If they have been built sometimes at a prodigal expense, the tax-payers have no one to blame but themselves. The teachers' and contingent funds are determined by the Board of Directors, under certain legal instructions. These Boards are elected annually, except in the independent districts, in which the Board may be entirely changed every three years. The only exception to this mode of levying taxes for support of schools is the county school tax, which is determined by the County Board of Supervisors. The tax is from one to three mills on the dollar; usually, however, but one.

In 1881 there were in the State 4,339 school districts, containing 11,244 schools, and employing 21,776 teachers. The average monthly pay of male teachers was $32.50, and of female teachers $27.25. There were 594,730 persons of school age, of whom 431,513 were enrolled in the public schools. The average cost of tuition for each pupil per month was $1.62. The expenditures for all school purposes was $5,129,819.49. The permanent school fund is now $3,547,123.82, on which the income for 1881 was $234,622.40. In each county a teachers' institute is held annually, under the direction of the county superintendent, the State contributing annually $50 to each of these institutes.

THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

By act of Congress, approved July 20, 1840, the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to "set apart and reserve from sale, out of any of the public lands within the Territory of Iowa not otherwise claimed or appropriated, a quantity of land not exceeding two entire townships, for the use and support of a University within said Territory when it becomes a State." The first General Assembly, therefore, by act approved February 25, 1847, established the "State University of Iowa," at Iowa City, then the Capital of the State. The public buildings and other property at Iowa City, were appropriated to the University, but the legislative sessions and State offices were to be held in them until a permanent location for a Capital was made.

The control and management of the University were committed to a board of fifteen trustees, to be appointed by the Legislature, and five were to be chosen every two years. The Superintendent of Public Instruction was made President of this Board. The organic act provided that the University should never be under the control of any religious denomination whatever; and that as soon as the revenue from the grant and donations should amount to $2,000 a year, the University should commence and continue the instruction, free of charge, of fifty students annu-

ally. Of course the organization of the University at Iowa City was impracticable, so long as the seat of government was retained there.

In January, 1849, two branches of the University and three normal schools were established. The branches were located at Fairfield and Dubuque, and were placed upon an equal footing, in respect to funds and all other matters, with the University at Iowa City. At Fairfield, the Board of Directors organized and erected a building at a cost of $2,500. This was nearly destroyed by a hurricane the following year, but was rebuilt more substantially by the citizens of Fairfield. This branch never received any aid from the State, and, January 24, 1853, at the request of the Board, the General Assembly terminated its relation to the State. The branch at Dubuque had only a nominal existence.

The normal schools were located at Andrew, Oskaloosa and Mt. Pleasant. Each was to be governed by a Board of seven Trustees, to be appointed by the Trustees of the University. Each was to receive $500 annually from the income of the University fund, upon condition that they should educate eight common-school teachers, free of charge for tuition, and that the citizens should contribute an equal sum for the erection of the requisite buildings. The school at Andrew was organized November 21, 1849, with Samuel Ray as Principal. A building was commenced, and over $1,000 expended on it, but it was never completed. The school at Oskaloosa was started in the court house, September 13, 1852, under the charge of Prof G. M. Drake and wife. A two-story brick building was completed in 1853, costing $2,473. The school at Mt. Pleasant was never organized. Neither of these schools received any aid from the University fund, but in 1857 the Legislature appropriated $1,000 for each of the two schools, and repealed the laws authorizing the payment to them of money from the University fund. From that time they made no further effort to continue in operation.

From 1847 to 1855, the Board of Trustees was kept full by regular elections by the Legislature, and the trustees held frequent meetings, but there was no actual organization of the University. In March, 1855, it was partially opened for a term of 16 weeks. July 16, 1855, Amos Dean, of Albany, N. Y, was elected President, but he never entered fully upon its duties. The University was again opened in September, 1855, and continued in operation until June, 1856, under Professors Johnson, Welton, Van Valkenburg and Griffin.

The faculty was then re-organized, with some changes, and the University was again opened on the third Wednesday of September, 1856. There were 124 students (83 males and 41 females) in attendance during the years 1856-7, and the first regular catalogue was published.

At a special meeting of the Board, September 22, 1857, the honorary degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on D. Franklin Wells. This was the first degree conferred by the University.

The new constitution, adopted in 1857, definitely fixed the Capital at DesMoines, the State University at Iowa City, and provided that it should have no branches. In December of that year, the old capitol building was turned over to the Trustees of the University. In 1858, $10,000 were

appropriated for the erection of a boarding hall. The Board closed the University April 27, 1858, on account of insufficient funds, and dismissed all the faculty except Chancellor Dean. At the same time a resolution was passed excluding females. This was soon after reversed by the General Assembly.

The University was re-opened September 19, 1860, and from this date the real existence of the University dates. Mr. Dean had resigned before this, and Silas Totten, D.D., LL.D., was elected President, at a salary of $2,000. August 19, 1862, he resigned, and was succeeded by Prof. Oliver M. Spencer. President Spencer was granted leave of absence for fifteen months to visit Europe. Prof. Nathan R. Leonard was elected President *pro tem.* President Spencer resigning, James Black, D. D., Vice-President of Washington and Jefferson College, Penn., was elected President. He entered upon his duties in September, 1868.

The Law Department was established in June, 1868, and, soon after, the Iowa Law School, at DesMoines, which had been in successful operation for three years, was transferred to Iowa City and merged in the department.

The Medical Department was established in 1869. Since April 11, 1870, the government of the University has been in the hands of a Board of Regents.

Dr. Black resigned in 1870, to take effect December 1; and March 1, 1871, Rev. George Thatcher was elected President.

In June, 1874, the chair of military instruction was established, and Lieutenant A. D. Schenk, Second Artillery, U. S. A., was detailed by the President of the United States as Professor of Military Science and Tactics.

In June, 1877, Dr. Thatcher's connection with the University was terminated, and C. W. Slagle was elected President. He was succeeded in 1878 by J. L. Pickard, LL. D., who is the present incumbent.

The University has gained a reputation as one of the leading institutions of the West, and this position will doubtless be maintained. The present educational corps consists of the following, besides President Pickard: in the Collegiate Department, nine professors and six instructors, including the Professor of Military Science; in the Law Department, a chancellor, two professors and four lecturers; in the Medical Department, eight professors and ten assistant professors and lecturers.

No preparatory work is done in the University, but different high schools in the State, with approved courses of study, are admitted as preparatory departments of the University, whose graduates are admitted without examination. Common schools, high schools and university are thus made one connected system.

The present number of students in the Collegiate Department is: males, 163; females, 69; total, 232; in Law Department, 140; in Medical Department, 195.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

This is located at Cedar Falls, Black Hawk county, and was opened in 1876. The institution trains teachers for our schools, and is doing excellent, though limited, work. What is wanted is more

room and increased facilities of every kind. Other institutions of a similar kind should also be established throughout the State.

STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The State Agricultural College and Farm were established by act of the General Assembly, approved March 23, 1858. The farm was located in Story county, at Ames. In 1862 Congress granted to Iowa 240,000 acres of land for the endowment of schools of agriculture and the mechanical arts. In 1864 the Assembly voted $20,000 for the erection of the college building. In 1866 $91,000 more were appropriated for the same purpose. The building was completed in 1868, and the institution was opened in the following year. The college is modeled to some extent after Michigan Agricultural College.

Tuition is free to pupils from the State over sixteen years of age. Students are required to work on the model farm two and a half hours each day. The faculty is of a very high character, and the institution one of the best of its kind. Sale of spirits, wine and beer as a beverage is forbidden by law within three miles of the college. The current expenses of this institution are paid by the income from the permanent endowment. A. S. Welch, LL. D., is President, and is assisted by twelve professors and eight instructors. Whole number of students admitted, 2,600; present number, 240. The college farm consists of 860 acres, of which 400 are under cultivation.

Besides the State University, State Agricultural College and State Normal School, ample provision for higher education has been made by the different religious denominations, assisted by local and individual munificence. There are, exclusive of State institutions, 23 universities and colleges, 111 academies and other private schools. All these are in active operation, and most of them stand high. A list of the universities and colleges, and a brief notice of each, is herewith given:

Amity College is located at College Springs, Page county. S. C. Marshall is President. There are 6 instructors and 225 students.

Burlington University is located at Burlington, Des Moines county. E. F Stearns is President of the faculty. There are 5 instructors and 63 students.

Callanan College is located at Des Moines, Polk county. There are 14 in the faculty, of which C. R. Pomeroy is President, and 188 students are enrolled.

Central University is located at Pella, Marian county. It is an institution of the Baptist denomination. Rev. G. W. Gardner is President of the faculty, which numbers 7. There are 196 students.

Coe College is located at Cedar Rapids, Linn county. S. Phelps is President. There are 10 in the faculty and 100 students.

Cornell College is located at Mt. Vernon, Linn county, and is under the control of the M. E. Church. W. F. King is President. There are 20 instructors and 400

students. This college is one of the highest in character, and has a large attendance.

Drake University is located at Des Moines, Polk county. G. T. Carpenter is President, and is ably assisted by 25 instructors. There are 125 students.

Griswold College is located at Davenport, Scott County, and is under the control of the Episcopal Church. W. S. Perry is President. There are 7 instructors and 80 students.

Iowa College is located at Grinnell, Poweshiek county. G. F. Magoun is President. There are 14 instructors and 359 students. The institution is one of the leading colleges in Iowa, and is permanently endowed.

Iowa Wesleyan University is located at Mt. Pleasant, Henry county,. W. J. Spaulding is President. There are 6 in the faculty, and over 160 students in attendance. The University is under the auspices of the M. E. Church, and enjoys a high degree of prosperity.

Luther College is situated in Decorah, Winneshiek county. L. Larson is President of the faculty, which numbers 10. There are 165 students in attendance.

Olin College is located at Olin, Jones county. C. L. Porter is President.

Oskaloosa College is situated in Oskaloosa, Mahaska county. G. H. McLaughlin is President. The faculty numbers 5, and the students 190. The college stands very high.

Penn College is situated in Oskaloosa, Mahaska county. B. Trueblood is President of the faculty, which numbers 5. There are 175 students in attendance.

Simpson Centenary College is located at Indianola, Warren county. E. L. Parks is President. There are 9 instructors and 150 students.

Tabor College is located at Tabor, Fremont county. Wm. M. Brooks is President. The college was modeled after Oberlin college, in Ohio. The faculty consists of 6, and there are 109 students.

Upper Iowa University is located at Fayette, Fayette county, and is under the control of the M. E. Church. Rev. J. W. Bissell is President. There are 11 instructors and 350 students. This University stands very high among the educational institutions of the State.

University of DesMoines, at DesMoines, has 5 instructors and 80 students.

Whittier College was established at Salem, Henry county, by the Friends. J. W. Coltrane is President. There are 4 instructors and 105 students.

Riverside Institute.—This school is located at Lyons, on a beautiful elevation overlooking the Mississippi river. Rev. W. T. Currie is the Principal of this Academy.

DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTE.

By an act of the Legislature of Iowa, approved January 24, 1855, the Iowa Institute for the Deaf and Dumb was established at Iowa City.

In 1866 a great effort was made to remove the Institute to DesMoines; but it was finally permanently located at Council Bluffs, and the school opened in a rented building. In 1868 Commissioners were to locate a site, and superintend the erection of new building, for which the Legislature appropriated $125,000. The Commissioners selected 90 acres of land two miles south of the city.

In October, 1870, the main building and one wing were completed and occupied. In February, 1877, fire destroyed the main building and east wing, and during the summer following a tornado blew off the roof of the new west wing and the walls were partially demolished. About 150 pupils were in attendance at the time of the fire. After that, half of the class were dismissed, and the number of pupils reduced to 70.

The present officers are: B. F. Clayton, President, Macedonia, term expires in 1886; A. Rogers, Secretary, term expires 1884; John H. Stubenranch, term expires in 1884. The county superintendent of schools annually reports all persons of school age that are deaf and dumb; also those too deaf to acquire learning in the common schools. The cost per pupil is $28 per quarter, and is paid by the parents or guardian; but when unable to do so, the expense is borne by the respective county. The regular appropriation is $11,000 per annum, drawn quarterly. Parents and guardians are allowed to clothe their children.

The whole number admitted to the Institution is 621. Present number, 221. Last biennial appropriation, $27,839.

COLLEGE FOR THE BLIND.

The first person to agitate the subject of an Institute for the Blind was Prof. Samuel Bacon, himself blind, who, in 1852, established a school of instruction at Keokuk. The next year the Institute was adopted by the State, and moved to Iowa City, by act of the Legislature, approved January 18, 1853, and opened for the reception of pupils, April 4, 1853. During the first term 23 pupils were admitted. Prof. Bacon, the Principal, made his first report in 1854, and suggested that the name be changed from "Asylum for the Blind" (which was the name first adopted) to that of "Institution for the Instruction of the Blind." This change was made in 1855, and the Legislature made an annual appropriation of $55 per quarter for each pupil; afterward this appropriation was changed to $3,000 per annum.

Prof. Bacon was a fine scholar, an economical manager, and in every way adapted to his position. During his administration the institution was, in a great measure, self-supporting by the sale of articles manufactured by the blind pupils. There was also a charge of $25 as an admission fee for each pupil. Prof. Bacon founded the Blind Asylum at Jacksonville, Illinois.

In 1858 the citizens of Vinton, Benton county, donated a quarter section of land and $5,000 for the establishment of the asylum at that place. On the 8th of May,

that same year, the trustees met at Vinton and made arrangements for securing the donation, and adopted a plan for the erection of a suitable building. In 1860 the contract for enclosing was let to Messrs. Finkbine and Lovelace, for $10,420. In August, 1862, the goods and furniture were removed from Iowa City to Vinton, and in the fall of the same year the school was opened with 24 pupils.

The institution has been built at a vast expenditure of money, much greater than it seemed to require for the number of occupants. The Legislative Committee, who visited the college in 1878, expressed their astonishment at this utter disregard of the fitness of things. They could not understand why $282,000 should have been expended for a massive building for the accommodation of only 130 people, costing the State over $5,000 a year to heat it, and about $500 a year for each pupil.

The present officers are: Robert Carothers, Superintendent; T. F. McCune, Assistant Superintendent; Trustees: Jacob Springer, President; M. H. Westbrook, J. F. White, C. O. Harrington, W. H. Leavitt, S. H. Watson. Whole number of occupants, 436. Present number, males, 36; females, 50. Salary of superintendent, $1,200; assistant, $700; trustees, $4.00 per day and mileage. Annual appropriation, $8,000, and $128 per year allowed for each pupil. Annual meeting of trustees in June. Biennial appropriation in 1880, $3,000.

IOWA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

The Iowa Hospital for the Insane was established by an act of the Legislature, approved January 24, 1855. Gov. Grimes, Edward Johnson, of Lee county, and Chas. S. Blake, of Henry county, were appointed to locate the institution and superintend the erection of the building; $4,425 were appropriated by the Legislature for the site, and $500,000 for the building. The commissioners located the institution at Mount Pleasant, Henry county, and a plan of the building was drawn by Dr. Bell, of Massachusetts. The building was designed to accommodate 300 patients, and in October work commenced, superintended by Henry Winslow. The Legislature had appropriated $258,555.67 before it was completed. One hundred patients were admitted within three months. In April, 1876, a portion of the building was destroyed by fire From the opening of the Hospital to the close of October, 1877, there were admitted 3,684 patients. Of these, 1,141 recovered, 505 were improved, 589 were discharged unimproved, and 1 died. During this period 1,384 of the patients were females.

The trustees are elected by the Legislature, and all officers are chosen by the trustees. Superintendents are chosen for six years. Dr. Ranney was first chosen in 1865; salary, $2,000 annual. Whole number of patients admitted, 4,598; present number males, 298; present number females, 235. Trustees paid $5 per day and mileage, not to exceed 30 days each year. Annual meeting, first Wednesday in October; quarterly, January, April and September.

Present officers are: Mark Ranney, M. D, Superintendent; H. M. Bassett, M. D., J. P. Brubaker, M. D., and Max Witte, M. D., assistant physicians.

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, AT INDEPENDENCE.

The Legislature of 1867–8 adopted measures providing for an additional hospital for the insane, and an appropriation of $125,000 was made for that purpose. Maturin L. Fisher, of Clayton county, E. G. Morgan, of Webster county, and Albert Clark, of Buchanan county, were appointed commissioners to locate and superintend the erection of a building. These commissioners commenced their labors June 8, 1868, at Independence. They were authorized to select the most desirable location, of not less than 320 acres, within two miles of the city of Independence, that might be offered by the citizens free of charge. They finally selected a site on the west side of the Wapsipinicon river, about a mile from its banks, and about the same distance from Independence. The contract for building was awarded to David Armstrong, of Dubuque, for $88,114. It was signed November 7, 1868, and work was immediately commenced. George Josselyn was appointed superintendent of the work. The first meeting of the trustees was called in July, 1872. At the September meeting, Albert Reynolds, M. D., was elected Superintendent of the Hospital; George Josselyn, Steward, and Mrs. Anna B. Josselyn, Matron.

The Hospital opened May 1,1873. Whole number of patients admitted, 2,000; present number (1882), 533; males, 290; females, 243. Biennial appropriation (1880), $35,300.

The present officers are: G. H. Hill, Superintendent; term expires in 1882; salary, $1,600. H. G. Brainard, M. D., Assistant Superintendent; salary, $1,000. Noyes Appleman, Steward; salary, $900. Mrs. Lucy M. Gray, Matron; salary, $600.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME.

This institution is located at Davenport, Scott county, and was originated by Mrs. Annie Wittenmeyer, during the late rebellion. This noble woman called a convention at Muscatine, September 7, 1863, for the purpose of devising means for the education and support of the orphan children of Iowa, whose fathers lost their lives in defending their country's honor. The public interest in the movement was so great that all parts of the State were largely represented, and an association was organized, called the Iowa State Orphan Asylum. The first meeting of the trustees was held February 14, 1864, at Des Moines, when Gov. Kirkwood suggested that a home for disabled soldiers should be connected with the Asylum, and arrangements were made for raising funds. At the next meeting, in Davenport, the following month, a committee was appointed, of which Mr. Howell, of Keokuk, was chairman, to lease a suitable building, solicit donations, and procure suitable furniture. This committee secured a large brick building in Lawrence, VanBuren county, and engaged Mr. Fuller, of Mount Pleasant, as Steward. The work of preparation was conducted so vigorously that July 13, following, the executive committee announced that they were ready to receive children. Within three weeks 21 were admitted, and in a little more than six months the soldiers' orphans admitted numbered 70.

Miss M. Elliott, of Washington, was appointed the first Matron, but she resigned the following February, and was succeeded by Mrs. E G. Platt, of Fremont county.

The Home was sustained by voluntary contributions, until 1866, when it was taken charge of by the State. The Legislature appropriated $10 per month for each orphan actually supported, and provided for the establishment of three homes. The one in Cedar Falls was organized in 1865; an old hotel building was fitted up for it, and by the following January there were 96 inmates. In October, 1869, the Home was removed to a large brick building about two miles west of Cedar Falls, and was very prosperous for several years; but in 1876 the Legislature devoted this building to the State Normal School. The same year the Legislature also devoted the buildings and grounds of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, at Glenwood, Mills county, to an Institution for the Support of Feeble-Minded Children. It also provided for the removal of the soldiers' orphans at Glenwood and Cedar Falls Homes to the institution located at Davenport.

The present officers are: S. W. Pierce, Superintendent; Mrs. F. W. Pierce, Matron. Whole number admitted, 1,525; present number, males, 79; females, 90. The 18th Grand Army Corps appropriated $2,000 to build eight cottages, school house and other buildings; these have been completed, and the home will, when finished, accommodate 200 children. Superintendent's salary, $1,200 per annum. Trustees are elected for two years.

ASYLUM FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

An act of the General Assembly, approved March 17, 1878, provided for the establishment of an asylum for feeble-minded children at Glenwood, Mills county; and the buildings and grounds of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at that place were taken for this purpose. The asylum was placed under the management of three trustees, one of whom should be a resident of Mills County.

The grounds to be used were found to be in a very dilapidated condition, and thorough changes were deemed necessary. The institution was opened September 1, 1876, and the first pupil admitted September 4. By November, 1877, the number of pupils had increased to 87. The whole number admitted has been 257. Present inmates number 200.

PENAL INSTITUTIONS.

The first penal institution was established by an act of the Territorial Legislature, approved January 25, 1839. This act authorized the Governor to draw the sum of $20,000, appropriated by an act of Congress in 1838, for public buildings in the Territory of Iowa. It provided for a Board of Directors, consisting of three persons, to be elected by the Legislature, who should superintend the building of a penitentiary to be located within a mile of the public square, in the town of Fort Madison, county of Lee, provided that the latter deeded a suitable tract of land for the purpose, also a spring or stream of water for the use of the penitentiary.

The first directors were John S. David and John Claypole. They were given the power of appointing the warden, the latter

to appoint his own assistants. The citizens of Fort Madison executed a deed of 10 acres of land for the building, and Amos Ladd was appointed superintendent June 5, 1839. The work was soon entered upon, and the main building and warden's house were completed in the fall of 1841. It continued to meet with additions and improvements until the arrangements were all completed according to the design of the directors. The estimated cost of the building was $55,933.90, and was designed of sufficient capacity to accommodate 138 convicts.

Iowa has adopted the enlightened policy of humane treatment of prisoners, and utilizes their labor for their own support. Their labor is let out to contractors, who pay the State a stipulated sum therefor, the latter furnishing shops, tools, machinery, etc., and the supervision of the convicts.

The present officers of the prison are: E. C. McMillen, Warden, elected 1878 and 1880; Hiel Hale, Deputy Warden; W. C. Gunn, Chaplain; A. W. Hoffmeister, Physician; M. T. Butterfield, Clerk.

The whole number of convicts admitted up to the present time (1882) is 3,387. Number of males in 1881, 350; females, 3; number of guards, 33. The Warden is chosen biennially by the Legislature, and receives a salary of $2,000 per annum.

ANAMOSA PENITENTIARY.

In 1872 the first steps toward the erection of a prison at Anamosa, Jones county, were taken, and by an act of the General Assembly, approved April 23, this year, William Ure, Foster L. Downing and Martin Heisey were appointed commissioners to construct and control prison buildings. They met on the 4th of June, following, and selected a site donated by the citizens of Anamosa. The plan, drawings and specifications were furnished by L. W. Foster & Co., of DesMoines, and work on the building was commenced September 28, 1872. In 1873, 20 convicts were transferred from the Fort Madison prison to Anamosa.

The officers of the Anamosa prison are: A. E. Martin, Warden; L. B. Peet, Deputy Warden; Mrs. A. C. Merrill, Chaplain; L. J. Adair, Physician; T. P. Parsons, Clerk. The whole number admitted since it was opened is 816. Number of males in 1882, 133; females, 2. Salaries of officers the same as those of the Fort Madison penitentiary.

BOYS' REFORM SCHOOL.

By act approved March 31, 1868, the General Assembly established a reform school at Salem, Henry county, and provided for a Board of Trustees, to consist of one person from each Congressional District. The trustees immediately leased the property of the Iowa Manual Labor Institute, and October 7 following, the school received its first inmate. The law at first provided for the admission of children of both sexes under 18 years of age. The trustees were directed to organize a separate school for girls.

In 1872 the school was permanently located at Eldora, Hardin county, and $45,000 were appropriated for the necessary buildings.

In 1876 the law was so amended that only children over 7 and under 16 years of age were admitted.

The children are taught the elements of education, in particular the useful branches, and are also trained in some regular course of labor, as is best suited to their age, disposition and capacity. They are kept until they arrive at majority, unless bound out to some responsible party, which relieves the State of their care. Occasionally they are discharged before the age of 21, for good conduct.

The institution is managed by five trustees, elected by the Legislature. Whole number of boys admitted, 818. There are 204 inmates at present, and also 63 in the girls' department, at Michellville. The biennial appropriation for 1880 was $16,900.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

By act of the General Assembly approved January 28, 1857, a State Historical Society was provided for in connection with the University. At the commencement, an appropriation of $250 was made, to be expended in collecting and preserving a library of books, pamphlets, papers, paintings and other materials illustrative of the history of Iowa. There was appropriated the sum of $500 per annum to maintain this Society. The management consists of a board of 18 curators, nine appointed by the Governor and nine elected by vote of the Society.

The State Historical Society has published a series of very valuable collections, including history, biography, sketches, reminiscences, etc., with quite a large number of finely engraved portraits of prominent and early settlers, under the title of "Annals of Iowa."

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This Society is conducted under the auspices of the State, and is one of the greatest promoters of the welfare of the people under the management of the State government. It should receive more pecuniary assistance than it does. The Society holds an annual fair, which has occurred at Des Moines since 1878. At its meetings subjects are discussed of the highest interest and value, and these proceedings are published at the expense of the State.

The officers are a President, Vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer and five Directors. The last hold office for two years, and the other officers one year.

FISH HATCHING-HOUSE.

This was established in 1874, and has for its object the supplying of rivers and lakes with valuable fish. The General Assembly first appropriated the sum of $3,000. Three fish commissioners were appointed, and the State is divided into three districts, one for each commissioner. The Hatching-House was erected near Anamosa, Jones county, and is conducted in the same manner as similar houses in other States. Since 1876 there has been but one commissioner, B. F. Shaw. Mr. Shaw is enthusiastic in his work, and has distributed hundreds of thousands of small fish of various kinds in the rivers and lakes of Iowa. The 16th General Assembly passed an act in 1878 prohibiting the catching of any kind of fish except brook trout from March until June of each year.

CHAPTER X.

POLITICAL.

The Territory of Iowa was organized in 1838, and the following Territorial officers were appointed by President Van Buren: Governor, Robert Lucas, of Ohio; Secretary of the Territory, William B. Conway; Chief Justice, Charles Mason, of Burlington; Associate Justices, Thomas S. Wilson, of Dubuque, and Joseph Williams, of Pennsylvania; Attorney-General, M. Van Allen, of New York; Marshal, Francis Gehon, of Dubuque.

The first election was for members of the Territorial Legislature and a delegate to Congress. The Democracy controlled the Legislature by a large majority. The vote on Delegate was as follows:

Wm. W. Chapman, Dem	1,490
Peter H. Engle, Dem.	1,454
B. F. Wallace, Whig	913
David Rorer, Dem.	605
Mr. Talliafero	30

The election of 1839 was for members of the Second Territorial Legislature, and created little interest.

In 1840, the year of the "hard cider campaign," the interest was awakened, and both parties put in nomination candidates for Delegate to Congress. There was also an election for Constitutional Convention, which was defeated. The vote on Delegate was as follows:

A. C. Dodge, Dem	4,009—515
Alfred Rich, Whig	3,494
Mr. Churchman	92

The Whigs held a convention in 1841, at Davenport, on the 5th day of May, and adopted the following platform:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Governor of the Universe, by one of those inscrutable acts the righteousness of which no man may question, to take from the American people their beloved Chief Magistrate, William Henry Harrison, and transfer him from this to another, and, we trust, to a better world; therefore,

Resolved, That we sincerely mourn over and deplore the loss of one whose services in every department of society have been so pre-eminently useful. As a citizen, he was beloved for his rectitude and benevolence; as a soldier, distinguished for his bravery and success; as a statesman, his ability, purity and patriotism were remarkable; as a Christian, he was humble and pious. In short, his whole character was made up of traits seldom to be found in men occupying the place in society he filled, and is worthy of imitation by all those who love their country.

Resolved, As a token of our sorrow on this providential bereavement, we will wear the usual badge of mourning thirty days; and that we concur with President Tyler on recommending to the people of the United States that the 14th of May be observed as a day of fasting and prayer.

Resolved, That we have full confidence in the ability and current political sentiments of John

Tyler, who, by the voice of the people and the Providence of God, now fills the Executive Chair of the United States.

Resolved, That we recognize in John Chambers, the gentleman lately appointed to the Executive Chair of Iowa, a sterling Democratic Whig; one whose early life is honorably identified with the history of our late war with Great Britain; and whose uniform devotion to the best interests of our country affords us a sure guaranty of his usefulness in this Territory.

Alfred Rich was again nominated for Delegate to Congress.

The Democrats held their convention June 7, at Iowa City, and passed the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, The Federalists, or self-styled Whigs of Iowa, flushed with their recent victory in the Presidential contest, and secure in the enjoyment of power, are laboring zealously and perseveringly to effect a revolution in the political character of the Territory, to accomplish which all their united energies will be brought into action at the next general election; and,

WHEREAS, The Democracy here, as well as elsewhere, believing the principles of their party to be based upon the immutable and eternal doctrines of right and justice, feel it to be their duty to maintain and assert them upon all proper occasions—in the hour of defeat as when triumphant; and,

WHEREAS, By union and harmony, exertion and activity, we can administer a rebuke to the arrogant spirit of Federalism, at our next general election, which, while it will exhibit Iowa to the Democracy of the Union in the most enviable light, will also demonstrate to the enemies of our principles the futility and hopelessness of their efforts to obtain the ascendency; therefore,

Resolved, That it is the duty of every Democrat of Iowa, no matter what may be his station in life, to be watchful, vigilant and active in maintaining the ascendency of his party in the Territory; and it is earnestly urged upon all that they lay aside local questions and sectional feelings, and unite heart and hand in exterminating their common enemy, Federalism, from the Territory.

Resolved, That Iowa, in defiance of the efforts of the National administration to throw around her the shackles of Federalism, is, and will continue to be, Democratic to the core; and she spurns, with a proper indignation, the attempt of those in power to enslave her, by sending her rulers from abroad, whose chief recommendation is, that they have not only been noisy, but brawling, clamorous politicians.

Resolved, That in the appointment of David Webster to be Secretary of the State, we see the destinies of our beloved country committed to the hands of a man who, during the late war with Great Britain, pursued a course to which the epithet of "moral treason" was justly applied at the time. In the gloomiest period of the war, Mr. Webster was found acting, upon all occasions, in opposition to every war measure brought forward by the friends of the country; and the journals of Congress and speeches of Mr. Webster clearly established the fact that, though not a member, he connived at and leagued in with the traitorous Hartford Convention.

Resolved, That the recent astounding and extraordinary disclosures made by the stockholders of the United States Bank, with regard to the mismanagement, fraud and corruption of that wholesale swindling institution, prove the correctness of the course of the Democracy of the Nation in refusing to grant it a new charter, and redounds greatly to the sagacity, honesty and Roman firmness of our late venerable and iron-nerved President, Andrew Jackson.

Resolved, That the distribution of the public lands is a measure not only fraught with evil, on the grounds of its illegality, but that, were it carried into effect, would greatly prejudice the rights and interests of the new States and Territories.

Resolved, That a permanent prospective preemption law is the only effectual means of securing to the hardy pioneer his home,—the

result of his enterprise and toil, which alone has brought our lovely and cultivated plains from the rude hand of nature to their present high state of cultivation.

Resolved, That in Thomas H. Benton, the bold and fearless leader of the Democracy of our country, on this as well as all the matters of western policy, we behold the poor man's true and firmest friend, in whom, as the advocate of their interests and rights, they have the highest confidence, and on whom they can rely for support and protection in the enjoyment of rights and privileges which it has ever been the policy of the Federalists to divest them of.

Resolved, That Democracy is based upon the principles of equal rights and justice to all men; that to deprive man of the privileges bestowed upon him by the laws of nature and his country, without yielding him a just equivalent, is to take from him all that renders life worthy his possession—independence of action; such we believe to be the effect of the recent order of the present Chief Magistrate.

Resolved, That we respect all, of whatever station, who boldly and fearlessly advocate our rights and secure us in the free enjoyment of the same, while we heartily despise and condemn those, come from whence they may, who are leagued with our enemies in their efforts to wrest from us our homes and sacred altars.

Resolved, That it is the characteristic doctrine of Democracy to secure to all the enjoyment of rights and privileges inalienable to freemen, and that the proscription of foreigners by the Federalists is a contracted effort to secure to themselves the inestimable privileges of freedom and free government, and thus cut off a large portion of the human family from rights which the charter of our liberties declare are granted to all.

Gen. A. C. Dodge was placed in nomination, and elected by the following vote:

A. C. Dodge, Dem.....4,828—513
Alfred Rich, Whig.....4,315

No platforms were adopted by the parties in 1842; neither was there in 1843. William H. Wallace was nominated by the Whigs and A. C. Dodge by the Democrats for Delegate to Congress. The vote stood:

A. C. Dodge, Dem.....6,084—1,272
William Wallace, Whig.....4,812

On the 9th day of January, 1844, the Whigs met in convention, at Iowa City, and without making nominations adopted the following platform:

Resolved, That public meetings for the free interchange of feelings and opinions on the part of the American people, in regard to important measures, are interwoven with our political institutions, and necessary to the perpetuity of our national liberty.

Resolved, That it is the duty of all patriots to keep a watchful eye upon their rulers, and to resist at the threshold every inroad to corruption; that we deprecate the prostitution of the patronage of the President and of the different officers of the Government to the services of a party and the practice of offering the offices of honor and profit as a reward for political treachery; that we believe this exercise of power to be eminently dangerous to the political integrity and patriotism of the country, and that a limitation to one Presidential term would, in a great degree, arrest the progress of corruption and political profligacy.

Resolved, That inasmuch as the States, in the formation of the constitution, surrendered to the General Government exclusive control of all the sources of incidental revenue and reserved to themselves the right of taxation alone as a source of revenue to meet their individual wants; justice, reason, and common honesty require that the General Government should provide an incidental revenue equal to all the wants of the Government, without resorting to the proceeds of the public lands or the odious and oppressive measure of direct taxation as contended for by the so-called Democratic party.

Resolved, That we regard the proceeds of the sales of public lands as the legitimate property of the States, and as only a trust fund in the hands of the General Government, and that the trust should be executed without further delay by a distribution of the same among the States and Territories; that this measure is especially a debt of justice at this time, when many of the States are groaning with taxation and almost driven to bankruptcy by an accumulation of debts, which have resulted in a great measure from the ruinous policy of the so-called Democratic party.

Resolved, That we deprecate experiments in legislation where the result is uncertain and unascertainable, and that while we should avoid the errors of the past, we should cling with unflinching tenacity to those institutions which have successfully stood the test of experiment, and have received the sanction and support of the framers of the constitution.

Resolved, That we deem the establishment of a national currency of certain value and everywhere received, as indispensably necessary to the greatest degree of national prosperity; that the international commerce of this widely extended country is greatly retarded and heavily burdened with taxation by the want of a common medium of exchange, and that it is the constitutional duty of the General Government to remove all impediments to its successful prosecution, and to foster and encourage the internal commerce and enterprise, the interchange of commodities among the States, not only by a reasonable system of internal improvements of a general character, but also by furnishing to the nation a currency of equal value in all parts of its wide-spread domain, and that the experience of the past fully proves that this end has been accomplished by a national bank, can be again accomplished by a national bank, and in no way so safely and so certainly as by the agency of a well regulated national bank.

Resolved, That a tariff which will afford a revenue adequate to all the wants of the General Government, and at the same time protect the agricultural and mechanical industry of the American people, is a measure necessary to secure the prosperity of the country, and warmly advocated by the Whig party of this Territory.

Resolved, That although we have no right to vote at the approaching Presidential election, yet we look forward to the exertions of our friends of the States for the elevation of Henry Clay to the Chief Magistracy of the Union with intense interest and assurance of our most ardent wishes for their success.

Resolved, That governments should be administered so as to produce the greatest good to the greatest number, and that this is true *Democracy*; that the self-styled Democratic party, by the policy they have pursued for the last ten years in their efforts to destroy the prosperity of our farmers and mechanics by rejecting a tariff for revenue and protection, by destroying the best currency ever possessed in any nation, by seeking to deprive us of all currency except gold and silver, in refusing to the indebted States relief by paying to them their proportion of the proceeds of the public lands, in their continued uniform and violent opposition to all measures calculated to advance the national and individual prosperity, by means of the encouragement of commerce and internal improvements, by a narrow and selfish policy in converting the executive power into an engine of party, by their federal and aristocratic exertions to maintain the veto power, and consolidate all the powers of Government in one leader, thereby rendering the administration of the Government a mere machine of party, in their repeated efforts to undermine and destroy the constitution and laws of Congress, by openly disregarding the rights secured by those laws, in their demoralizing efforts to induce the States to disregard their honor and repudiate their debts, in their open violation of private rights, by repealing charters and violating the obligation of contract; in short, by their whole policy and principles which, in a time of peace, and abundant crops, and with the smiles of heaven, have reduced this wealthy, proud and prosperous nation to actual bankruptcy, national and individual, they have forfeited the name of Democrats, and as a party are no longer to be trusted with the reins of power.

The Democrats adopted no platform in 1844.

The Legislature on the 12th of February, 1844, passed another act submitting the question of a constitutional convention to the people, which was carried. A constitution was framed by this convention, and Congress passed an act providing for the admission of Iowa as a State; but curtailing the northern and western boundaries. At an election held in April, 1845, the people rejected the constitution. The August election, 1845, was for Delegate to Congress. Ralph P. Lowe secured the Whig nomination, while A. C. Dodge was nominated for re-election by the Democrats. The vote stood:

A. C. Dodge, Dem.....7,512—831
R. P. Lowe, Whig,.....6,681

In April, 1876, delegates were chosen to a second constitutional convention, which met at Iowa City, May 4, 1846. The constitution framed by this body was accepted by the people in August, Congress having repealed the obnoxious features respecting boundaries, giving Iowa the territory to which it was justly entitled.

After the adoption of this constitution, the Whigs met in convention at Iowa City, September 25, and nominated the following State ticket: Governor, Thos. McKnight; Secretary of State, James H. Cowles; Auditor of State, Eastin Morris; Treasurer of State, Egbert T. Smith. The following platform was adopted:

Resolved, That, considering it our duty, as Whigs, to effect a thorough organization of our party, and, by use of all honorable means, faithfully and diligently strive to ensure the success of our political principles in the State of Iowa.

Resolved, That we, as Whigs, do proudly and unhesitatingly proclaim to the world the following distinctive and leading principles, that we, as a party, avow and advocate, and which, if carried out, we honestly believe will restore our beloved country to its prosperity, and its institutions to their pristine purity:

1. A sound national currency, regulated by the will and authority of the people.
2. A tariff that shall afford sufficient revenue to the national treasury and just protection to American labor.
3. More perfect restraints upon executive power, especially upon the exercise of the veto.
4. An equitable distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among all the States.
5. One Presidential term.
6. Expenditure of the surplus revenue in national improvements that will embrace the great rivers, lakes, and main arteries of communication throughout our country, thus securing the most efficient means of defense in war and commercial intercourse in peace.

Resolved, That the re-enactment of the thrice condemned sub-treasury, which will have the effect of drawing all coin from circulation and locking it up in the vaults and safes of the General Government, the passage of McKay's British tariff bill discriminating in favor of foreign and against American labor, and striking a blow, intended to be fatal, to home market for American agricultural productions, and the executive veto of the river and harbor bill which paralyzes the western farmer's hope of just facilities for transporting his surplus products to a market, and cripples the energies of commerce in every division of the Union, should consign the present administration to a condemnation so deep that the hand of political resurrection could never reach it.

Resolved, That we hold these truths to be self-evident, that the forty-ninth degree of north latitude is not fifty-four degrees, forty minutes; that James K. Polk's late letter was a deception and falsehood of a character so base as none but the most dishonorable mind would have resorted to; that McKay's tariff is not a judicious revenue

tariff affording incidental protect to American industry; that the annexation of Texas is not a peaceful acquisition; that lamp-black and rags, though called treasury notes and drawn on a bankrupt treasury, are not the constitutional currency, and that locofocoism is not Democracy.

Resolved, That we believe the American system of Henry Clay, as exemplified in the tariff of 1842, is essential to the independence and happiness of the producing classes of the United States; that in its protection of home protections it nerves the arm of the farmer and makes glad the hearts of the mechanic and manufacturer by ensuring them a constant and satisfactory remuneration for their toils, and that it is found by the test of experience to be the only permanent check on the excessive importations of former years, which have been the principal cause of hard times, repudiation, bankruptcy, and dishonor.

Resolved, That we regard the adoption of the constitution at the recent election, by reason of the highly illiberal character of some of its provisions, as an event not calculated to promote the future welfare and prosperity of the State of Iowa, and that it is our imperative duty to procure its speedy amendment.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to use our utmost exertions to keep up a thorough organization of the Whig party in Iowa; and although our opponents claim erronerusly, as we believe, to possess an advantage in numbers and depend upon ignorance, prejudice and credulty for success, yet, having a superiority in the principles we profess, we have implicit confidence in the dawning of a brighter day, when the clouds and darkness of locofocoism will be dispelled by the cheering rays and invigorating influence of truth and knowledge.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That we recommend to the support of the people of Iowa, at the coming election, the ticket nominated by this convention; that we believe the candidates to be good men, and that the members of this convention, in behalf of those for whom they act, pledge to them a cordial and zealous support.

The Democratic Convention was held September 24, which nominated the following ticket: Governor, Ansel Briggs; Secretary of State, E. Cutler, Jr.; Auditor of State, J. T. Fales; Treasurer, Morgan Reno.

The following platform was adopted:

Resolved, That the conduct of James K. Polk, since he has been President of the United States, and particularly during the last session of Congress, has been that of an unwavering and unflinching Democrat; that Young Hickory has proved himself to be a true scion of Old Hickory; and we tender to him and his coadjutors in the executive department the gratitude of the people of the State of Iowa.

Resolved, That the recent session of Congress has been one of the greatest importance to the people of these United States, since the time of Mr. Jefferson, and we confidently regard the acts passed by it, particularly the passage of the Independent Treasury Bill, the settlement of the Oregon question (though the people of Iowa would have preferred 54, 40), and the repeal of the odious tariff act of 1842, as destined to advance the welfare, promote the interest, and add to the peace and harmony not only of our people, but of the civilized world.

Resolved, That the repeal of the unjust, unequal and fraudulent tariff act of 1842, at the recent session of Congress, deserves the highest praise from the people of Iowa, and entitles those members of Congress who voted for it to the lasting gratitude of all good citizens; that by its minimum and specific duties—by its unequal and unjust protection of the captalists and moneyed institutions, and by its casting the burden of taxation upon the laboring masses, and exempting the uper ten thousand, it was absolutely a federal tariff, based on the doctrines of the great God-like Belshazzer of Massachusetts, viz: "Let the Government take care of the rich, and the rich take care of the poor"; that the conduct of the Vice-President of the United States, upon that great question of the age, entitles him to the highest place in the confidence of the Democracy of the United States.

Resolved, That all modes of raising revenue for the support of Government are taxes upon the capital, labor and industry of the country; and that it is the duty of a good government to impose its taxes in such a manner as to bear equally on all classes of society; and that any government which, in levying duties for raising revenue, impresses burdens on any one class of society, to build up others, though republican in form, is tyranical in deed, ceases to be a just government, and is unworthy of the confidence or support of a free people.

Resolved, That the separation of the public moneys from the banking institutions of the country, in the passage of the Independent Treasury Bill, meets the approbation of this Convention, and the recent vote of the people of this State, adopting the Constitution, is a decisive indication of public sentiment against all banking institutions of whatever name, nature or description.

Resolved, That the repeated unjust aggression of the Mexican people and Mexican Government have long since called for redress, and the spirit which has discouraged, opposed and denounced the war which our Government is now carrying on against Mexico, is the same spirit which opposed the formation of a Republican Government, opposed Jefferson and denounced the last war with Great Britain, and now, as they did then, from a federal fountain.

Resolved, That General Taylor and our little army have won for themselves the everlasting gratitude of the country, for which they will never, like Scott, be exposed to a shot in their rear from Washington or any other part of the country.

Resolved, That we repudiate the idea of party without principles; that Democracy has certain fixed and unalterable principles, among which are equal rights and equal protection to all, unlimited rights of suffrage to every freeman, no property qualifications or religious tests, sovereignty of the people, subjection of the Legislature to the will of the people, obedience to the instructions of constituents, or resignation, and restriction of all exclusive privileges to corporations to a level with individual rights.

Resolved, That henceforth, as a political party, we are determined to know nothing but Democracy, and that we will support men only for their principles. Our motto will be: Less legislation, few laws, strict obedience, short sessions, light taxes, and no State debt.

The vote on Governor was as follows:

Ansel Briggs, Dem.....7,626—247
Thomas McKnight, Whig.....7,379

The office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction having been vacated, it was provided in the act that an election should be held the first Monday in April, 1847, for the purpose of filling the office. The Whigs placed James Harlan in nomination, and the Democrats, Charles Mason. Harlan was elected by a majority of 413 out of a total vote of 15,663.

By act approved February 24, 1847, the Legislature created a Board of Public Works for the improvement of DesMoines river, and provided for the election of a President, Secretary and Treasurer of such on the first Monday in August. The Democrats in State convention at Iowa City, June 11, placed the following ticket in the field: President of Board, H. W. Sample; Secretary, Charles Corkery; Treasurer, Paul Bratton. The following platform was adopted:

WHEREAS, Our country is at present engaged in an expensive and sanguinary war, forced upon her against her will, and carried on to repel aggravated and repeated instances of insult and injustice; and,

WHEREAS, There are those among us, native-born Americans, who maintain that Mexico is in the right and the United States in the wrong in this war; and,

WHEREAS, The public mind is, at the present time, agitated by other great questions of national policy, in relation to which it is proper that the Democracy of Iowa should speak out

through their representatives here assembled; therefore,

Resolved, That we indignantly repel the charge made by the Whig press and the Whig leaders, that the war is one of aggression and conquest. The United States, we fearlessly assert, have for years submitted to treatment at the hands of Mexico which, by any European government, would have been regarded as a good cause of war, and which our own government would have made cause of quarrel with any transatlantic power.

Resolved, That we triumphantly point to the repeated efforts made by our government, since the commencement of the war, to re-open negotiations with Mexico with a view of putting an end to hostilities as evidence of the pacific motives by which it is actuated, and we rely upon this testimony for the justification of our government in the eyes of the civilized world. We also point, with the highest satisfaction, to the humane and Christian-like manner in which the war has been conducted on our part, showing, as it does, that the United States have throughout acted upon principle in every respect worthy of the enlightened and civilized age in which we live.

Resolved, That we have the most unlimited confidence in the ability and statesman-like qualities of President Polk; that the measures of his administration, standing, as they have done, the test of time, have our most cordial approbation; that in the prosecution of the war with Mexico, he and the several members of his cabinet have evinced the most signal energy and capacity; that the brilliant success of our arms at every point, and the fact that in the short space of one year more than one-half of Mexico has been overcome by our troops, and is now in our possession, furnishes a refutation of the assertion sometimes heard from the Whigs, that the war has been inefficiently conducted, and that the country has the amplest cause to congratulate itself that, great and important as the crisis is, it has men at the head of affairs fully equal to the emergency.

Resolved, That the thanks of the American people are due to Major-Generals Scott and Taylor, their officers and men, for their courage, bravery and endurance; that in the victories they have achieved, they have shed imperishable honor upon their country's flag at the same time that they have won for themselves, one and all, chaplets of imperishable renown.

Resolved, That in the demand which now exists in the countries of the old world for American provisions, we have an illustration of the incalculable benefits which are sure to result to the United States, and particularly to the great West, from reciprocal interchange of commodities; that the agriculturists of Iowa have sensibly partaken of the benefits resulting from this liberal system of policy, and in the name of the Democratic party of Iowa, we tender to President Polk and the Democratic members of Congress our thanks for the enactment of a tariff, which is likely to have the effect of causing foreign countries to still further abolish their restrictions upon American grain and American provisions.

Resolved, That the evidence to be found in the fact that, within the last three months, the enormous sum of fifty-five millions of dollars has been offered to be loaned to the Government at a premium, is a proud vindication of the financial ability of the Government, at the same time that it rebukes with merited severity the croaking of those who, at the commencement of the war, predicted that the treasury would be beggared in less than a year, with no means of replenishing it.

Resolved, That we approve of the conduct of the Democratic members of our first State Legislature. Under the peculiar circumstances by which they were surrounded, their conduct was such as became them, and is sustained by the entire Democracy of the State.

Resolved, That the Democratic party have ever regarded education as the only means of preserving and perpetuating our republican institutions; that it is now and ever has been solicitous for its extension throughout the whole length and breadth of our land; and that it is one of the chief objects of the Democratic party of this State to establish such a system of free schools as will enable every child within its borders to

qualify himself to perform all the duties devolving upon a citizen of this favored country.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves collectively to support the nominees of this convention; that in our respective counties we will spare no efforts to promote their success; that we will permit no selfish consideration, no sectional feelings, to influence us, but, rallying under the banner of the good old cause, the cause of Democracy, we will march on to victory, triumphant victory!

The Whigs nominated for President of the Board, Geo. Wilson; Secretary, Madison Dagger; Treasurer, Pierre B Fagan. Sample was elected over Wilson by 510 majority, out of a total vote of 16,250.

The Whigs of Iowa were first in the field in 1848, meeting in convention May 11th, at Iowa City. They nominated for Secretary of State J. M. Coleman; Auditor, M. Morley; Treasurer, Robert Holmes. The following platform was adopted:

The Government of the United States is based upon and exists only by the consent of the people; and,

WHEREAS, It is the duty as well as the rights of the citizens of the United States to meet in their primary capacity, whenever their judgment may dictate, to examine into the affairs of the Government; and,

WHEREAS, This right carries with it the power to approve the conduct of their public servants, whenever approval is merited by faithfulness and integrity, so it equally confers the duty of exposing imbecility, selfishness and corruption, when they exist in the administration of the Republic, and of denouncing those who, disregarding the example and admonitions of the Fathers of the Republic, are abandoning the true principles on which our civil institutions are founded, and proclaiming and carrying out measures that cannot but prove detrimental to the harmony and best interests of the Union, and may eventuate in the overthrow of our present Republican form of government; therefore,

Resolved, By the Whigs of Iowa, through their Representatives in State Convention assembled, that the Government of the United States is a limited Government, divided into three departments, each having its appropriate sphere, and separate and well-defined duties to perform; that it is necessary to the stability and perpetuity of our institutions, that the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Departments should be kept distinct, and confined to their legitimate duties; and that any encroachment, by one department, upon either of the others, is a violation of the spirit and letter of the constitution, and should call down the severest reprehension of the American people.

Resolved, That the admonition of a late President of the United States, "Keep your eye upon the President," should especially recommend itself to all the people in times like the present; that the Government can only be kept pure by the constant watchfulness of the people and the expression of their loudest censure, when speculation and corruption is detected.

Resolved, That entertaining these opinions, we have no hesitation in declaring that the elevation of James K. Polk to the Presidential office was a sad mishap to the American Government; and that his administration, by its total abandonment of the principles of true Republicanism, as taught by Washington, Jefferson and Madison; by its encroachments on the national constitution, and its entire disregard of the will of the people, as expressed through their Representatives in Congress; by its denunciations of its own constituents, its futile attempt to misrepresent facts and conceal the truth, its endeavors to prostrate the industrial energies of the people and discriminate in favor of the manufactures and machinery of Europe, its violation of its own much lauded system of finance, the sub-treasury, thereby furnishing the people with promise to pay its officers with gold and silver; by its war, commenced without the assent of the war-making power, against a weak and distracted sister Republic, while at the same time, it ignobly and cowardly crouched before the lion of England, and took back its own assertions; its public debt of one hundred millions

and its sacrifice of human life; its veto of measures that met the approval of every former President; and, worse than all, by its infamous attempt to rob of their well-earned laurels, won on the tented field, in the heart of the enemy's country, those who commanded the armies of the Republic, and bring them into unmerited disgrace before the American people,—by this aggregation of misdeeds, has signalized itself as the worst, most selfish and corrupt administration the United States ever had.

Resolved, That, while we concede that it is the duty of every citizen to support his country when engaged in a conflict with a foreign power, yet we equally insist that it is the duty of the people to hold their public servants to a strict accountability, and honestly to condemn whatever their judgment cannot approve; that we indignantly hurl back the imputation of James K. Polk and his parasites, that the Whig party of the Union are wanting in love of country, and deficient in its defense, and in evidence of the patriotism of the Whig party, we proudly point to the commanding generals, the distinguished officers and the brave soldiers who, in our army in Mexico, have shed luster upon themselves and renown upon the flag of their country.

Resolved, That, believing the war terminated, our convictions require us to declare that the war with Mexico was a war brought on by the Executive, without the approbation of the war-making power, that had the same prudence which governed the administration in its intercourse with Great Britain, relative to the settlement of the Oregon question, exercised toward Mexico, a nation whose internal dissensions and weakness demanded our forbearance, the war would have been averted, and the boundaries between the two nations amicably and satisfactorily settled.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the application of the principle contained in the Wilmot proviso (so called), to all territory to be incorporated into this Union, and are utterly opposed to the further extension of slave territory.

Resolved, That our opposition to the sub-treasury and the tariff of 1845 has not been diminished by the evidence furnished us of their operations; that they are twin measures, calculated and designed to depress the free labor of the country, for the benefit of a minority of the people—the one operating to lessen the price of labor, and bring down the wages of freemen, and the other throwing open our ports for the introduction of the productions of the pauper labor of Europe, thereby crippling our own manufacturers and compelling them either to sacrifice their laborers or close their business; that the one has failed as a disturbing system of the Government, the administration having been compelled to resort to banks and paper in making their payments, and the other, as a revenue measure, has proved entirely inadequate to the support of the ordinary expenses of the Government; that the one, by withdrawing from circulation, and shutting up in its vaults a large amount of specie, and the other, by overstocking the market with foreign goods, have largely contributed towards, if they have not entirely produced, the present financial difficulties; and that we cannot but foresee that the country will soon be visited, if these measures are continued, with a commercial revulsion as great and disastrous as that of 1837.

Resolved, That the profession of the administration of James K. Polk, that it is in favor of, and devoted to, an exclusively metallic currency, while it is issuing millions upon millions of paper money, in shape of treasury notes, irredeemable in specie, is an insult to the American people, and deserves the unqualified denunciation of every lover of truth and honesty.

Resolved, That the great West, whose population and commerce are rapidly increasing, bearing, as it does, its full proportion of the public burdens, is entitled to some consideration at the hands of the General Government, and to some participation in the Union; that the Mississippi river is to the whole Mississippi Valley what the Atlantic is to the Eastern and the lakes are to the Northern States; that if it is constitutional to clear and improve any harbors in the latter, it is equally constitutional to do the same in the former; that the River and Harbor Bill of the last session of Congress contained only appro-

priations for work that had met the approval of Jackson and VanBuren; that the veto of that measure by the Executive was a high-handed usurpation upon the rights of the people and their representatives, uncalled for and unnecessary, and that, by that act, James K. Polk proved himself false to the principles of his predecessors, and hostile to the future growth and best interests of the West.

Resolved, That in view of the misrule, venality and infractions of the Constitution which have characterized the present administration, we deem the approaching Presidential election one of the most important that has occurred since the organization of the Government; that it is necessary to the preservation of the institutions bequeathed to us by our fathers, that there should be a change of rulers as well as a change of measures; that, animated by a sincere desire to promote the welfare and honor of our country, we have determined to buckle on our armor and enlist for the war; and, in the language of one who never faltered in his devotion to his country, we call upon every Whig in Iowa to "Arouse! Awake! Shake off the dew-drops that glitter on your garments!" and, in company with your brethren throughout the Union, "Once more march forth to battle and to victory!"

Resolved, That, although the Whig party of Iowa has expressed a preference for General Taylor as the Whig candidate for President, yet they deem it due to themselves to declare that they commit the whole subject into the hands of the Whig National Convention, and whoever may be the nominee of that body for President, the Whigs of Iowa will give him a cordial support.

Resolved, That locofocoism in Iowa has proved itself a faction, "held together by the coercive power of public plunder," and devoid alike of generosity and principle; that, under cover of an assumed love of law and order, it has undertaken and cast from office a citizen chosen by a large majority of the popular voice, while, at the same time, it is represented in Congress by men elected without the shadow of law; that in foisting into the halls of Legislature, men who had no right there, for the purpose of carrying out their own selfish designs, they were guilty of a clear violation of constitutional law, and of usurpation upon the rights of the people; and that the Whig members of the Legislature, by refusing to go into the election of Senators and Supreme Judges, while those individuals exercised the functions of Representatives, truly reflected the will of their constituents, and deserve the thanks of every friend of good government.

Resolved, That we most cordially commend to the support of the people of Iowa the ticket placed in nomination by this convention, of State officers and electors of President and Vice President; that they are citizens distinguished for their ability, integrity, patriotism and correct moral deportment; and that we pledge to this ticket a full, hearty and zealous co-operation in the ensuing canvass, with the confident assurance that if every Whig does his "duty, his whole duty, and nothing short of his duty," at the ballot-box, they will receive from the people of Iowa a majority of their suffrages.

Resolved, That we are watching with deep interest the recent movements in Europe, indicating as they do, the spread of popular liberty, and the determination on the part of the masses to throw off the fetters of despotism and kingly rule; that we joyfully admit into the brotherhood of republicanism the new republic of France, trusting that an all-wise Providence will guide and watch over the destinies of the new government and establish it on a permanent basis; and that to the masses of the other nations of Europe, who are now struggling to be free, we tender our warmest sympathies, and bid them a heartfelt God-speed in their efforts to obtain a recognition of their rights and liberties.

The Democrats placed the following ticket in nomination at a State convention held June 1st, at Iowa City: Secretary of State, Josiah H. Bonney; Auditor, Joseph T. Fales; Treasurer, Morgan Reno. The official vote showed Bonney to be elected Secretary of State by 1,212 majority, out of a total of 23,522.

The campaign of 1849 was opened by the Democrats, who met in convention at Iowa City, and nominated William Patterson, President of Board of Public Works; for Secretary, Jesse Williams; Treasurer, George Gillaspie. The platform adopted by the convention was as follows:

Resolved, That, in view of the large interest at stake in the judicious and vigorous prosecution of the public works on the DesMoines river, and in view also of the efforts on foot by the Whig party to obtain the control and direction of the same, by means of a Whig Board of Public Works, it is important that the Democracy of the State should take immediate and energetic steps toward a thorough and complete organization of the party, and be ready on the day of the election to secure to themselves, by a triumphant majority, the choice of the officers; and that, while we cordially and unreservedly recommend the nominees of this convention to the confidence and support of the people, we should also take occasion to admonish our friends, that in union there is strength, and in vigilance, success.

Resolved, That this convention has received, with feelings of profound grief, the intelligence of the death of that pure patriot and able statesman, James K. Polk, late President of the United States; and that for his eminent and distinguished services to his country, for his faithfulness to principle, and for his purity of private life, his memory will ever live in the cherished recollections of the Democracy of the nation, by none more honored than the people of this State.

Resolved, That we recur with pride to the triumphant success, the splendid achievements, and the imperishable renown of the late administration; and that, while we point to these as the glorious results of past labors, we should remember that, as they were gained by a strict adherence to honest principles and the adoption of an honest policy, they can be sullied or impaired only by a base abandonment of them upon the altar of expediency, or by a disgraceful surrender in the form of coward silence.

Resolved, That we still adhere as firmly as ever to the principles and measures which dictated and governed the course of the late administration; and that we derive a high pleasure from the fact that a Democratic Senate is vouchsafed to us as an impassable barrier between the federal high tariff, bank and paper policy, hopes and designs of the present dynasty, and the gold and silver currency, and low tariff and independent treasury policy of the people.

Resolved, That the administration of Gen. Taylor, as far as it has proceeded upon its mission, has unblushingly falsified every promise and grossly violated every pledge given before the election by its nominal chief; that a party which can go before the country upon one set of issues, and immediately after its installation into power enter upon the practice of another set, is more than ever deserving of the reprobation of the world, and of the continued and uncompromising hostility of the Democratic party.

Resolved, That General Taylor, for the part which he has played, or has been made to play in this disgraceful game of deception, has displayed a want of honest principle or weakness of mind and character, which equally disqualifies him for the place he holds, and fully justifies the worst predictions ever made against his fitness for the Presidency; and that, although we may once have admired the soldier in the tented field, we are now reluctantly brought to condemn and to repudiate the cipher in the cabinet of the country.

Resolved, That the removals in this State have been made without cause and in direct violation of the professions of General Taylor, before the election; and that the appointments which have followed have been made in equal violation of the same professions.

Resolved, That the appointment of a bureau officer from this State, in the person of Fitz Henry Warren, is an act deserving the censure and undistinguished condemnation which it is receiving from a large majority of the Whigs of Iowa; and that his retention in office, in the face of these open and emphatic expressions of

public disgust, is well calculated to prepare the mind of every one to be surprised at nothing, in the way of moral turpitude, which may mark the future character of General Taylor's administration.

Resolved, That the Democrats who have been removed from office in this State by the federal and proscriptive administration now in power, retire from their respective posts without reproach from government, and with the unimpaired confidence and respect of the Democracy of the State.

Resolved, That we deprecate any separate and sectional organizations, in any portion of the country, having for their object the advocacy of an isolated point involving feeling, and not fact—pride, and not principle, as destructive to the peace and happiness of the people and dangerous to the stability of the Union.

Resolved, That inasmuch as the Territories of New Mexico and California come to us free, and are free now by law, it is our desire that they should remain forever free; but that until it is proposed to repeal the laws making the country free, and to erect others in their stead for the extension of slavery, we deem it inexpedient and improper to add to the further distraction of the public mind by demanding, in the name of the Wilmot Proviso, what is already amply secured by the laws of the land.

The Whigs met in convention June 30, at Iowa City, where they nominated the following ticket: President of Board, Thomas J. McKean; Secretary, William M. Allison; Treasurer, Henry G. Stewart. The following platform was adopted:

Resolved, That this convention has unlimited confidence in the integrity, ability and patriotism of the people's President, General Zachary Taylor. The illustrious services he has rendered his country in forty years' devotion to her interests and her glory in the field, and the abundant evidence he has given since his inauguration as Chief Magistrate of the Republic, of the possession of eminent administrative talents, afford a sure guaranty that his administration will be devoted to the highest and best interests of the country, the whole country, and nothing but the country. With such a leader, one who has successfully encountered every danger, whether in front, rear or rank, we may look with confidence to the speedy restoration of the country to her true Republican destiny.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this meeting, the recent demonstration of public sentiment inscribes on the list of executive duties, in characters too legible to be overlooked, the task of reform, and the correction of those abuses which have brought the patronage of the Federal Government into conflict with the freedom of election; and that as vacancies by death are few, by resignation none, the task of reform and the correction of those abuses can be accomplished only by removal; and we regard the wailings of the locofoco press at the salutary and essential changes which the administration has seen proper to make, as involving a disregard of the important truth here referred to, and a contempt of the first principles of Democracy.

Resolved, That the welfare and interests of the people of Iowa imperatively require an amendment to the State Constitution, by which the incubus, imposed in some of its provisions upon their resources and prosperity, shall be removed.

Resolved, That the people have a right to demand that this question shall be submitted to them for their action, and in the judgment of this convention they will be recreant to their interests if they do not visit their condemnation upon a party that, with professions of Democracy perpetually upon its lips, has shown itself in practice to be destitute of the true principles of Democracy.

Resolved, That the course of the dominant party of this State, in the late General Assembly, in its daring assaults upon the most sacred provision of the constitution; in the outrage which it committed against the great principles of civil and religious liberty, in depriving one of the counties of the State, as a punishment for the free exercise by its voters of the elective franchise of the rights of representation, in excluding it from all the judicial districts of the

State, and in its flagitious attempt to destroy its organization altogether, and to excommunicate its inhabitants, indiscriminately, from the protection of civil society; in its contemptuous refusal to allow the people of the State the privilege of expressing their opinion on the subject of a convention to amend the State constitution; in its refusal to instruct the Senators in Congress from this State to favor the policy of the Wilmot Proviso, by excluding the institution of slavery from our newly acquired Territory; in its attempt to create new offices, not demanded by the public interest, as a sort of pension to partisan favorites—offices which would have imposed new burdens in the shape of increased taxation without any corresponding benefit,—and in its reckless prodigality of the public money, should consign it to the perpetual condemnation of a free people.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the extension of slavery into territory now free, and that we believe it to be the duty of the Federal Government to relieve itself of the responsibility of that institution, wherever it has the constitutional authority so to do; and that the legislation necessary to effect those objects should be adopted.

Resolved, That for the compliment paid to our State, in the appointment of one of our fellow-citizens to the important office of Assistant Postmaster, the President is entitled to our thanks.

Resolved, That we commend the ticket presented by this convention to the people of this State for their cordial support.

Patterson was elected President over McKean by a majority of 712 out of a total vote of 22,632.

The Whigs met in convention May 15, 1850, at Iowa City, and made the following nominations: Governor, James L Thompson; Secretary of State, Isaac Cook; Auditor of State, William H. Seevers; Treasurer of State, Evan Jay; Treasurer of Board of Public Works, James Nosler.

The resolutions adopted were as follows:

Resolved, That every day's experience vindicates the sentiment proclaimed by the Whig State Convention last year, that the welfare and interests of the people of Iowa imperatively require an amendment to the State constitution, by which the incubus imported in some of its provisions upon their resources and prosperity shall be removed.

Resolved, That the people have a right to demand that this question shall be submitted to them for their action, and in the judgment of this convention they will be recreant to their interests if they do not so determine by their votes at the approaching election.

Resolved, That we have undiminished confidence in the integrity, ability and patriotism of the people's President, General Z. Taylor, and in the wisdom of the policy by him recommended to Congress.

Resolved, That the Whigs of the country owe it to themselves and the great principles they profess to cherish, to give the President a Congress disposed to co-operate with him in his patriotic purposes to serve the country, instead of pursuing a factious opposition to the bitter end.

Resolved, That we cherish an ardent attachment to the union of the States, and a firm determination to adhere to it at all hazards and to the last extremity.

Resolved, That we hail with the highest gratification the rising of a new State upon the borders of the Pacific, and that we are in favor of its immediate admission into the family of States upon no other conditions than those imposed by the constitution of the United States, and untrammelled by any question of Territorial legislation.

Resolved, That while we hold it to be the duty of all to be ready and willing to stand to and abide by the provisions of the constitution of the United States, we are nevertheless free to reaffirm, as we now do, the opinion heretofore expressed by the Whig party in Iowa, that we are in favor of free men, free territory, and free States.

Resolved, That the Surveyor General's office of Wisconsin and Iowa, under the control of the Democratic party, has been, and is, an engine of vast political power, and that its extensive patronage has been used to subserve the interest of that party. We, therefore, respectively and earnestly request of the President of the United States the immediate removal of C. H. Booth, Esq., the present incumbent, and the appointment of one who will not use the patronage of this office for political ends.

Resolved, That we cordially recommend the candidates nominated by this convention, for the various State offices to be filled at the next August election, to the confidence and support of the people of Iowa.

The Democrats met at Iowa City June 12, 1850, and nominated the following ticket: Governor, Stephen Hempstead; Secretary of State, G. W. McCleary; Auditor, Wm. Pattee; Treasurer, Israel Keister; Treasurer Board Public Works, George Gillaspie. The following platform was adopted:

Resolved, That the events of the past year, having served to demonstrate the soundness and wisdom of the resolutions adopted by the last Democratic State Convention, we re-assert and re-adopt them, as follows:

Resolved, That we recur with pride to the triumphant success, the splendid achievements and the imperishable renown of the late administration; and that, while we point to these as the glorious results of past labors, we should remember that, as they were gained by a strict adherence to honest principles, and the adoption of an honest policy, they can be sullied or impaired only by a base abandonment of them upon the altar of expediency, or by a disgraceful surrender in the form of a cowardly silence.

Resolved, That we still adhere, as firmly as ever, to the principles and measures which dictated and governed the course of the late administration; and that we derive a high pleasure from the fact that a Democratic Senate is vouchsafed to us as an impassable barrier between the Federal high-tariff, bank and paper policy, hopes and designs of the present dynasty, and the gold and silver currency, low tariff and independent treasury policy of the people.

Resolved, That the administration of General Taylor, as far as it has proceeded upon its mission, has unblushingly falsified every promise and grossly violated every pledge given before the election by its nominal chief; and that a party which can go before the country upon one set of issues, and immediately after its installation into power enter upon the practice of another set, is more than ever deserving of the reprobation of the world, and of the continued and uncompromising hostility of the Democratic party.

Resolved, That General Taylor, for the part which he has played, or has been made to play, in this disgraceful game of deception, has displayed a want of honest principle, or a weakness of mind and character, which equally disqualifies him for the place he holds, and fully justifies the worst predictions ever made against his fitness for the Presidency; and that, although we may have once admired the soldier in the tented field, we are now reluctantly brought to condemn and to repudiate the cipher in the Cabinet of the country.

Resolved, That the removals in this State have been made without cause and in direct violation of the professions of General Taylor before the election; and that the appointments which have followed have been made in equal violation of the same professions.

Resolved, That it is as gratifying to the pride as it is creditable to the patriotism of the Democrats of Iowa, that prominent statesmen of all parties, in seeking for a satisfactory adjustment of the difficulties which unfortunately exist between the slave and non-slaveholding States, are found uniting, in main, on the policy of non-intervention; and while they arrogate to themselves no right to question the course of other States on this subject, they point to the fact, with feelings of unmingled satisfaction, and they, in co-operating with those who are striving to preserve the Union, are required to "tread no steps backward."

Resolved, That, regarding the preservation of our happy form of government as paramount to all other considerations, and believing that the threatened danger may be averted, we approve of the bill recently introduced into the United States Senate by the Committee of Thirteen, generally known as the "Compromise Bill."

Resolved, That, as this bill authorizes the immediate admission of California, organizes the Territories of New Mexico and Utah, provides for the settlement of the Texan boundary question, enforces the provisions of the constitution with regard to the reclamation of persons escaping from service, and abolishes the slave trade in the District of Columbia, we believe its adoption, as a whole, would be hailed as a peace-offering by an overwhelming majority of the people; nor is our confidence in the wisdom of the measure diminished by the fact that the ultraists of both extremes are found united in opposition to it, but rather increased.

Resolved, That the late decision of Secretary Ewing, by which the State of Iowa has been robbed of nearly a million of acres of valuable land, and the improvement of her principal interior river, retarded, if not wholly destroyed, is an act which finds no justification in the precedent or usages of the government; that it is a derogation of both the letter and spirit of the act of Congress making the donation, and that, in the name of the people of Iowa, we feel called upon to denounce it as illegal and unjust.

Resolved, That this decision, taking away from the State, by a Whig administration, the greater portion of a valuable grant, made to it under a Democratic rule, the people of Iowa have suffered a wrong which, while they have no alternative but submission, they cannot but feel most deeply and sensibly that the administration at Washington is not less responsible for the decision than those who defend it; and that it is the duty of the Democracy to arraign them at the bar of public opinion at the approaching election for aiding and abetting in crippling the energies of our young and expanding commonwealth.

Resolved, that President Taylor's Cabinet have, in the recent Galphin swindle and other speculations of the same kind, proven to the world that their promises of retrenchments and reform in the administration of the government were made to deceive the people, and not with the intention of being kept.

Resolved, That the present Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor and Treasurer, whose terms of office are about to expire, each and all of them, by the honest, efficient and impartial discharge of their duties, deserve the cordial approbation of the people of the State of Iowa.

Resolved, That we confidently present the nominees of the convention to the voters of the State of Iowa for their support; and that we, ourselves, will individually use all honorable means to secure their election.

The official vote on Governor was as follows:

Stephen Hempstead, Dem.	13,186	2,083
James L. Thompson, Whig	11,403	
William Penn Clark	575	

In 1851, for Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Democrats nominated Thomas H. Benton, while the Whigs supported William G. Woodward, an Independent candidate. Benton was elected by a majority of 1,351.

In 1852 the Whigs were early in the field, meeting in convention at Iowa City, February 26, and placing in nomination the following ticket: Secretary of State, J. W. Jenkins; Auditor of State, Asbury Porter; Treasurer of State, Hosea B. Horn. The following platform was adopted:

Resolved, That we most cordially approve of the administration of President Fillmore, and have the fullest confidence in the executive officers of our government, and that the administration of our foreign and domestic affairs deserves our highest admiration and firmest support; and we have the assurance that under such an administration our republic will always be safe.

Resolved, That our warmest gratitude is due to those of whatsoever political party, who have, for the last two years, battled for the union of these States, and that we now regard the question out of which our apprehension of disunion arose as settled *now and forever*.

Resolved, That we rejoice to see our Democratic fellow-citizens in the Western States occupying a part of our political platform, especially that relating to currency, to the improvement of rivers and harbors by appropriations from the national treasury, and a revision of the tariff of 1846.

Resolved, That, as by alone following the advice of the illustrious Father of our Country for three-quarters of a century, our nation is prosperous and happy, we are still for adhering to that which teaches us to be at peace with all nations, and to form entangling alliances with none.

Resolved, That the delegates to the National Convention be left free to act according to their own judgment, when they meet their brethren in the National Convention, to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States, according to the lights that there may be presented, and so to act as to harmonize conflicting claims and interests, and to maintain the integrity of the Whig party and the ascendancy of Whig principles.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this convention that a convention to revise the constitution of the States should be called at as early a day as is practicable; and, with a view to the advancement of this object, it is hereby recommended to State and local candidates in every part of the State to make this issue distinctly and strongly before the people.

Resolved, That this convention request the executive committee of the State, and of each county and of each district composed of several counties, to effect a complete and efficient organization of the Whig party in their respective counties and districts.

The Democratic convention met May 28th, at Iowa city, and nominated the following ticket: Secretary of State, Geo. W. McCleary; Auditor, William Pattee; Treasurer, M. L. Morris. The following platform was adopted:

Resolved, That paramount to all questions of a party or sectional nature, we are in favor of "The Union now and forever."

Resolved, That to carefully regard the rights of States, is the only possible way to strengthen and perpetuate our glorious confederacy.

Resolved, That a strict construction of the Constitution of the United States is the only safeguard for the rights of the States, and that we fully recognize the doctrine of the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of 1798 and 1799 and the Baltimore platform of 1844.

Resolved, That we are opposed to a national bank, a high protective tariff and all measures and monopolies of a like nature, and are in favor of the independent treasury and tariff of 1836.

Resolved, That we are opposed to a wasteful, extravagant and corrupt system of internal improvements; but hold that improvements of a national character may properly be made with the nation's money, and that, in justice, the general government, as a great landholder in the States, should contribute of her large domain to those public enterprises by which her interests are secured and promoted and the value of that domain enhanced.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the "*compromise*" as a final settlement of the question which has so long agitated the country upon the subject of domestic slavery.

Resolved, That we are opposed to "*nullification*" of every kind, whether in the legislature of Vermont, or in the latitude of South Carolina, and are in favor of a faithful execution of laws of Congress until they are repealed, or declared inoperative by the proper tribunals of the country.

Resolved, That our adopted citizens well deserve the political blessings which are now extended to them by the existing naturaliza-

tion laws passed by our Democratic forefathers, and we are opposed to any alteration of them sought for by native "Americanism."

Resolved, That we are opposed to the nomination of a candidate for the Presidency upon the naked idea of availability, but are in favor of a candidate whose principles are known to be national and in conformity to the time-honored tenets of the Democratic party.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the nominee of the Baltimore convention, as our candidate for the Presidency, and to such nominee we pledge our hearty and individual support.

In regard to State policy—

Resolved, That we heartily concur in the great principles of judicial and financial reform which are agitating the civilized world, and which have to some extent been recognized by the adoption of our revised code; but at the same time reprobate many of the provisions as destructive of the great ends sought after, and earnestly recommend a thorough revision of all obnoxious features.

The official vote for Secretary of State was as follows:

George G. McCleary, Dem.....16,884—1,857
J. W. Kenkins, Whig.....15,027

In 1853 the Democrats inaugurated the campaign by nominating David C. Cloud for Attorney General, and adopting the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the delegates this day in convention assembled, congratulate the Democracy of the Union, upon the emphatic verdict of the people in favor of Democratic principles, as expressed in the election of Franklin Pierce and Wm. R. King, to the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of this Republic.

Resolved, That we recognize as principles cardinal in the Democratic faith: "The election of all officers by the people." "The limits of State indebtedness." "Equal taxation"—compelling the property of the rich, invested in stock, to bear its proportion of the public burthen of contribution to the taxes of the State. The restraint of the legislative power—confining it to the legitimate subject of general legislation, and the crowning glory of repeal, which secures the people sovereign from ever becoming slaves to any law or charter passed by their servants.

Resolved, That a wise political economy demands a more liberal system of disposing of the public lands, and that the prosperity of the country, and the happiness of individuals would be eminently promoted by the passage of a law giving the public domain in limited quantities to actual settlers at a price covering the cost of survey and other necessary expenses.

Resolved, That no species of industry should be fostered to the injury of another, that no class of men should be taxed directly or indirectly for the benefit of another; that every description of industry should stand or fall on its own merits, and that commerce should be unfettered, and, like the air, free.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Iowa adhere to the known and long-established doctrines of the party relative to the currency.

Resolved, That to the Democratic, Republican, State and federal institutions, resting on universal suffrage and universal eligibility to office, do these United States owe their unexampled prosperity among nations, and that it is our duty to sympathize with every people struggling against tyrants for freedom.

Mr. Walker introduced the following resolutions, which, on motion, were adopted:

Resolved, That the present Commissioner of the DesMoines Improvement, General V. P. Van Antwerp, by the fidelity, energy and ability with which he has discharged the duties of his responsible position, is entitled to the highest esteem and gratitude of the people of this State.

Resolved, That to his faithful and judicious efforts we are indebted to the final grant by the general government of the fund for the Des Moines River Improvement, sufficient and ample to ensure a completion of the work, and develop the resources of the DesMoines Valley.

Resolved, That in prosecuting the negotiations for the State, he has displayed unsurpassed perseverance, industry and discretion against the most trying discouragements and embarassments, and that he has not only faithfully improved every opportunity to advance the interests of his trust, but has signalized his term of service by measures which will identify his name with the successful completion of the public works.

Resolved, Therefore, that in his voluntary retirement from the office which he has so ably filled, we hereby tender to him, in convention of the Democracy of the State, the endorsement, "Well done, good and faithful servant."

The Whigs made no nomination, but supported Samuel A. Rice for the office of Attorney-General. Cloud was elected over Rice by 7,564.

In 1854 the Democrats convened on the 9th of January, at Iowa City, placed the following ticket in the field, and adopted a platform: Governor, Curtis Bates; Secretary of State, Geo. W. McCleary; Auditor of State, Joseph L. Sharp; Treasurer of State, Martin L. Morris; Attorney-General, David C. Cloud; Supt. of Public Instruction, Jas. D. Eads. The following is the platform:

Resolved, That we, the delegates of the various counties of Iowa, in State Democratic Convention assembled, do hereby re-affirm and pledge ourselves to the principles of the Baltimore National Convention of 1852, and that we hold and cons der them as constituting the true platform of the Democratic platform, and as fundamental and essential with all true Democrats.

Resolved, That we look upon ourselves as members of the real National Democratic party, a party radically identical in all parts of the Union; and that we have no sectional views to gratify, no selfish designs to accomplish, but are wholly devoted to the Union, harmony and success of the cause; we therefore repudiate all disaffection on sectional or personal grounds, and denounce all bickering among ourselves and most earnestly recommend "union, harmony, concession and compromise," as a nucleus for universal observance.

Resolved, That we have increased confidence in the talents, and in the integrity and patriotism of Franklin Pierce, that his administration of the government have been distinguished by wisdom, firmness and unwavering adherence to its sound Democratic principles; that he has fully redeemed the pledges given to the American people, previous to his election.

Resolved, That we regard the right of instruction as the sheet anchor, the main pillar of our freedom; and that we are determined never to surrender it, but to the last stand by and defend it, convinced, as we thoroughly are, that it is only by frequent and rigid exercise of this invaluable privilege that the Democratic character of this government can be preserved, and we believe the agent who disobeys to be unworthy the confidence of his constituents, and that he ought to resign his seat.

Resolved, That the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, and sanctioned in the constitution, which makes ours the land of liberty and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles in the Democratic faith, and every attempt to abridge the privilege of becoming citizens and the owners of soil among us, ought to be resisted with the same spirit which swept the alien and sedition laws from our statute books.

Resolved, That in the recent development of the grand political truth of the sovereignty of the people, and their capacity and power of self-government, we feel that a high and sacred duty is devolved with increased responsibility upon the Democratic party of this country as the party of the *people*, to sustain and advance among us constitutional "liberty, equality and fraternity," by continuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few, at the expense of the many, and by vigilant and constant adherence to those principles and compromises and strong to uphold the Union as it was, the Union as it is, and the

Union as it should be, in the full expansion of the energies and capacity of this great and progressive people.

Resolved, That we look upon the speedy organization of Nebraska Territory as a highly important object, and that its northern boundary should coincide, or nearly so, with the latitude of the northern boundary of Iowa.

Resolved, That we hereby pledge ourselves to abide the decision of this convention, and to use all honorable means to secure the election of the nominees.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this convention be published in all the Democratic papers in the State, and copies be sent to the President, heads of departments, and to our Representatives in Congress.

The Whigs met at Iowa City, February 22, and nominated the following ticket: Governor, James W. Grimes; Secretary of State, Simeon Winters; Auditor of State, Andrew Jackson Stephens; Treasurer, Eliphalet Price; Attorney-General, James W. Sennett. The following is the platform:

Resolved, That an experience of seven years under our present constitution has demonstrated that that instrument is not suited to the political, the agricultural and commercial wants of the State or the Spirit of the age; that the wants of the people demand a constitution making liberal provisions for the promotion of works of internal improvement, and providing, also, for a well regulated system of banking, which will relieve the people of this State from the onerous and oppressive burden they now suffer in the shape of indirect taxation paid to the banks of others States, whose money is in circulation among us.

Resolved, That, in common with the Whig party throughout the Union, we recognize the binding force and obligation of the act of Congress of 1820, known as the Missouri Compromise, and we view the same as a compact between the North and South, mutually binding and obligatory, and as a *final* settlement of the question of slavery within the geographical limits to which it applies.

Resolved, That we most unqualifiedly and emphatically disapprove of the efforts now being made in Congress to legislate slavery into the free Territory of Nebraska, and we do most heartily recommend to our Senators and Representatives in Congress to oppose by all honorable means the passage of the Nebraska Bill, as reported by Senator Douglas, of Illinois; and that we cannot otherwise look upon the *pretense* by Mr. Douglas and his aiders and abettors, that "the 8th section of the Missouri Compromise is suppressed by the acts of 1850," than as a proposition totally unreasonable and absurd on its face, conceived it bad faith and prompted by an ignoble and most unworthy ambition for party and personal political preferment; and that we do, as citizens of the West and the free State of Iowa, most earnestly desire to see an immediate organization of Nebraska Territory, without any infringement of the solemn compact of 1820, commonly called the Missouri Compromise.

Resolved, That, as Whigs and citizens of the great valley of the Mississippi, we are heartily in favor of that well regulated Whig policy of liberal appropriations by the general government, for works of internal improvement of a national character, and that we view all navigable waters in the country, whether rivers or inland seas, as eminently national in their character, and recommend to our Senators and Representatives in Congress to endeavor, by all honorable means, to procure appropriations for such purposes, and especially for the removal of obstructions to navigation in the Mississippi river.

Resolved, That we view the proposition of Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, to effect an improvement by the levying of tonnage duties on the internal commerce of the country, as entirely inadequate to the accomplishment of such a purpose, and only calculated to impose heavy and unjust burdens on the people of the West, in the shape of indirect taxation, without

securing to them any of the proposed advantages.

Resolved, That we unreservedly and cordially approve of the course and conduct of the Hon. John P. Cook, our Representative in Congress from the Second Congressional District, and we hereby pledge ourselves to sustain him in his able and independent course.

WHEREAS, The object of our educational system was to place the means of a common school education within the reach of all; and

WHEREAS, Under its present management more than one-third of the proceeds of the fund set apart to cherish and maintain that system is annually absorbed by its constitutional guardians, subjecting it to a loss, in the year 1851, of $10,751.40 to pay the salaries and expenses of the Superintendent of Public Instruction and Commissioners of the School Fund, and leaving only the sum of $20,600.11 to be distributed among the public schools; and

WHEREAS, The duties of said officers may all be discharged by other State and county officers, without any or with but a trifling expense to said fund; therefore,

Resolved, That sound policy and enlightened philanthropy demand such legislation and amendment to our constitution as will preserve this fund inviolate to the purposes originally intended as an inheritance to our children and their posterity.

Resolved, That we are in favor of a donation, by Congress, of public lands, in limited quantities, to actual settlers.

Resolved, That we believe the people of this State are prepared for, and their interests require, the passage of a law prohibiting the manufacture and sale of ardent spirits within the State as a beverage.

The official vote on Governor was as follows:

James W. Grimes, Whig.....23,025 – 1,823
Curtis Bates, Dem.....21,202

The election of 1855 was for minor officers. The Democrats met in convention, January 24, at the Capitol, and nominated the following ticket: Commissioner Des Moines River Improvement, O. D. Tisdale; Register DesMoines River Improvement, Wm. Dewey; Register Land Office, Stark H. Samuels. The following is the platform adopted:

WHEREAS, It is in accordance with the Democratic party, to declare, from time to time, its views upon the various political principles that occupy the attention of the country; therefore,

Resolved, That there has been a period in the history of our country, when we could with more confidence proclaim to the world our entire adherence to and approval of the old landmarks of the Democratic party.

2. That the temporary success of our foes being a result of an abandonment of principles on their part, and of the aggression of discordant elements, brought together for mercenary ends, affords no grounds for alarm; but confident of the correctness of our principles, and of the integrity of the masses, we appeal to the sober, second thought of the people with no fears as to the verdict they may render.

3. That we declare our firm determination to sustain the principles recognized as correct, in reference to slavery agitation, to support the constitution faithfully, to carry out its provisions, and discountenance all incendiary movements that tend to the overthrow of our government, from whatever source they may originate.

4. That the efforts being made to colonize free negroes in their native land, is a measure that commends itself to every philanthropist as being the only favorable plan for the ultimate accomplishment of the first wish of every friend of freedom.

5. That we endorse, to the fullest extent, the compromise measure of 1850, believing those measures to be constitutional, just, and proper.

6. That in changing his domicile from one portion of a republican government to another, man does not divest himself of his political, moral or natural rights, nor can he be deprived

of them otherwise than as he has consented to constitutionally.

7. That the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson, in the Declaration of Independence, and sanctioned in the constitution, which makes ours the land of liberty and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles in the Democratic faith, and every attempt to abridge the right of becoming citizens and the owners of soil among us ought to be resisted with the same spirit that swept the alien and sedition laws from the statute books.

8. That we adhere to the doctrine of an unrestrained religious liberty, as established by the constitution of the United States, and sustained by all Democratic administrations.

The Whigs held their last State convention at Iowa City, January 25, 1855, and, without resolutions, made the following nominations: Commissioner on DesMoines River Improvement, Wm. McKay; Register DesMoines River Improvement, J. C. Lockwood; Register Land Office, Anson Hart.

The official vote for Commissioners was as follows:

William McKay, Whig.....24,743—4,737
O. D. Tisdale, Dem.....20,006

A vote was taken this year on the prohibition liquor law, with the following result:

For the law.....25,555—2,910
Against the law.....22,645

While the Whig party in this State apparently was in a well organized condition, throughout the Union it was undergoing a process of disintegration. In the South it was being absorbed by the American or Know Nothing party, and in the North by the newly organized Republican party, born out of the issues growing out of the slavery question. Representatives of the Republican party met in convention at Iowa City, February 22, 1856, and selected the following ticket: Secretary of State, Elijah Sells; Auditor, John Patten; Treasurer, M. L. Morris; Attorney-General, S. A. Rice. The following platform was adopted at the same time and place.

United in a common resolve to maintain right against wrong, and believing in the determination of a virtuous and intelligent people to sustain justice, we declare—

1. That governments are instituted among men to secure the inalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

2. That the mission of the Republican party is to maintain the liberty of the press, the sovereignty of the State, and the perpetuity of the Union.

3. That under the constitution, and by right, freedom is alone national.

4. That the federal government, being one of limited powers, derived wholly from the constitution, its agents should construe these powers strictly, and never exercise a doubtful authority —always inexpedient and dangerous.

5. If the plan is Jeffersonian, and the early policy of the government is carried out, the federal government would relieve itself of all responsibility for the existence of slavery, which Republicanism insists it should and means it shall do, and that regarding slavery in the State as a local institution, beyond our reach and above our authority, but recognizing it as of vital concern to every citizen in its relation to the nation, we well oppose its spread, and demand that all national territory *shall be free.*

6. That the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the refusal of the slave power to abide by the principles on which that repeal was professedly based, make the national domain the battle ground between freedom and slavery; and while Republicans stand on a national basis, and will ever manifest and maintain a national spirit, they will shrink from no conflict and shirk no responsibility on this issue.

7. That the slave power, the present national administration and its adherents, having violated

this policy, and the principles on which it is based, by a disregard of the law and its own profession, by encroachments upon the State and personal rights, and by breaking solemn covenants of the country, make the issue whether freedom shall be limited to the free States, or slavery to the slave States, and make that issue absorbing and paramount.

Resolved, That the firm, consistent, and patriotic course pursued by the Republican members of the present Congress, during the arduous protracted struggle for the speakership, meets with our cordial approval, and we recognize in Hon. N. P. Banks a statesman of mature abilities, a Republican of reliable character; and we hail his election as a proud triumph of those great principles of human liberty upon which the American government was founded.

The Democratic convention met at Iowa City, June 26, 1856, and adopted a platform and made the following nominations: Secretary of State, Geo. Snyder; Auditor, Jas. Pollard; Treasurer, George Paul; Attorney-General, James Baker. The following is the platform:

Resolved, That the Democracy of Iowa receive with joy, and ratify with confidence, the nominations of James Buchanan and John G. Breckenridge.

2. That the platform of Democratic principles laid down by the Cincinnati convention meets our hearty concurrence, and that it is such a one as is worthy of the only National party in existence.

On motion of Col. Martin, of Scott, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That freedom and equal rights are the basis of Democracy, and that no measure or principle not embracing or recognizing these is any part or parcel of the Democratic creed; that Democracy is *equality* against *privilege*, *freedom* against *aristocracy*, *liberty* against *licentiousness*, *strict construction* against *latitudinarian interpretations of the constitution*, *law and order* against *anarchy and violence*, and the peace, harmony, prosperity and perpetuity of our glorious Union to the end of time.

The entire Republican ticket was elected. Sells, for Secretary of State, received 40,687 votes and Snyder 32,920.

There were three elections in 1857—the first in April, for Superintendent of Public Instruction, Register of Land Office and DesMoines River Commissioner; the second in August, for the purpose of a vote on the new constitution; the third in October, for Governor and Lieutenant Governor. The Democrats nominated the following ticket: Superintendent Public Instruction, Maturin L. Fisher; Register, Theodore S. Parvin; DesMoines River Commissioner, Gideon Bailey; Governor, Benj. M. Samuels; Lieutenant-Governor, Geo. Gillaspie.

The Republicans nominated the following ticket: Superintendent Public Instruction, L. A. Bugbee; Register, W. H. Holmes; DesMoines River Commissioner, H. F. Manning; Governor, Ralph P. Lowe; Lieutenant-Governor, Oran Faville.

The following Republican platform was adopted:

United in a common resolve to maintain right against wrong, and believing in the determination of a virtuous and intelligent people to sustain justice, we declare:

1. That governments are instituted among men to secure the inalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

2. That the mission of the Republican party is to maintain the liberties of the people, the sovereignty of the States and the perpetuity of the Union.

3. That under the constitution, and by right, freedom alone is national.

4. That the Federal Government being one of limited powers, derived wholly from the con-

stitution, its agents should construe those powers strictly, and never exercise a doubtful authority, always inexpedient and dangerous.

5. That if this Jeffersonism and early policy were carried out, the Federal Government would relieve itself of all responsibility for the existence of slavery, which Republicanism insists it should, and means it shall do, and that regarding slavery in the States as a local institution, beyond our reach, and above our authority, but recognizing it as of vital concern to the nation, we still oppose its spread, and demand that all national territory *shall be free.*

6. That the repeal of the Missouri compromise, and the refusal of the slave power to abide by the principle on which that repeal was professedly based, made the national domain the battle ground between freedom and slavery, and while Republicans stand on a national basis, and maintain a national spirit, they will shirk no responsibility on this issue.

7. That the slave power—the present national administration and its adherents having violated this policy, and the principles on which it is based, by a disregard of law and its own professions, by an invasion of the State and personal rights, and by breaking solemn covenants, has forced upon the country the issue whether freedom shall be limited to the free States or slavery to the slave States, and makes that issue absorbing and paramount.

Resolved, That the recent opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the Dred Scott case, is the most alarming of those bold innovations upon the rights of the free States which have marked the administration of the government for years past, as sectional and disloyal to the spirit of our free institutions. We regard it as virtually revolutionizing the judicial action of the government, if tolerated; by giving to slavery a national instead of a local character; opening free States and free Territories for its diffusion; reducing to the condition of chattels those who are recognized by the constitution as men, belying the sentiments of the Declaration of Independence, and casting reproach upon the action of those who, amid toil and peril, laid deep the formation of the Union.

2. That the National Administration has brought disgrace upon the country by so long tolerating the demoralizing and heaven-defying practices of Brigham Young and his followers in Utah. The embarrassment experienced by the present administration in reaching and correcting the evil, is mainly attributed to the doctrine embodied in the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, and the retention of the U. S. soldiery in Kansas to overawe unoffending men, instead of sending them to Utah, where the authority of the general government is brazenly defied, is humiliating evidence of perversion of the powers of the national government.

3. That we invite the affiliation and co-operation of freemen of all parties, however differing from us in other respects, in support of the principles herein declared, and believing that the spirit of our institutions as well as the constitution of our country, guarantee liberty of conscience and equality of rights among citizens, we oppose all legislation impairing their security.

4. That we congratulate the people of Iowa upon the new constitution, for many reasons, but most of all in view of the fact that it enables them to provide for themselves a sound currency, and places the annual election in October instead of August, thus consulting the convenience of an agricultural population.

5. That it is a deliberate conviction of this convention, that the next Legislature should provide a system of banking that will secure to the State a circulating medium, redeemable at all times, within its limits, in gold and silver; and we will support for State officers and the Legislature such, and such only, as are avowedly qualified favorable to this result.

6. That the administration of Governor Grimes deserves and receives our warmest endorsement, and that the thanks of all who love the character and prosperity of the State, are due to him, as well as to the Legislature, for their efforts to bring to justice a dishonorable public servant, defeat speculation, and prevent

the squandering of the fund consecrated to the education of the children of the State.

7. That in the nominees for Governor and Lieutanant-Governor we recognize men capable and honest, and every way worthy the support of the Republican party of this State.

The Democrats adopted the following platform :

As to national policy—

1. That we have undiminished confidence in the present administration. That the policy adopted is eminently wise and proper, and should command the support and approval of every rational man.

2. That the opposition to President Buchanan is now composed of the fire-eaters of the South and the Black Republicans of the North, who are vieing with each other in abusing the administration and Democratic party. We therefore place them in the same category, and brand them as a united opposition, and will treat them alike as factionists, disunionists and enemies of the Democracy and the country.

3. That we will maintain and preserve the Constitution of the United States, with all its checks and balances, and that treaties made by the President and Senate, laws passed by Congress under the Constitution, and decisions made by the Supreme Court of the United States, are equally binding on the people, and must be maintained in order to preserve the country from anarchy, and that it is the duty of every citizen to sustain these departments of government against the assaults of bigots, fanatics and traitors.

As to State policy—

1. That we will preserve and maintain the institutions of this State in a just relation and harmony toward the general government, and we repudiate and condemn any effort that has been made, or may be made, which asserts the right or remotely tends to bring our State into collision or conflict with the general government.

2. That the conflict of the Black Republican party, acting through their Representatives in passing a law authorizing the Negroes and Indians to become witnesses against the citizens of this State, was an unjustifiable innovation upon the laws of the State, passed without necessity, and the first step towards a system to equalize the black and white races.

3. The late Constitutional Convention, composed of a large majority of Black Republican members, openly advocated the equality of the black and white people, and unanimously recommended, through an appendage to the constitution, that the word "white" be stricken from that instrument; we, therefore, feel free to charge upon that party the design and purpose of abolitionizing the people of this State, and placing the negro upon an equality with the white man.

4. That the National Democracy of Iowa regard the new constitution just adopted by the people, in many of its features, as essentially anti-Democratic, unjust, and containing principles that tend to subvert the distinction between the black and white races, and looking to equality between them.

We, therefore, now proclaim open and undisguised hostility to each and every action and part of said instrument which contains these obnoxious provisions, and we here raise the standard of opposition and reform, and call upon every true patriot in the State to carry these questions to the ballot-box, and to elect officers for government of the State who will take every honorable measure to reform and amend said constitution.

5. That the laws of the last Legislature apportioning the State into Representative districts and the adoption of that law by the late Black Republican Constitutional Convention, by which the majority of the members of the General Assembly are given to a minority of the people, and many thousands of our citizens are virtually disfranchised, was a tyrannical and flagitious outrage,—a violation of every principle of a Republican Government,—and demands the severest rebuke from the people; that we recognize in these proceedings a manifest conspiracy against the rights of the majority, and a wanton violation of the principles of our Republican form of Government.

6. That the refusal of the late Constitutional Convention to allow the constitution to become the supreme law of the land, when sanctioned and adopted by a majority of the people, and postponing the taking effect of portions of the same for more than two years after its adoption, which was avowedly done to withhold political power from the people, and retain it in the hands of already condemned officers, is an insult and an outrage upon the people, and deserving our condemnation.

7. That the Democracy of the State of Iowa take this method of expressing their gratitude and confidence in the Hon. George W. Jones, our Democratic Senator, and the Hon. A. Hall, late Democratic Representative, for their faithful adherence to Democratic principles, and their untiring vigilance for the welfare of our young and promising State.

Fisher was elected Superintendent over Buzbee by 505 majority; Manning over Baily, for Commissioner, by 315; Lowe over Samuels, for Governor, by 2,149.

The campaign of 1858 was opened by the Republicans, meeting in convention at Iowa City, June 17, and adopting the following platform:

WHEREAS, We, the representatives of the Republicans of Iowa, being again permitted to assemble in State Convention, deem this a fitting occasion to briefly express our views of national and State policy, and to affirm our adhesion to the principles of constitutional liberty, for which we have been long and earnestly contending. We believe this Republic specially ordained by the blood and treasure of our forefathers for the free homes of the mechanic, the operative and the farmer, and we, their descendents, are determined it shall be preserved and administered for our common welfare; and that the great problem of the ability of the people to govern themselves shall be clearly solved in the onward progress and prosperity of our Republican constitution; manifesting to the nations of this earth that the free spirit of this nation is unconquered and unconquerable; therefore,

Resolved, That the principles laid down in the Philadelphia platform, adopted on June 17, 1856, are founded upon the Constitution of the United States, are consonant with the teachings of Christianity, and are most heartily endorsed by the convention.

2. That in the contest now waging between freedom and slavery, our sympathies are wholly and strongly with the former—that we have no truce to offer, no mercy to ask, that with us the watchword is victory or death.

3. That the effort made to extend the area of slave territory on this continent, by the Democratic party, is contrary to the spirit of the age and the genius of our institutions.

4. That by the passage of the English swindle for the admission of Kansas into the Union under the infamous Lecompton Constitution, whereby an unjust discrimination is made in favor of slave and against free States in the amount of population required to form a State government, the so-called national Democracy have proven devotion to slavery extension, their opposition to the interests of free labor, and their total disregard of the popular will.

5. That the new doctrine of the so-called Democratic party originated by Chief Justice Taney, in the Dred Scott decision, and carry slavery into our national territory, has no foundation in the Federal Constitution, is at war with the verities of our history, civil and judicial, and this is calculated to tolerate the enslaving of our race in all the States.

6. That we view with satisfaction the course of those who, without respect to party feeling, and uninfluenced by the threats and in scorn of the bribes and corrupting influences of the Buchanan administration, boldly, and as freemen fighting for freemen's rights, opposed with all their might the passage of the Lecompton Constitution and the English swindle through Congress, and we trust that among the people there will continue the same strong opposition to the encroachments of the slave power, which they have so gallantly manifested before the nation.

7. That we look forward hopefully to that good time, not far distant, when it shall be deemed legitimate, proper and constitutional for this government to extend its protecting care over free labor, the commerce and industrial interests of all the country, instead of bending its whole energies and treasure for the aggrandizement of a slaveholding aristocracy in one section of the Union.

8. That the corruption which stalks abroad at noonday, pervading every department of the National Government, the gross and shameless use of Presidential power and patronage to influence the action of Congress, the astounding increase in national expenditures in a time of peace and universal financial embarrassment (involving, as it does, a debt of forty-five millions of dollars, and an expenditure of nearly one hundred millions of dollars during a single financial year), bringing upon the government the burning disgrace of bankruptcy and threatening the onerous burthens of direct taxation, demand a solemn, earnest protest from us in behalf of the people of Iowa.

9. That the mismanagement and reckless squandering of the school fund of the State by the late Seperintendent of Public Instruction, and the manner in which this sacred fund has been dealt with in many counties in the State, as developed by the investigation already instituted, under a Republican State administration, demonstrates the wisdom of that thorough accountability and scrutiny provided for by the State Legislature.

10. That we, as Republicans, pledge ourselves to use all honorable efforts to promote the administration of the State and general government with strict economy and a just regard to the growing interests of our State and Union.

11. That our State should have that consideration from the general government to which her resources, power and future prospects entitle her, and that we will demand from the general government five per cent. of the proceeds of those lands hitherto entered with land warrants within the State; the improvement of the navigation of our great inland seas, and such additional grants of lands to aid the building of railroads through unoccupied portions of Iowa as will upbuild the population and wealth of our State and the general welfare of our common country.

12. That the members of this convention heartily endorse the candidates nominated today for the various offices, and promise their united and zealous support in the ensuing campaign, and, if their labors can achieve it, a triumphant election.

13. That the entire Republican delegation in Congress are entitled to the gratitude of the nation for their able and zealous advocacy of true Republican principles; and that our immediate Representatives, Messrs. Harlan, Curtis and Davis, have the unqualified approbation of their constituents for the talented and efficient manner in which they have represented the State of Iowa, and especially for the earnest and uncompromising opposition waged by them against the Lecompton English Bill bribe and other tyrannical abuses of the present administration.

The following ticket was then nominated: Secretary of State, Elijah Sells; Auditor of State, J. W. Cattell; State Treasurer, John W. Jones; Attorney-General, S. A. Rice; Register of State Land Office, A. B. Miller; Com. of DesMoines River Improvement, Wm. C. Drake.

The Democrats met June 23 at Des Moines, nominated the following ticket and adopted a platform: Secretary of State, Samuel Douglas; Auditor of State, Theodore S. Parvin; Treasurer of State, Samuel H. Lorah; Attorney-General, Jas. S. Elwood; Commissioner DesMoines River Improvement, Charles Baldwin; Register of Land Office, James M. Reid. The following is the platform:

The Democrats of Iowa, through representatives in State Convention assembled, proclaim their unalterable devotion and adhesion to the principles embodied in the resolutions following:

Resolved, That we adopt, abide by, and will cherish and defend the platform of principles promulgated by the representatives of the Democracy of the nation, when assembled in national convention, at Cincinnati, in June, 1856, believing, as we do, that the platform there laid down is broad and strong enough to uphold and sustain every true patriot, and with such only do we desire companionship.

2. That all attempts to engender sectional prejudice and animosities are pregnant with mischief, tend to hinder the progress and development of our country, and must, if persisted in, lead to the dismemberment of the union of the States and the destruction of the only free government of the world.

3. That the rights of the people should be maintained alike against the encroachment of federal power, the zeal of blind partisanism and wiles of unscrupulous and demagogue politicians, and that the office of the Democratic party is to see these cardinal principals maintained in their party.

4. That the agitation of the slavery question tends to weaken the bonds of our union by destroying that confidence which should exist between the different States, and begetting sectional animosities, and that it is the duty of all true patriots to frown upon such attempts, and secure, by all honorable means, the discredit alike of the extremists of the South and North.

5. That the decision of the judicial tribunals of the State and Federal Government should be respected, must be submitted to, obeyed and carried into effect; and that any attempt to set them at defiance is a step toward anarchy and confusion, tends to impair respect for the government, and merits the unmeasured condemnation of all law-abiding and peaceably disposed citizens.

6. That the outrages recently committed on our shipping by officers of the British Government demands an immediate and unequivocal denial and apology; that now is an appropriate time to settle finally the question of the rights to visit and search vessels on the seas, and in the event an apology is refused, the arrogant pretensions of European powers should try the "last resort" of nations, the cannon's mouth, and the world taught the lesson that our flag cannot be degraded, nor our nation insulted with impunity.

7. That the administration of State affairs in Iowa for the last four years, under Republican rule, is of a character to warrant the most rigid investigation by the people, and that the exposure thus far of their speculations, fraud and extravagance calls for the denunciation of all honest men.

8. That an empty treasury, extravagant expenditures, and the stifling of investigation into corruption, by Republican officials of Iowa, should be sufficient to arouse tax-payers to the enormous outrages perpetrated upon the people's treasury, and absolutely demand a change in the administration, that the guilty may be brought to punishment, and our State preserved from utter bankruptcy.

9. That the Democracy of Iowa pledge to the people their earnest, persistent and unalterable purpose to reform the State government, and to bring to condign punishment whoever may be found guilty of criminal default in any of its departments.

The Republicans carried the State by an average majority of 3,000.

The Republicans were again first in the field for the State campaign of 1859. They met in convention, June 22, at Des Moines, and nominated the following ticket: Governor, S. J. Kirkwood; Lieutenant-Governor, Nicholas J. Rusch; Supreme Judges, Ralph P. Lowe, L. J. Stockton, Caleb Baldwin. The platform adopted was as follows:

Possessing an abiding confidence in the intelligence and patriotism of the American people, an unwavering faith in their devotion to the eternal principles of liberty, as they came from the hand and heart of the fathers of the Republic, and invoking the blessing of heaven upon our efforts to maintain them in their purity, we

commend them most cordially to the sympathy and support of the Republicans of Iowa and of the Nation.

Resolved, That we entertain an abiding confidence in the cardinal doctrines contained in the Republican National platform of 1856, and reaffirming the same, we commend them anew to the discriminating consideration of the people.

2. That the sum of nearly one hundred million dollars, supposed to be necessary to support the government under rule of the Africanized Democracy, is incompatible with just ideas of a simple, economical Republican government, and the issue of National shinplasters to meet such demand shows the hopeless financial degredation of the present administration.

3. That we condemn the principles advocated by the Democratic party—no prohibition of slavery in the Territories—and proclaim as our principles, no interference with liberty by the President, by Congress or by the federal court.

4. We claim for citizens, native and naturalized, liberty and conscience, equality of rights and the free exercise of the right of suffrage. We favor whatever legislation and administrative reform that may be necessary to protect these rights, and guard against their infringement or abuse, and oppose any abridgment whatever of the rights of naturalization now secured to emigrants, and all discrimination between naturalized citizens whatever, by the amendment of the State constitution or otherwise. And we cordially approve of the action taken by the Republican State Central Committee in regard to the amendment proposed by the Massachusetts Legislature to its constitution.

5. That the Republican party will forever oppose the demand of the Southern Democracy for the enactment of a slave code for the Territories.

6. That we look with horror upon the revival of the slave trade, and view with alarm the apathy and abortive attempts of administration and judiciary in arresting and bringing to trial and justice those who have recently been guilty of open infractions of those laws of our country which declare it piracy, and in sending such as have been arrested to places of trial where indictment was doubtful and acquittal certain; and while we will oppose, by every just means, the repeal of those laws, we will also insist upon their being hereafter faithfully executed and enforced, even though it involve the exercise of the full power of the federal government.

7. That we are in favor of granting to actual settlers suitable portions of the public lands free of charge; and we do most unqualifiedly condemn the course of the present slavery Democracy in Congress, in opposing and defeating, in the United States Senate, the Homestead bill, which was designed to secure free homes for free people, whether of native or of foreign birth.

8. That the rights of citizens are equal, and they are equally entitled to protection at home and abroad, without regard to nativity or duration of domicile; and that the late refusal by the federal government, as expressed in the late official communication of Lewis Cass, Secretary of State, to guarantee against arrest and detention, abroad, of naturalized citizens, on the ground of their allegiance to foreign power, is a cowardly abandonment of the true and noble position hitherto occupied by our government.

9. That we re-assert, as cardinal principles of Republicanism, the maintenance of a strict economy in public expenditures, and the prompt and faithful discharge by public officers of their public duties; and we congratulate the people of Iowa that the present State officers are honest and enjoy their confidence in the execution of their official duties.

10. That while our State tax has been largely reduced, being less in 1858 than the preceding year, and less the present year than in 1858, the increasing county taxation is becoming so burdensome as to call imperatively for reform in the system of county administration.

The Democrats met at DesMoines, June 23, adopted a platform, and placed the following ticket in the field: Governor, A. C. Dodge; Lieutenant-Governor, L. W. Barbitt; Supreme Judges, Charles Mason, T.

S. Wilson, C. C. Cole. The following is the platform, as to National policy:

WHEREAS, In view of the double relation in wh ch we stand toward the federal government on the one hand, and our own State on the other, we deem it expedient and proper, before entering upon a contest which may, in no small degree, influence the character and destinies of both governments, to adopt and promulgate the following declaration of principles for the government of our conduct:

Resolved, That we affirm the principles of the national Democratic platform of 1856, and reassert the doctrines of non-intervention therein contained, as the ground upon which a national party can be maintained in these confederate States.

2. That the organized Territories of the United States are only held in their Territorial condition until they attain a sufficient number of inhabitants to authorize their admission into the Union as States, and are justly entitled to self-government and the undisturbed regulation of their own domestic or local affairs, subject only to the constitution of the United States.

3. That, inasmuch as the legislative power of the Territories extends undeniably to all rightful subjects of legislation, no power can prevent them from passing such laws upon the subject of slavery as to them may seem proper, and whether such laws, when passed, be constitutional or not, can be finally determined, not by Congress, but by the Supreme Court on appeal, from the decisions of the Territorial courts.

4. That the Supreme Court of the United States, being under the constitution, and an independent co-ordinate branch of the government, with a tenure of office which cannot be changed by the action of parties, through the instrumentality of Congress, we hold the Democracy entirely irresponsible for its doctrines, and in no case conclusively bound by the same, except so far as to inculcate obedience to its decisions while they continue in force.

5. That without courts of justice, both State and national, respected by the people, and sustained in their proper functions by popular sentiment, anarchy and violence become inevitable, and all rights of both person and property become insecure and worthless.

6. That the action of the public authorities in some of the States, in attempting to set at defiance by State authority, decisions of the Supreme Court and acts of Congress passed in accordance with the constitution, is the very essence of nullification.

7. That a tariff for revenue alone is the true policy of this country, but an incidental protection is one of its legitimate consequences. The amount of duties levied should be limited to the necessary wants of the government, and they should be so apportioned as to fall as lightly as possible upon the people, by whom they are eventually to be paid.

8. That it is a doctrine of the Democratic party that all naturalized citizens are entitled to the same protection, both at home and abroad, that is extended to the native born citizens, and that even a voluntary return of such citizens to the land of their birth, for a temporary purpose, does not place them beyond the range of that protection, but that our government is bound to shield them from injury and insult while there, at every hazard.

9. That the expansion of our national domain is desirable whenever it shall be necessary for the safety, happiness and prosperity of the Republic, and we will hail with pleasure the acquisition of the island of Cuba, whenever it can be effected with justice and in accordance with the wishes of the people thereof, and as a nation we can never assent to its appropriation by any of the powers of Europe, and will incur all the hazards of war to avert such a result.

10. That the building of a railroad connecting our Atlantic and Pacific coasts, by grants of the public lands along the line thereof, or by any other constitutional means, will meet with the hearty approval of the Democracy of Iowa.

11. That we are in favor of granting a homestead of 160 acres of land by Congress to actual settlers, subject only to such restrictions as will exclude speculators from the benefits of such acts.

12. That we are in favor of an economical administration of the federal government, and will lend our best efforts to those who advocate reform and retrenchment in our national expenditures.

13. That we are unconditionally opposed to the re-opening of the African slave trade; that its revival would not only renew those cruelties which once provoked the indignation of the civilized world, but would entail a foul blot on our country's fair escutcheon.

14. That we cordially tender to the Democracy of the Union an invitation to unite with us in maintaining our organization on principles indicated in the foregoing resolutions, and that we earnestly appeal to them to drop past differences, and assemble again as a band of brothers under the panoply of the constitution and Union.

As to State policy—

Resolved, That the burdens of taxation have increased and are increasing under the present administration of State affairs, and that a complete and thorough reform of existing abuses and expenditures is demanded by the highest interests of the people.

2. That the Democracy cordially and sincerely invite emigrants to settle in the State, promising them all the protection and right they have enjoyed under the laws of Congress since the days of Jefferson; and that we earnestly deplore the acts of the Republican party in Massachusetts, and their attempts in New York, Connecticut and New Jersey, to confer upon the uncouth, semi-barbarian negro from the South the right of suffrage and office in one year, and requiring for the same purpose of the naturalized citizens a residence of two years after naturalization, equivalent to an extension of the period for naturalization to seven years, thus degrading the foreign white man below the negro and mulatto.

3. That we are opposed to the policy inaugurated in this State by the Republican party, by which the immigration to this State of the African race is encouraged and promoted, thus bringing cheap negro labor into direct competition with the labor of the white man, and filling our State with a class of population that can never become citizens thereof; and we are in favor of a change which shall discourage and prevent the settlement of that race among us.

4. That, since the border States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois exclude the free negroes of the South from their limits by stringent laws, Iowa will become the great receptacle of the worthless population of the slave-holding States, to the exclusion of an equal number of free white laborers, if the present Republican policy be persisted in.

5. That such a policy leads necessarily to the intermixing of black and white children in the common schools, or the necessity of dividing the common school fund to maintain separate and independent schools in every locality where free negroes reside.

6. That the Democracy demand a total repeal of the provisions of our State constitution, and the law made in pursuance thereof, requiring negro children to be admitted into our common schools, or separate schools, to be supported out of the common school fund for their education.

7. That the Maine liquor law is inconsistent with the spirit of a free people, and unjust and burdensome in its operations; it has vexed and harrassed the citizen, burdened the counties with expense and litigation, and proven wholly useless in the suppression of intemperance.

8. That we favor a total change in the present common school system, so as to give the people the full benefits of a common school education without the cumbersome machinery and enormous expense which the present system requires.

The vote for Governor was as follows:

L. J. Kirkwood, Rep.....56,506—2,964
A. C. Dodge, Dem.....53,542

The campaign of 1860 was the most exciting one in the history of the State, and, next to that of 1840, the most exciting campaign in the history of the Government. Abraham Lincoln had been nominated by the Republicans for the Presidency; Stephen A. Douglas by the Northern wing of the Democracy; John C.

Breckenridge by the Southern wing, and John Bell by the Union party. The Republicans of Iowa met in convention at Iowa City, May 23d, and selected the following named candidates: Secretary of State, Elijah Sells; Auditor of State, J. W. Cattell; State Treasurer, Charles C. Nourse; Register of State Land Office, A. B. Miller. The platform adopted was short, and as follows:

Resolved, That this convention approve and endorse the platform of principles laid down by the late Republican convention at Chicago, as the true and sound exposition of Republican doctrine, which we are prepared to advocate and defend.

2. That, in reference to State policy, the Republican party of the State of Iowa are in favor of a rigid economy in the expenditures of the public money, and the holding of all public officers to a strict accountability.

3. That the Republicans of the State of Iowa in convention assembled, do hereby endorse the nominations made at the Chicago convention, of Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, for President, and Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, for Vice-President, and pledge to them the undivided support of the party of the State.

4. That this convention have full confidence in the nominations made by it to-day, both for State and national officers, and we recommend them with entire unanimity to the support and confidence of the people of Iowa.

The Democrats held their convention July 12, at DesMoines. Their ticket was as follows: Secretary of State, James M. Corse; Auditor of State, Geo. W. Maxfield; Treasurer of State, John W. Ellis; Attorney-General, Wm. McClintock; Register of Land Office, Patrick Robb. Their platform was as follows:

Resolved, That the Democracy of Iowa, by their delegates in the State convention assembled, do hereby most cordially endorse and approve of the Democratic National Convention, which convened at Charleston on the 23d day of April, and which concluded its labors at its adjourned session, in the city of Baltimore, on the 23d day of June, by the nomination of Stephen A. Douglas for the Presidency.

2. That this convention heartily endorses and approves the platform enumerated by said convention; and that we will give that platform and the nominees of the national Democracy for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, Douglas and Johnson, our most zealous and energetic support.

3. That retaining unabated confidence in the intelligence, integrity and patriotism of the people, the Democracy of Iowa firmly adhere to the doctrine of non-intervention and popular sovereignty, laid down in the said platform, as presenting the only just and practicable solution of the question of domestic slavery.

4. That the Iowa delegates to the National Democratic Convention are entitled to the thanks of their constituency for the able and faithful manner in which they discharged the duty entrusted to them, and that this convention heartily approves of their action in said body.

5. That in view of the fact that efforts are being made in some of the States to form so-called union electoral tickets, pledged to vote for this or that candidate for the Presidency, as circumstances may subsequently determine, the Democracy of Iowa totally disapprove of all attempts to compromise the integrity of the Democratic party organization, by putting Democratic candidates for electors upon the same ticket with candidates who are not pledged to vote, if elected, for Douglas and Johnson, and for no other persons whomsoever.

6. That we approve of a homestead law, giving to every citizen of the United States a home for himself and family; and that this convention recommend to our Representatives in Congress to use their best efforts to procure the passage of a law for that purpose.

7. That we cordially invite all conservative national men to fall into the Democratic ranks and help to crush the hydra-headed monster, Congressional Intervention.

8. That the dominant party, called Republican, during the brief period it has been in power, inflicted upon the people of Iowa a constitution and laws, the result of which has been the constant perplexity of the people, the creation of an enormous, unconstitutional debt, and the imposition of taxes too grievous to be borne, thereby exhausting and using up the hard earnings of the industrious and the prudent—all of which call loudly for reform at the hands of the people.

9. That it is high time there should be a change of men in power and policy in government; that the Legislature should pass more wholesome and stringent laws, by which men in official station occupying a judicial capacity, either as directors and officers of banks or railroad companies, shall be made personally liable for an improper use of the moneys of the people entrusted to their care and custody.

10. That the Democratic party of the State of Iowa is committed to and pledges itself to carry out, so soon as it obtains the administration of the affairs of the State, the following measures of State policy:

1. A reduction of the enormous and unnecessary expenses of the government, which have grown up under the administration, and through the corrupt partisan management of the so-called Republican party.

2. A reduction of the appropriations of money for extraordinary purposes.

3. A reduction of appropriations for charitable institutions and purposes, to the necessary requests of those classes of the unfortunate, for which it is the duty of the State to fully and liberally provide

4. To reduce the excessive taxation which now burdens the people and consumes the hard earnings of the industrious and frugal.

5. The construction of buildings for the use of our charitable institutions upon plans commensurate with the wants of those institutions and the ability of the State, without attempting to imitate the grandeur or magnificence of the public buildings erected for similar purposes in old and wealthy States or Governments.

6. The early revision of the State constitution, so as to free it from those features which render it justly obnoxious to the people.

7. The amendment of our banking laws so as to throw reasonable restrictions upon the operations of the banks, and to secure the people against the frauds and swindling which, under existing laws, enacted by Republican legislators, in the interests of the banks, may be practiced by bank officers, of which the system has already furnished its fruits in two important cases.

8. That we are in favor of removing the stocks or other securities, pledged for the prompt redemption of the issues of the banks, from the the custody and control of the State Bank to the custody of the Treasurer of the State.

9. The increase of these securities to such an extent as will furnish ample protection to the people in using the issue of the banks, which is imperatively demanded, as the officers of the State Bank themselves admit that at the present time there is no real security for the redemption of the notes of the banks.

10. The entire separation of the finances of the State from the banks, and a repeal of all laws authorizing either State or county officers to deposit public money with the branches of the State Bank, save at their own risk.

Resolved, further, That the Democratic party is opposed to any and all attempts to create an enormous State debt, in violation of the constitution, for the purpose of promoting the schemes of plunder, of railroads or other speculators.

2. That the system inaugurated by the Republican party of erecting unnecessary and useless offices for the purpose of providing for the politically lame, halt or blind, and that we hold the revenues of the Government should be applied strictly and economically to the legitimate wants of the Government.

3. That while we are in favor of fostering popular education, until the means of liberal education be placed within the reach of every child in the State; that while we are in favor of providing liberally and justly for all the benevolent institutions of the State, and for all classes

of the unfortunate, which humanity demands shall be protected and cared for,—we are opposed to enormous appropriations of public money for uncalled-for purposes, or placing large sums of money in the hands of men, politicians or unscrupulous persons, to be wasted in promoting private and political interests, instead of applying the same to the purpose for which the appropriations were made.

For Secretary of State the official vote was as follows:

Elijah Sells, Rep.....70,706—13,670
J. M. Corse, Dem.....57,036

When the campaign of 1861 was inaugurated the war for the Union was in progress. The Republicans met in convention, and placed in nomination Samuel J. Kirkwood for Governor; John R. Needham, for Lieutenant-Governor; Ralph P. Lowe, for Supreme Judge. The following platform was adopted:

1. Renewing our declarations of unalterable devotion to the constitution and Union of the States, to the doctrine of the Declaration of Independence, and to the law of submission to the will of the majority, constitutionally expressed, we again commend each and all of these cornerstones of our government to the unchanging affection of the people of Iowa.

2. That this convention, in behalf of its own immediate constituency, of all patriotic citizens, acknowledges, with profound gratitude, the prompt dedication of life and fortune by our gallant volunteers, in response to the appeal made to a loyal people by a patriotic President, and in this action, creditable alike to the administration and to the people, we witness a return of the noble spirit of the revolution.

3. That the new doctrine of secession is a wicked abomination, as abhorrent to patriotism, as it is alien to the constitution, demoralizing in its principle, and destructive in its action, a disguise to treason, and an apology for traitors, the ruin of commerce, and the dissolution of political society, the mother of all political crimes and the sum of all villainies, and as such we utterly reject and hold it in absolute detestation.

4. That government always means coercion when its lawful authority is resisted, and those who oppose "coercion," necessarily oppose government itself, and deny to it the only power by which it can be maintained. Anti-coercion, therefore, is only another of their disguises of treason, by which they hope so to weaken the government at present as to overthrow it in the future, and we brand it as hypocrisy and repudiate it.

5. Having, by our first war of 1776, won our independence and established our glorious constitution and Union, and having, by our second war of 1812, maintained our national integrity against the most formidable of foreign foes, it now remains for us to establish that integrity for all years to come against internal foes, and in this third and last great trial of our country's history, in its struggle to maintain that system of government which has been the admiration of the world, whoever hesitates or falters should receive the execration of mankind, as he surely will the reproaches of posterity.

6. The value of the constitution and the Union cannot be measured by dollars and cents, nor by the span of a human life, and there should be no limit to appropriations of men and money for their preservation, except the amount requisite for certain success. We therefore cordially approve both the action of the President in calling for men and money, and the action of Congress in placing at his disposal more of both than he demanded, thus giving assurance to the world of the unalterable determination of this government to perpetuate its existence as established by our fathers, to crush out the foulest rebellion known to history, and liberate the loyal people of the rebellious States from the odious despotism and terrorism which have wrenched from them the blessings of peace and prosperity in the Union of the States, and we demand the prosecution of the war until the insults to our national flag and authority are avenged by the restoration everywhere of law and order, and the supremacy acknowledged on its own terms.

7. In the State affairs we demand all the economy consistent with the public safety, and all the liberality required for the comfort and efficiency of our volunteers, and for the protection of the State against invasion. To that end we approve the action of the General Assembly, at its special session, in making appropriations for war purposes.

8. We heartily invite co-operation with us of men of all parties, whatever their former political ties, who adhere to these sentiments, and who unite in the patriotic support of the present loyal administration of the government.

The Democrats nominated William H. Merritt for Governor; Maturia L Fisher, for Lieut.-Governor; James L. Elwood, for Supreme Judge. Their platform was as follows:

The people of the State of Iowa who regard the constitution of the United States in its judicial relation to the States and people as interpreted by the Supreme Court, and its political principles as enunciated from time to time by the Democratic party, and as applied by several successive administrations in carrying on the government of the United States, being assembled by their delegates in convention, in the Capitol at DesMoines, on the 24th day of July, 1861, do make and proclaim to their fellow citizens of the sister States of the Union, the following declaration:

WHEREAS, In the vicissitudes which are incident to all governments, to human safety, and to civilization, the government and the people of the United States have become involved in a civil war, which threatens alike to be disastrous to the form of government which experience has proved to be the most conducive to the happiness of mankind, and to result in imposing upon the present and future generations onerous burdens, which it should be the duty of a government having any regard for the well being of the people to avoid, it becomes the incumbent duty upon the people for whose benefit alone government is instituted, and who, having the right to either alter or abolish it when it ceases to be administered for their happiness and prosperity, have also the right to determine and direct how it shall be administered when they find it departing from the principles upon which it was founded, and to be precipitating into waste and ruin the fabric of civil society, instead of preserving the people in peace, promoting their prosperity, and securing their rights. Viewing, therefore, dispassionately, the present condition of our distracted country, and with the single purpose of making an effort to avert impending and other threatened calamities, and of restoring peace, founded upon that fraternal patriotism which gave birth to the American Union, and which preserved its integrity till the election of a President upon a principle which was hostile to the constitution of the United States and antagonistic to the vested right of the people of nearly half the States of the Union, do declare—

1. That we regard the present condition of the country, the civil war in which the people are engaged, the effort to dismember the Union and all the concomitant evils which afflict us as a nation, as the legitimate result of the successful teaching of the doctrine and policy of the "irrepressible conflict;" a doctrine and a policy which arrayed northern sentiment in antagonism to the constitutional rights of the people of the slave States, and which proclaim an "irrepressible" and unceasing hostility to the domestic institutions of our brethren of the South.

2. That, notwithstanding the provocation given to the people of the South by the manifestation of hostility toward their institutions, by a majority of the people of the North, we unequivocally condemn the course they have pursued to obtain a redress of their grievances, believing, as we do, that, aided by the conservative people of the Northern States, their grievances would have been redressed, and their rights and interests respected and secured in a constitutional manner and by constitutional means.

3. That we are heartily opposed to the doctrine of secession, a political heresy, unwarranted by the constitution, detrimental to the

best interests of the whole country, and destructive of the Union and that glorious heritage of liberty bequeathed to us by our fathers.

4. That our obligations to the government, the duty we owe to posterity and the advancement of political freedom throughout the world, alike, command of us the preservation and perpetuity of our federal Union, and we hereby pledge the whole power of the Democratic party to every just and constitutional means to maintain the same, whether its destruction be attempted by the insidious teachings of the higher law doctrine of the Abolition Republican party, or by the open attacks of men in armed rebellion against it.

5. That, as we were taught and admonished by the experience of every free people whose political existence was extinguished by the assumption of arbitrary power and the violation of fundamental principles, to resist the encroachment of executive prerogatives, we therefore emphatically and unequivocally condemn the assumption of unauthorized power by the Executive of the United States, or by any other officers of the government.

6. That our Union was formed in peace, and can never be perpetuated by force of arms, and that a republican government held together by the sword becomes a military despotism.

7. That the Democratic party are in favor of a convention of the different States of the entire Union, as soon as the same can be properly had, for such legislation as may secure equal and full rights to all sections of this Union, and a full representation of all the States, and a removal of the agitation of the question of slavery from the halls of Congress and the States of the Union.

8. That we repudiate the modern heresy that the States of this confederacy never had an independent existence distinct from the federal government, and are indebted for their present position in the Union to that government, as a gross insult to the common sense of the country, and a shameless falsification of historical facts, unworthy of the source from whence it eminated, and unless promptly met with a stern rebuke on the part of the people, fraught with consequences fatal to the liberties of the country.

9. That we are irreconcilably opposed to all paper money banking, as being a system of legalized swindling, to be indulged in only by the designing capitalist, and are opposed to every species of paper, except commercial paper, for the transaction of business and trade, and in favor of a speedy return to a specie currency; and, if for a time we must submit to the banking system, we recommend that the bank law be so amended as to make each stockholder individually liable (to the full extent of his property not exempt from execution) for the debts of the bank, and to subject their corporations to such restraints as to make them amenable to law.

10. That we are opposed to a tariff of duties upon imports, for the purpose of protection, as creating monopolies, and that, in the present crisis of affairs, when the laborer is poorly paid and the products of agriculture are almost worthless, it is the interest of the people that the present burdens imposed upon these articles which enter into the consumption of the poorer classes of our citizens be at once removed.

The official vote for Governor was as follows:

S. J. Kirkwook, Rep .....59,853 - 16,608
William H. Merritt, Dem..... 43,245

The Democratic convention was held at the Capitol in 1862, and the following ticket nominated: Secretary of State, Richard H. Sylvester; Auditor, John Browne; Treasurer, Samuel H. Lorah; Attorney-General, Benton J. Hall; Register of Land Office, Fred. Gottschalk. The following is the platform adopted:

1. That the constitution and the Union and the laws must be preserved and maintained in all their rightful supremacy, and that rebellion against them must be suppressed and put down; and that we are in favor of the employment of all constitutional means for that purpose, not merely by force of arms, but by such other

measures as common sense, reason and patriotism will readily suggest to the governing powers.

2. That the true interests of the country, as well as the dictates of humanity, require no more war or acts of war should be prosecuted or done than are necessary and proper for the prompt and complete suppression of the rebellion.

3. That the present war, as avowed by the President and Congress, and understood by the people, was commenced and prosecuted for the purpose of suppressing the rebellion, and preserving and vindicating the constitution of the Union and the laws, and for that purpose only.

4. That the doctrines of the secessionists and of the abolitionists, as the latter are now represented in Congress, are alike false to the constitution and irreconcilable with the unity and peace of the country, the first have already involved us in a cruel civil war, and the others (the abolitionists) will leave the country but little hope of the speedy restoration of Union or peace, unless the schemes of confiscation, emancipation, and other unconstitutional measures, which have been lately carried and attempted to be carried through Congress, be revoked by the people.

5. That the doctrine of State necessity is unknown to our government or laws, but the constitution and the laws are sufficient for any emergency, and that the suppression of the freedom of speech and the press, and the unlawful arrest of citizens, and the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, in violation of the constitution in States where the civil authorities are unimpeded, is most dangerous to civil liberty, and should be resisted at the ballot-box by every freeman of the land.

6. That this is a government of white men, and was established exclusively for the white race; that the negroes are not entitled to and ought not to be admitted to political or social equality with the white race, but that it is our duty to treat them with kindness and consideration, as an inferior and dependent race; that the right of the several States to determine the position and duties of the race is a sovereign right, and the pledges of the constitution require us, as loyal citizens, not to interfere therewith. That the party fanaticism or the crime, whichever it may be called, that seeks to turn the slaves of the Southern States loose to overrun the North, and into competition with the white laboring classes, thus degrading their manhood by placing them on an equality with negroes in their occupation, is insulting to our race and meets our emphatic and unqualified condemnation.

7. That the purchase of the slaves by the government, as proposed by the President, will impose an enormous and unendurable burden upon the present generation, and entail upon posterity grievous exactions.

8. That Congress, in the enactment of the late tariff and tax bills, and the President by his avowal, have imposed unfair and unjust enactments upon the people at large, by discriminating in these acts in favor of the comparatively wealthy, and against those who are least able to bear the burdens of taxation.

9. That we recur with patriotic pride to the bravery and valor of the officers and soldiers of all the Iowa regiments exhibited in the struggle upon the many bloody fields in which they have been engaged; and that this convention, in behalf of the Democracy of this State, tenders to them a united testimony to their valor, and devotion to the constitution and the Union, and offer to the friends and families of those who have fallen upon the field, its sincere sympathy and condolence.

10. That viewing the glories of the past and contemplating the realities of the present, we believe there is no hope in the future for the perpetuity of our government, but by preserving the constitution inviolate and in respecting it by both government and people as a sacred deposit of individual and State rights; in an economical and systematic administration of the government by which corruption will be prevented, extravagance restrained, expenditures reduced, and heavy taxation rendered unnecessary; in cultivating among the people that spirit of American fraternity which once knew no North,

no South, no East, no West, except as parts of one unbroken Union; in submitting questions which might arise hereafter, effecting the legal rights of States to the judicial tribunals and not to the executive or legislative branch of the government.

And firmly believing in the efficiency of the principles herein enunciated, we implore the blessing of God upon our efforts to have them applied to the administration of the government, and we appeal to our fellow citizens who love the constitution and Union as it was before its harmony was disturbed by abolition fanaticism, and its bonds broken by rebellion.

The Republicans met at DesMoines and nominated as follows: Secretary of State, James Wright; Auditor of State, Jonathan W. Cattell; Treasurer of State, Wm. H. Holmes; Attorney-General, Charles C. Nourse; Register of the State Land Office, Josiah A. Harvey. The platform adopted read as follows:

We, the delegates of the Republican party of Iowa, assembled to declare anew our political belief, and to select candidates for important official positions, present to the people the following as our articles of faith:

1. That the constitution of the United States is the fundamental law of the land; that it was adopted by our fathers to establish justice and secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity; that in accordance with the forms prescribed by that instrument, and by the laws of Congress, Abraham Lincoln was elected by the voluntary suffrages of the people as the Chief Magistrate of the United States for the term of four years; that before he had taken the oath of office or exercised any of the powers with which he had been clothed, certain States of the Union passed ordinances of secession, assuming thereby to be no longer a part of, nor subject to the laws of, the United States; that soon afterward they organized a separate confederation, proclaimed their independence of and hostility to the federal government, and from that time to the present have waged causeless, merciless and barbarious warfare against the republic, to which they owe perpetual gratitude and allegiance.

2. That for the maintenance of the government, in this the hour of its peril, it is the duty of every citizen to devote time, labor, property, life; that we, as the representatives of an organized association of citizens, publicly pledge all our energies and substance, should they be needed, for the governmental defense.

3. That we have undiminished confidence in the President of the United States, that he is faithful to his pledges, is honest and determined in his purposes to crush the rebellion and maintain the union of the States, and that we earnestly endorse the action of our Representatives in Congress in aiding to pass laws for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia; for the perpetuation of freedom in all the Territories of the republic; for the confiscation of the property of rebels, and clothing the President with authority to use the slaves of traitors for all military purposes.

4. That we abhor all sympathizers with secession, who, to cover their treasonable sentiments, raise the cry of abolitionism; but that, on the contrary, we will honor any loyal citizen, whatever may have been his former political associations, who will sustain, with all his power, the struggle of Democratic Republicanism against traitorous aristocracy, North or South.

5. That, extending a hearty welcome to those who are present with us in this convention who have left the so-called Democratic party, we invite all loyal citizens, regardless of former political associations, and who are in favor of giving the national administration their honest support, to co-operate with us, and we commend to all of such the patriotic words of the lamented Douglas, who said: "There is only two sides to this question. Every man must be for the United States or against it. There can be no neutrality in this war—only patriots or traitors."

6. That we reiterate the demand for an economical administration of our national and State government, and for a punishment of fraudulent contractors and plunderers of the public treasury.

7. That the valor of our soldiers and sailors, and especially those of our own State, on every battlefield to which they have been called, has earned for them a lasting gratitude, and commended themselves and their families to our practical sympathy and aid.

8. That the State of Iowa will promptly furnish her quota of troops called for by the recent proclamation of the President, and any additional number which the public service may require.

9. That the voluntary enlistment of our adopted citizens in the army and navy, and their tried valor on our battle-fields, have demonstrated the warmth of their patriotism and an appreciation of liberty and good government which have earned for them the proud name of American citizens and soldiers.

10. That as citizens of a loyal State, whose patriotism, both at home and upon foreign battle-fields, has spoken for itself, we earnestly appeal to the incumbents of the legislative and executive departments of the government, to use every legitimate means in their possession to crush the rebellion, and if, as a last measure for the preservation of the republic, it shall become necessary to blot out the institution of slavery from the soil of every State, we will say Amen, letting the consequences fall upon the wicked authors of the war, and leaving the final issue with God.

The official vote on Secretary of State was as follows:

James Wright, Rep..... 66,014—15,205
Richard H. Sylvester, Dem..... 50,809

In 1863 the Democrats met in convention at DesMoines, and nominated Maturin L. Fisher for Governor. Mr. Fisher subsequently declining, Gen. James M. Tuttle was substituted; John F. Lumcombe was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor, and Charles Mason for Supreme Judge. The following was the platform adopted:

In view of the circumstances that have brought us together, we hereby resolve:

1. That the will of the people is the foundation of all free government. That to give effect to this will, free thought, free speech and free press are absolutely indispensable. Without free discussion there is no certainty of sound judgment; without sound judgment there can be no wise government.

2. That it is an inherent and constitutional right of the people to discuss all measures of their government, and to approve or disapprove as to their best judgment seems right. That they have a like right to propose and advocate that policy which, in their judgment, is best, and to argue and vote against whatever policy seems to them to violate the constitution, to imperil their liberties, or to be detrimental to their welfare.

3. That these and all other rights guaranteed to them by the constitution are their rights in war as well as in times of peace, and of far more value and necessity in war than in peace: for in peace, liberty, security and property are seldom endangered; in war they are ever in peril.

4. That we now say to all whom it may concern, not by way of threat, but calmly and firmly, that we will not surrender these rights, nor submit to their forcible violation. We will obey laws ourselves, and all others must obey them

5. That there is a manifest difference between the administration of the government and the government itself. The government consists of the civic and political institutions created by the constitution, and to the people owe allegiance. That administrations are but agents of the people, subject to their approval or condemnation, according to the merit or demerit of their acts.

6. That we are opposed to the war for the purpose of carrying out the emancipation proclamation of the President of the United States; and if the Federal administration expect a united North to attend its efforts to suppress a rebellion, it must not only come back to its object of the war, as set forth in the Crittenden resolution adopted by the House of Representatives in July, 1861, but it must, in its dealings

with the people of the States, infringe upon no one single right guaranteed to the people by either the federal or State constitutions.

7. That we declare our determined opposition to a system of emancipation by the State upon compensation to be made out of the treasury of the United States, as burdensome upon the people, unjust in its very nature, and wholly without warrant of the constitution.

8. That we declare that the power which has recently been assumed by the President, wherein, under the guise of military necessity, he has proclaimed and extended, or asserts the right to proclaim or extend, martial law over States where war does not exist, and has suspended the writ of habeas corpus, is unwarranted by the constitution, and its tendency is to subordinate the civil to the military authority, and subvert our free government.

9. That we deem it proper further to declare, that we, together with the loyal people of the State, would hail with delight any manifestation of a desire on the part of the seceded States to return to their allegiance to the government of the Union; and, in such event, we would cordially and earnestly co-operate with them in the restoration of peace and the procurement of such proper guarantees as would give security to all their interests and rights.

10. That the soldiers composing our armies merit the warmest thanks of the nation. The country called, and nobly did they respond. Living, they shall know a nation's gratitude; wounded, a nation's care; and, dying, they shall live in our memory, and monuments shall be raised to teach posterity to honor the patriots and heroes who offered their lives at their country's altar. The widows and orphans shall be adopted by the nation, to be watched over and cared for as objects fully worthy of the nation's guardianship.

11. That we will adhere to the constitution and the Union as the best, it may be the last, hope of popular freedom, and for all wrongs which may exist, will seek redress under the constitution and within the Union by the peaceful but powerful agency of the suffrages of a free people.

12. That we hail with pleasure and hope, manifestations of conservative sentiment among the people of the Northern States in their elections, and regard the same as the earnest of a good purpose upon their part to co-operate with all citizens in giving security to the rights of every section, and maintaining the Union and constitution as they were ordained by the founders of the republic.

13. That we will earnestly support every constitutional measure tending to preserve the union of the States. No men have a greater interest in its preservation than we have. None desire it more; none who will make greater sacrifices or endure more than we will to accomplish that end. We are, as we have ever been, the devoted friends of the constitution and the Union, and have no sympathy with the enemies of either.

14. That the establishment of military government over loyal States where war does not exist, to supersede the civil authorities and suppress the freedom of speech and of the press, and to interfere with the elective franchise, is not only subversive of the constitution and the sovereignty of the States, but the actual inauguration of revolution.

15. That we denounce as libelers of the Democratic party and enemies of the country, the men who are engaged in representing the Democracy as wanting in sympathy with our gallant defenders.

16. That we earnestly denounce the authors of those heresies, secessionism and abolitionism, which have culminated in an armed rebellion, desolated our country and brought sorrow to the heart of every person in this broad land.

The Republicans met at DesMoines, June 17th, and adopted the following platform:

We, a convention of representatives of the loyal people of the State of Iowa, assembled under the call of the Republican organization of the State, as an expression of the views which shall govern our political action, do declare:

1. That when our fathers formed our constitution, and founded thereon a republican form

of government, they intended to and did grant to that government full power to sustain its natural existence.

2. That whenever the life of the Republic is endangered, either by invasion or rebellion, the constitution justifies the use of all necessary means known to civilized warfare in resisting invasion or suppressing rebellion.

3. That we fully and heartily endorse the policy of the administration, and we will to the utmost continue to sustain the government in suppressing the rebellion, and to effect that object we pledge our fortunes and our lives.

4. That the gratitude of a free people is due to our soldiers in the field, both native and foreign born, for that heroic valor by which they have honored us and sustained the flag of our country, and we guarantee to them continued encouragement and support.

5. That we have witnessed with pride and admiration the bravery and heroism of Iowa soldiers, and we recognize in their brilliant career a history for the State of Iowa, second to that of no other State in the Union.

6. That we approve of the action of the General Assembly of the State, in enacting a law giving to our brave soldiers in the field an opportunity to vote at our elections, and we earnestly hope that no technicality may deprive them of their right.

7. That this convention hereby tenders to Hon. Samuel J. Kirkwood the cordial thanks of the loyal people of Iowa for the able, fearless, and patriotic discharge of his duties, during the two terms he held the office of Governor of the State.

8. Finally, we declare that the preservation of the constitution and the Union is above and beyond all other interests, and that all questions of party, of life, and of property, must be subordinate thereto.

At that convention the following ticket was nominated: Governor, William M. Stone; Lieutenant-Governor, Enoch W. Eastman; Judge of the Supreme Court, John F. Dillon.

The official vote on Governor was as follows:

W. M. Stone, Rep.,.....86,122—38,174
J. M. Tuttle, Dem.....47,948

The year 1864 brought with it another Presidential campaign. The Republicans placed in the field for re-election Abraham Lincoln, while the Democrats nominated General George B. McClellan. In Iowa the Democrats met in convention at Des Moines, June 16th, and placed in nomination the following named, without adopting resolutions: Secretary of State, John H. Wallace; Attorney-General, Charles A. Dunbar; Treasurer, J. B. Lash; Auditor, H. B. Hendershott; Register State Land Office, B. D. Holbrook; Supreme Judge, Thomas M. Monroe.

The Republicans held their convention July 7th, at DesMoines, when they nominated the following ticket: Supreme Judge, C. C. Cole; Secretary of State, James Wright; Auditor of State, John A. Elliott; Treasurer, Wm. H. Holmes; Attorney-General, Isaac L. Allen; Register Land Office, J. A. Harvey. The platform adopted was as follows:

Resolved, That we hereby ratify the nomination of Abraham Lincoln for President, and Andrew Johnson for Vice-President of the United States, for the next term, and we pledge for them the electoral vote of Iowa,

2. That we cordially approve and adopt the platform of resolutions presented by the National Union Convention at its recent session in Baltimore, and that we most heartily endorse the action of Congress in repealing all laws for the return of fugitive slaves and abolishing the inter-State coastwise slave trade.

3. That the brave sons of Iowa who have gone forth to defend the cause of liberty and Union on the battle-fields of the South, and

whose heroic achievements have shed imperishable glory on our State and nation, we offer our highest praises and our most fervent gratitude, and that our State government should continue to make liberal provisions for the protection and support of their families.

4. That to the women of Iowa, whose patriotic labors have contributed so much moral and material aid and comfort to our sick and wounded soldiers, we tender our heartfelt thanks.

A Peace Convention was held at Iowa City, August 24th, when the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, We believe that there is indisputable evidence existing that the Union may be restored on the basis of the federal constitution; and,

WHEREAS, We further believe that a vigorous prosecution of this abolition war means the speedy bringing about of a division of the Republic; and being ourselves in favor of a restored Union, and against the acknowledgment of a Southern Confederacy, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the war now being prosecuted by the Lincoln administration is unconstitutional and oppressive, and is the prolific source of a multitude of usurpations, tyrannies and corruptions, to which no people can long submit, without becoming permanently enslaved.

2. That we are opposed to the further prosecution of the war, believing that the Union can be preserved in its integrity by the President agreeing to an armistice, and by calling a national convention of sovereign States, to consider the terms upon which all the people may again live together in peace and harmony.

3. That believing war to be disunion, and desiring to stop the further flow of precious blood for a purpose so wicked as disunion, we respectfully urge the President to postpone the draft for 500 000 men "to be driven like bullocks to the slaughter," until the result of an armistice and national convention of States is known.

4. That in the coming election we will have a free ballot or a free fight

5. That should Abraham Lincoln owe his re-election to the electoral votes of the seceded States, under the application of the President's "one-tenth" system and military dictation, and should he attempt to execute the duties of the President by virtue of such an election, it will become the solemn mission of the people to depose the usurper, or else be worthy the slavish degradation, which submission under such circumstances, would seem to be their just desert.

6. That if the nominee of the Chicago convention is fairly elected, he must be inaugurated, let it cost what it may.

7. That, in respect to the general relations which do and ought to exist between the federal and State governments, we approve and will adhere to the principles in the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of '98—to the interpretations thereof by Jefferson, Madison and Jackson—and to the resolutions passed by every Democratic convention held in this country—to all of which special reference is here made, in utter condemnation of the war, and of its incidents.

8. That in respect to the new and disturbing element of our times—negro equality—we shall maintain that the status of the inhabitants (black, white and mixed) of the States, within their respective States (now sought to be controlled by federal bayonets), is, and ought to be, an exclusively State regulation; that the African negro is not our equal in a political or social sense; and that every usurping attempt, by federal force, so to declare him, will meet with our determined resistance.

9. That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be submitted to our delegation to the Chicago convention, for their consideration.

The official vote at the November election, on Secretary of State, was as follows:

James Wright, Rep.....90,033 –40,090
John H. Wallace, Dem.....49,943

The Republicans were the first to meet in convention in 1865. They met at Des Moines June 14th, and selected the following ticket: Governor, Wm. M. Stone; Lieutenant-Governor, Benjamin F. Gue;

Supt. of Public Instruction, Oran Fayville; Supreme Judge, Geo. G. Wright. The platform adopted was as follows:

Resolved, That the perpetuation of the federal Union, with all guarantees of Republican liberty which its founders contemplated, is the most sacred political duty of American citizenship.

2. That, during the four years of war, inaugurated by pro-slavery traitors, the great truth has been demonstrated, in devastation and death, that the nation cannot exist half slave and half free, and believing that political and religious freedom is the natural right of mankind everywhere, we do most fervently pray, and shall most earnestly labor, for the ratification of that amendment to the fundamental law which provides for the abolition of slavery throughout all the States and Territories of the federal Union.

3. That, to the end that the consequences of treason may be made so appalling that never again shall it be inaugurated upon the United States soil, we recommend the permanent disfranchisement of leaders of the rebellion, civil and military; and that the late President of the so-called Confederate States of America, as the deepest embodiment of criminal barbarity, be brought to the speediest trial and swiftest execution, regardless of the habiliments, under the immunities of which he sought, in the day of his calamity, to take refuge.

4. That, with proper safeguards to the purity of the ballot-box, the elective franchise should be based upon loyalty to the constitution of the Union, recognizing and affirming equality of all men before the law. "Therefore, we are in favor of amending the constitution of our State by striking out the word 'white' in the article of refuge."

5. That we extend to Andrew Johnson, in his assumption of Presidential responsibilities, our confidence and support, pledging for the patriotic masses of Iowa a continuance of the same devotion to the federal flag which was promptly extended to his predecessors.

6. That now the war is practically ended, and our brave citizen soldiery of Iowa may return to their homes and avocations of peace, we extend to them the grateful thanks of the people, and a welcome, such as only the patriotic and the brave are entitled to receive.

7. That every man who voluntarily left his home in this State, before or during the rebellion, with a view to serve the cause of treason in the rebel army or navy, and also every man who left his State to avoid military service, due from him to the government, should be forever debarred by constitutional provision, from holding public office, and from the exercise of the rights of suffrage in this State.

8. That we approve the actions of our State executive in his hearty support of the general government, and we tender the thanks of this convention for the faithful administration of his office.

9. That we humbly return thanks to Almighty God for the deliverance of our State and nation from the further perils of war, and that we devoutly recognize His hand in the great work which has been wrought in the last four years, for our people and for humanity.

The next convention held this year was a "Soldiers' Convention," or, as the body termed itself, "The Union Anti-Negro Suffrage Party," which convened at the Capitol August 23d, and adopted a platform and selected candidates for the various offices to be filled, as follows: Governor, Gen. Thos. H. Benton; Lieut.-Governor, Col. S. G. Van Anda; Supreme Judge, H. H. Trimble; Supt. of Public Instruction, Capt J. W. Senate. The platform read as follows:

We, the delegated representatives of the soldiers and loyal citizens of Iowa, feeling profoundly grateful for the restoration of peace after four years of bloody war, have met together, as free American citizens, to adopt such measures as in our judgment will most certainly tend to perpetuate our glorious union of States, and with the blessings of free institutions and

the peace so happily restored, hereby adopt the following platform of principles, viz:

1. We are in favor of the Monroe doctrine.

2. We sustain the administration of President Johnson, and especially endorse his reconstruction policy, and we pledge him our earnest and unqualified support.

3. We are opposed to negro suffrage or to the striking of the word "white" out of the article on suffrage in our State constitution, and will support no candidate for office, either State or national, who is in favor of negro suffrage or of the equality of the white and black races.

4. We are in favor of the amendment of the constitution of the United States, abolishing slavery and the ratification of the same by our next Legislature.

5. That, inasmuch as we do not sufficiently know the sentiment of the people of the State in regard to the prohibitory liquor law, we deem it expedient to refer this matter to the different county conventions to take such action in the matter as by them is deemed proper, and to instruct their Senators and Representatives accordingly.

6. We are in favor of the brave soldiers and marines who have faithfully served their country in the army and navy of the United States, and especially of the crippled or disabled soldiers, having the preference for all offices of profit, honor or trust, either by appointment or otherwise, where they are equally competent and qualified to discharge the duties of the office or the trust reposed.

7. That we cherish with grateful remembrance the memory of our dead soldiers, and ever will be ready and willing to lend our aid, sympathy and protection to the crippled and disabled soldiers, and the widows and orphans of the war.

The Democrats also held a convention, made no nominations, but adopted the following platform:

1. That we heartily rejoice in the suppression of the great rebellion and the preservation of the Union, and give unfeigned thanks to Almighty God for the restoration of peace.

2. In order that this peace may be permanent and its effects speedily and widely felt, we believe it is the duty of every patriot to sustain cordially the present policy of President Johnson in reconstructing the States recently in rebellion.

3. That the establishment of a monarchy on the soil of this continent is in direct defiance of the Monroe doctrine—a doctrine accepted and recognized by all true Americans; and it is the duty of the Government of the United States to see that the people of Mexico are freed from the oppression of foreign bayonets, and the republic restored.

4. That we favor rigid economy in the national and State expenditures, and will insist on the reduction of the numberless horde of useless office-holders who feed like locusts on the hard earnings of the people.

5. That we earnestly condemn the trial of American citizens for civil offenses by courts-martial and military courts, in States and districts where civil law is unimpeded in its operations and in full force.

6. That we are radically opposed to negro equality in all its phases, and accept the issue tendered by the late Republican convention of the 14th of June in making that doctrine the chief plank in its platform by proposing to strike the word "white" out of the article on suffrage in the constitution of Iowa.

7. That the attacks on General Sherman, originating in the War Department at Washington, and servilely copied and endorsed by many of the leading Republican papers of the State, are the offspring of envy and fanatacism, and will recoil with crushing force on the heads of his calumniators.

8. That we feel a just pride in the progress of our army and navy, and especially of the soldiers of Iowa, who, under Grant and Sherman, have made a lasting and glorious record of their patient endurance of suffering, their admirable discipline and indomitable valor.

9. That we hail with joy the return of these brave men from the battlefield, and extend to them our grateful thanks for their services and

a hearty welcome to their homes, and believe that it is the duty, as it will be the pleasure, of their fellow-citizens to see that a due proportion of the civil honors and offices of the State shall be distributed among them, and the fostering care of the public extended to the widows and orphans of those who died in the service of their country.

10. That the assassinatian of President Lincoln was an act of unmitigated barbarism, and one that should be held in utter abhorance by every good citizen.

The official vote for Governor is as follows:

William M. Stone, Rep.....70,445—16,375
Thos. H. Benton, Anti-Negro Suf.54,070

Questions growing out of reconstruction of Southern States afforded the issues for 1866. The first convention in this State was held by the Republicans at the Capitol, June 20, where the following ticket was nominated: Secretary of State, Col. Ed. Wright; Treasurer, Maj. S. E. Rankin; Auditor, J. A. Elliott; Register of State Land Office, Col. C. C. Carpenter; Attorney-General, F. E. Russell; Reporter of Supreme Court, E. H. Stiles; Clerk of Supreme Court, Lieut. C. Linderman. A platform was adopted, which reads as follows:

Resolved, That the first and highest duty of our free government is to secure to all its citizens, regardless of race, religion or color, equality before the law, equal protection from it, equal responsibility to it, and to all that have proved their loyalty by their acts, an equal voice in making it.

2. That the reconstruction of the States lately in the rebellion belongs, through their representatives in Congress, to the people who have subdued the rebellion and preserved the nation, and not to the executive alone.

3. That we heartily approve of the joint resolution lately passed by the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled, proposing to the Legislature of the several States an additional article by way of amendment to the federal constitution, and we pledge the rati fication of that amendment by the Legislature of Iowa.

4. That in the firm and manly adherence of the Union party in Congress to the above principles, we recognize new guarantys to the safety of the nation, and we pledge to Congress our continued and earnest support.

5. That we are in favor of the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine, and that we extend to all people struggling to preserve nationality or to achieve liberty, our warmest support

6. That we are in favor of the equalization of the bounties of soldiers who faithfully served their country in the war for the suppression of the rebellion.

7. That we are in favor of the nomination and election to office of such persons as are known to possess honesty and capacity, and we unqualifiedly condemn dishonesty and carelessness in every department of the public service.

A conservative convention was called, which convened at DesMoines June 27, and nominated the following ticket: Secretary of State, Col. S. G. Van Anda; Treasurer, Gen. Poe A. Slone; Auditor of State, Capt. R. W. Cross; Attorney-General, Capt. Webster Balinger; Supreme Court Reporter, Capt. J. W. Senate; Clerk, Lewis Kinney. The following platform was adopted:

1. We hold that the constitution of the United States is the paladium of our liberties, and that any departure from its requirements by the legislative, executive or judicial departments of the government is subversive of the fundamental principles of our republican institutions.

2. Repudiating the radical doctrine of State rights and secession on the one hand, and the centralization and consolidation of federal authority on the other, as equally dangerous; and believing that no State can secede, and the

war having been prosecuted on our part, as expressly declared by Congress itself, to defend and maintain the supremacy of the constitution, and to preserve the Union inviolate, with all the dignity, equality and rights of the States unimpaired, the federal arms having been victorious, we hold that all the States are still in the Union, and entitled to equal rights under the constitution, and that Congress has no power to exclude a State from the Union, to govern it as a territory, or to deprive it of representation in the councils of the nation, when its representatives have been elected and qualified in accordance with the constitution and laws of the land.

3. While we fully concede to the federal government the power to enforce obedience to the constitution and laws enacted in conformity with it, and to punish those who resent its legitimate authority in the several States, we believe in the maintenance, inviolable, of the rights of the States, and especially of the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment, exclusively, as essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political institutions depend.

4. We hold that each State has the right to prescribe the qualifications of its electors, and we are opposed to any alteration of the State constitutions on the subject of suffrage.

5. We consider the national debt a sacred obligation, and the honor and reservation of the government as irrevocably pledged for its liquidation; no obligation, incurred in any manner whatever in aid of the rebellion, should ever be assumed or paid.

6. The nation owes a lasting debt of gratitude to our soldiers and sailors of the late war for the suppression of the rebellion; and in the bestowal of public patronage by election or appointment, preference should be given to those competent to perform duties required, and as a positive reward for their services, the government should give to each of those who have fallen in the service, or have been honorably discharged, or their legal representatives, one hundred and sixty acres of land; and justice to those who entered the service in the early part of the war demands that immediate provision should be made for the equalization of bounties.

7. We cordially endorse the restoration policy of President Johnson as wise, patriotic, constitutional, and in harmony with the loyal sentiment and purpose of the people in the suppression of the rebellion, with the platform upon which he was elected, with the declared policy of the late President Lincoln, the action of Congress, and the pledges given during the war.

8. We regard the action of Congress, in refusing to admit loyal representatives from the States recently in rebellion, as unwarranted by the constitution, and calculated to embarrass and complicate, rather than adjust, our national trouble.

9. The ratification by the legislatures of the several States of the amendment to the constitution of the United States, for the abolition of slavery, settles that question virtually, and meets our hearty approval.

10. We are opposed to any further amendments to the constitution of the United States until all the States are represented in Congress, and have a vote in making the same.

11. We are in favor of a strict adherence to the Monroe doctrine, and extend to all people struggling to preserve nationality and liberty our warmest sympathy.

12. All officers entrusted with the management of funds should be held to a strict accountability for the faithful application of the same, and in case of the defalcation or misuse of such funds, they should not be permitted to evade responsibility by implicating irresponsible agents selected by themselves. Any party that countenances such evasion becomes accessory to the crime.

The Democratic convention assembled July 11th at DesMoines. No Democratic candidates were selected, save for two offices, the committee on nominations recommending that the convention nominate candidates for Clerk and Reporter of

the Supreme Court, and "that we recommend and will co-operate with the conservative element of the Republican party in their efforts to restore the Union and defeat radical disunionism, and for that purpose hereby agree to support their candidates."

The convention named Capt. Albert Stoddard for Clerk of the Supreme Court, and Capt. Fred. Gottschalk for Reporter. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the Democracy of Iowa will adhere in the present and the future, as in the past, with unfaltering fidelity and firmness to the organization of the Democratic party, and to its ancient and well settled principles, as enunciated by Thomas Jefferson, the great apostle of American Democracy, and as acknowledged and accepted by the party from the foundation of the government, and especially of equal taxation and representation of all the States subject to taxation.

2. That the one great question of the day is the immediate and unconditional restoration of all the States to the exercise of their rights within the federal Union under the constitution, and that we will cordially and actively support Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, in all necessary and proper means to carry out his policy as directed to that end, and especially in securing immediate representation in the Senate and House of Representatives, to the eleven States from which it is now unconstitutionally and arbitrarily withheld.

3. That for the purposes above set forth we will co-operate in public meeting, conventions and at the polls with all men without reference to past party position, who honestly, and by their acts and votes as well as by their profession, support the President in his policy of restoration as declared.

4. That the exemption of United States bonds from tax is nothing else than exemption of rich men from tax, because they are rich, and they tax the poor man because he is poor. Hence, justice and equality require that said bonds should be taxed.

5. That strict and impartial justice demands that the expenses of the general government as well as the State governments should be paid by the people according to their ability and not according to their necessities. Hence we are opposed now, as in the past, to the high tariff which tends to burden the producer for the benefit of the manufacturer.

6. That the so-called Maine liquor law is inconsistent with the genius of a free people, and unjust and burdensome in its operations. It has vexed and harrassed the citizens, burdened the counties with expenses, and proved wholly useless in the suppression of intemperance. The opinion of this convention is that the same ought to be repealed.

7. That the plunder of the State treasury, by Governor Stone and accomplices, calls for the condemnation of every honest man in the State, and if the radicals of the last Legislature had been true to the interests of the people, they would not have labored to save the criminals, but would have prosecuted them to a speedy and condign punishment.

8. That we are in favor of a prompt and effective enforcement of the Monroe doctrine, and we heartily sympathize with the people of every country struggling for their liberties.

9. That we approve of the National Union Convention to be held at Philadelphia on the 14th of next month; that we approve of the principles and policy set forth in the address of the Democratic members of Congress, urging the Democracy of the nation to unite with the objects of that convention.

10. That the memory of the brave officers and soldiers who lost their lives fighting for the Union during the recent rebellion, is embalmed in the hearts of the American people, and that justice, as well as humanity, demands at the hands of the American people that the widows and orphans of those who died in the Union service shall be duly provided for by liberal pensions; that there shall be an equalization of bounty so that those who breasted the war at

the start shall share the equal pecuniary munificence of those who entered the army at a later date.

11. That we most cordially sympathize with the movement now being made by the friends of Ireland to obtain the independence of that glorious country from under the yoke of English tyranny, and that we bid them God-speed in the noble work, and hope that the subject of the independence of Ireland will continue to be agitated until the Emerald Isle shall stand out in full and bold relief on the map of the world as one of the independent nations of the earth.

On Secretary of State the official vote was as follows:

Ed. Wright, Rep.....91,227—35,373
G. G VanAnda, Dem.....55,854

In 1867 the Republicans met in convention at DesMoines, June 19th. They nominated for Governor, Col. Saml. Merrill; Lieutenant-Governor, Col. Jno. Scott; Judge of Supreme Court, Hon. J. M. Beck; Attorney-General, Maj. Henry O'Connor; Superintendent Public Instruction, Prof. D. Franklin Wells. The following is the platform adopted by the convention:

1. That we again proclaim it as a cardinal principle of our political faith that all men are equal before the law, and we are in favor of such amendments to the constitution of the State of Iowa as will secure the rights of the ballot, the protection of the law and equal rights to all men, irrespective of color, race or religion.

2. That we approve of the military reconstruction acts passed by the 39th and 40th Congress. The illiberal construction by unfriendly officials depriving these acts of their energy and vitality, we demand that Congress assemble in July to carry out by additional enactments the true and original intent of said acts, the restoration of the rebel States upon a sure and loyal basis.

3. That the promt trial and punishment, according to law, of the head of the late rebellion, for his infamous crimes, is imperatively demanded for the vindication of the constitution and the laws, and for the proper punishment of the highest crimes, it is demanded by justice, honor and a proper regard for the protection of American citizenship, and by a due regard for the welfare and future safety of the republic, and it is due not only to the dignity of the nation, but in justice to the loyal people who have been so heroic in their devotion to the cause of the constitution, the Union and liberty, and to the soldiers of the Union who survive and the memory of the heroic dead.

4. That we are in favor of the strictest economy in the expenditures of public money, and that we demand at the hands of all officials, both State and national, a faithful and rigidly honest administration of public affairs.

5. That the Republican members of the Congress of the United States are entitled to the thanks of the nation for their firmness in resisting the conspiracy to turn over the control of the government to the hands of traitors and their allies, and defeating the purpose of a corrupt Executive, and thus sustaining the interests of liberty, in a great and dangerous crisis in our history.

The Democracy were in convention July 26th, and nominated the following ticket: Governor, Charles Mason; Lieutenant-Governor, D. M. Harris; Supreme Judge, J. H. Craig; Attorney-General, W. T. Baker; Superintendent Public Instruction, M. L. Fisher. The platform adopted by the convention was as follows:

Resolved, That the maintenance, inviolate, of the rights of the States, especially the rights of each State to order and control its own institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends.

2. That we believe each State has the right to regulate the elective franchises for itself, and, as citizens of the State of Iowa, are opposed to striking the word "white" out of our State constitution.

3. That the existing tariff laws are unjust and heavily burdensome to the agricultural States, without being of a corresponding benefit to the government, and only of advantage to a few manufacturing States, and should be repealed or greatly modified.

4. That all classes of property should pay a proportionate rate toward defraying the expenses of the government. We are therefore in favor of taxing government bonds the same as other property.

5. That we are in favor of repealing the present liquor law of this State, and in favor of enacting a well regulated license law in lieu thereof.

6. That we are in favor of an amendment to the constitution of our State giving to foreigners the elective franchise after they have declared their intention of becoming citizens of the United States, and have resided in the State one year.

7. That we demand of our public officers in the State of Iowa and in the United States the strictest economy in order to reduce the present burdensome taxation, and we denounce in the severest terms the profligacy, corruption and knavery of our State officers and Congressmen.

8. That the denial of representation to ten States in the Union, through odious military reconstruction, in violation to the constitution, should meet the unqualified oppostion of every good citizen.

On Governor the official vote was as follows:

Samuel Merrill, Rep.....90,200—27,240
Charles Mason, Dem.....62,960

The year 1868 brought with it another Presidential campaign. Ulysses S. Grant was the Republican nominee for President, and Horatio Seymour that of the Democrats. In Iowa the campaign was opened by the Republicans, who nominated the following ticket: Secretary of State, Ed. Wright; Auditor of State, John A. Elliott; Treasurer of State, Maj. Samuel E. Rankin; Register of State Land Office, Col. C. C. Carpenter; Attorney-General, Major Henry O'Connor. The following platform was adopted:

We, the delegates and representatives of the Republican party of Iowa, in convention assembled, do, for ourselves and party, resolve—

1. That it is as important that the principles of the Republican party should control, in the administration of the State and nation now, and for the future, as at any time since that party's organization; and that the restoration to power, under any pretext or any form of party organization of the men who would again apply the principles and policy of the pro-slavery party before and during the war, to the present and future administration of State and national affairs, would be an evil of the greatest magnitude, and full of danger to the country.

2. That, while we recognize the fact that the electors of Iowa are to act individually and directly upon the proposed amendment to the constitution of the State; and while we recognize that the principles embodied in said amendment are more sacred than party ties, and above all consideration of mere party policy, nevertheless we deem it proper to again proclaim it as a cardinal principle of our political faith, that all men are equal before the law, and we are in favor of the proposed amendment of the constitution of the State of Iowa, which will secure the rights of the ballot, the protection of the law, and equal justice to all men irrespective of color, race or religion

3. That we demand the strictest economy in the administration of our State and national government.

4. That we are in favor of the nomination of U. S. Grant as our candidate for President, and as a guarantee of his life and safety as well as that of the nation, our delegates are especially enjoined to secure, as our candidate for Vice-President, a Republican of unswerving fidelity and unimpeachable integrity.

5. That the views, purposes and principles of the Republican organization of Iowa has ever

been well defined, understood and sustained, and we are resolved that the Republican standard shall never be lowered or compromised; that on the battle-field, at the polls, and in the councils of the nation, Iowa has ever been radically in earnest in fighting for and maintaining our liberty, our Union, the rights of man and the honor and integrity of the nation; and that we expect and demand of the national convention to assemble at Chicago on the 20th inst., an unequivocal avowal of our principles, and upon such platform we propose to meet and overwhelm our political opponents.

The Democracy met at DesMoines and made nominations as follows: Secretary of State, David Hammer, Register of Land Office, A. D. Anderson; Treasurer of State, L. McCarty; Auditor of State, H. Dunlavey; Attorney-General, J. E. Williamson. They also adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, By the Democracy of Iowa, in convention assembled, that the reconstruction policy of Congress is unconstitutional and destructive of the spirit of American liberty, and, if carried out, will inevitably result in a permanent military despotism.

2. That the present depressed condition of the country, with its prostrated business, paralyzed industry, oppressive taxation and political anarchy, are the direct results of the unwise and unconstitutional legislation of the dominant party in Congress.

3. That it is the avowed object of the Congressional policy to continue in power the most venal and corrupt political party that ever dishonored any civilization; a policy vindictively enacted and mercilessly prosecuted, with the unconstitutional purpose of centralizing and perpetuating all the political power of the government in the dominant radical party in Congress.

4. That for the maintenance of the national credit, we pledge the honor of the Democracy of Iowa; but that we will unalterably oppose that policy which opposes to pay the rich man in gold and the poor man in depreciated currency; and that we believe that the currency which is good enough to pay the soldier, the widow and the orphan, is good enough for the bondholder; and that the bonds of the government, which are made payable on their face in "lawful money," popularly known as greenbacks, having been purchased with that kind of money, may be justly and honorably redeemed with the same; and it is the duty of the government to pay them off as rapidly as they become due, or the financial safety of the country will permit.

5. That the national bank system, organized in the interest of the bondholders, ought to be abolished, and the United States notes substituted in lieu of a national bank currency, thus saving to the people, in interest alone, more than $18,000,000 annually; and until such system of banks shall be abolished, we demand that the shares of such banks in Iowa shall be subject to the same taxes, State and municipal, as other property of the State.

6. That it is the duty of the United States to protect all citizens, whether native or naturalized, in every right, at home and abroad, without the pretended claim of foreign nations to perpetuate allegiance.

7. That we are in favor of the repeal of the prohibitory liquor law, and of the enactment of a judicious license law in its stead.

8. That we are opposed to conferring the right of suffrage upon the negroes in Iowa, and we deny the right of the general government to interfere with the question of suffrage in any of the States of the Union.

9. That the soldiers of Iowa, in the recent great revolution, exhibited a spirit of patriotism, courage and endurance, under great privation and sufferings, that have won for them the admiration of the nation, and entitle them to the kind recollection of their countrymen and the aid of a graceful government.

10. That Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton, of Ohio, is the first choice of the Democracy of Iowa for President of the United States.

On Secretary of State, the official vote stood as follows:

Ed. Wright, Rep.....120,265—45,801
David Hammer, Dem. 74,464

The Republicans, in 1869, re-nominated Samuel Merrill for Governor; — Waldon for Lieutenant-Governor; John F. Dillon for Supreme Judge; A. S. Kissell for Superintendent of Public Instruction. They adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the administration of Governor Merrill as economical and honest, and that it deserves, as it has received, the hearty approval of the people of Iowa.

2. That we unite upon a continuance of strict and close economy in all departments of our State government in behalf of the maintenance of the happy financial condition to which our State has attained under Republican rule.

3. That the means now in the State treasury, and which may become available, ought to be issued for the purpose of defraying the necessary expenditures of the State government, economically administered, and for no other purpose; and no State taxes, or only the minimum absolutely required, should be levied or collected until such means are exhausted, to the end that the burden of taxation may be made as light as possible.

4. That we rejoice in the glorious national victory of 1868, which has brought peace, happiness and prosperity to our nation; and we heartily endorse the administration of General Grant.

5. That the public expenditures of the national government should be reduced to the lowest sum which can be reached by a system of the most rigid economy; that no money should be taken from the national treasury for any work of internal improvements, or for the erection of any public buildings not clearly necessary to be made or erected, until the national debt is paid or greatly reduced. That all the money that can be saved from the national revenue, honestly collected, should be applied to the reduction of the national debt, to the end that the people may be relieved of the burthen of taxation as rapidly as practicable.

6. That we endorse and approve the policy which the present Secretary of the Treasury of the United States has pursued.

The Democrats placed in nomination the following ticket: Governor, George Gillespie; Lieutenant-Governor, A. P. Richardson; Judge of the Supreme Court, W. F. Brannan; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Edward Jaeger. They, also, adopted as a platform the following:

WHEREAS, Upon the eve of a political canvass, the time-honored usage of our party requires that a platform of principles be announced for the government of those who may be elected to office; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Democratic party view with alarm the action of an unscrupulous majority in Congress, in its attempt to absorb the powers of the executive and judicial departments of the government, and to annihilate the rights and functions reserved to the State governments.

2. That we favor a reform in the national banking system, looking to an ultimate abolition of that pernicious plan for the aggrandizement of the few at the expense of the many.

3. That now, as in time past, we are opposed to a high protective tariff, and that we will use every effort to prevent and defeat that system of national legislation which will enrich a small class of manufacturers, at the expense of the great mass of producers and consumers, and that we are in favor of such reforms in our tariff system as shall promote commerce with every nation of the world.

4. That the pretended trial, conviction and execution of persons not in the military or naval service of the United States, by military commission, is in direct conflict with the constitution, and we denounce the same as unworthy of a free people, and disgraceful to the American government.

5. That we demand no more, and will submit to nothing less than the settlement of the Alabama claims according to the recognized rules of international law, and that we declare it to be

the duty of the government to protect every citizen, whether naturalized or native, in every right of liberty and property throughout the world, without the pretended claims of foreign nations to their allegiance.

6. That we are in favor of, and insist on, an economical administration of the national and State governments, that the people may be as speedily as possible relieved from the load of taxation with which they are now oppressed, and that public officers should be held to a strict accountability to the people for their official acts.

7. That a national debt is a national curse, and that while we favor the payment of the present indebtedness according to the strict letter of the contract, we would rather repudiate the same than see it made the means for the establishment of an empire upon the ruins of constitutional law and liberty.

8. That in the opinion of this convention the so-called Maine liquor law, which now disgraces the statute books of the State of Iowa, ought to be repealed at the earliest possible moment.

The campaign of 1870 was short, the first convention being held by the Democrats at DesMoines, August 10. The nominations made were as follows: Secretary of State, Charles Doerr; Auditor of State, Wesley W. Garner; Treasurer of State, William C. James; Attorney-General, H. M. Martin; Register of State Land Office, D. F. Ellsworth; Reporter of the Supreme Court, C. H. Bane; Clerk of the Supreme Court, William McLenan; Judge of the Supreme Court, long term, J. C. Knapp; Judge of the Supreme Court, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Dillon, P. Henry Smythe; Judge of the Supreme Court to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Wright, Reuben Noble. They adopted the following platform:

The representatives of the Democracy of Iowa, coming together in a spirit of toleration and devotion to the doctrines of representative government, and relying for final success upon public discussion and the intelligence and patriotism of the people, deem the present convention a fitting occasion to proclaim the following as the principles of the Democratic party of Iowa:

Resolved, That the internal revenue system of the United States is unendurable in its oppressive exactions; that to impose burdens upon one class of citizens, or upon one branch of industry, to build up another, and to support an army of office-holders to enforce their collection, is an abuse of the taxing power, and that we are in favor of the collection of all taxes through State government.

2. That we are opposed to the present unjust and unequal tariff system, and in favor of one which, while adapted to the purpose of raising the necessary revenue to provide for the liquidation of our national indebtedness, to meet the expenditures of an economical administration, will not oppress labor and build up monopolies.

3. That we are in favor of such disposition of our public lands as will secure their occupation by actual settlers, and prevent their absorption by mammoth corporations.

4. That we assert the right of the people by legislative enactment, to tax, regulate, and control all moneyed corporations upon which extraordinary rights are conferred by charters.

5. That we are opposed to any attempt to abridge the most full and free enjoyment of civil and religious liberty.

6. That we cordially invite the electors of Iowa to co-operate with us in the support of the principles herein enunciated.

The Republicans met one week later than the Democrats, and nominated for Supreme Judge, full term, C. C. Cole; Supreme Judge, Dillon vacancy, W. E. Miller; Supreme Judge, Wright vacancy, Jas. G. Day; Secretary of State, Ed. Wright; Auditor, John Russell; Treasurer, S. E. Rankin; Register of Land Office, Aaron Brown; Attorney-General, Henry O'Conner; Reporter of the Supreme Court, E.

H. Stiles; Clerk of Supreme Court, Chas. Linderman. The following are the resolutions adopted by the Republican convention :

Resolved, That we refer with pride to the history of the Republican party, and congratulate the country upon its successful career. It has given to the poor man a homestead; it has abolished slavery, and established manhood suffrage; crushed treason, and given to us the Pacific railroad; settled the doctrine of the right of expatriation, maintained the honor, integrity and credit of our nation. It has vindicated the Monroe doctrine by preventing foreign powers from interfering with the government on this continent; and to perpetuate it in power is the only safe guaranty for peace and prosperity in the future.

2. That we heartily endorse the honest, faithful, and economical adminstration of General Grant, by which our national debt has become so largely reduced, and our national credit and honor so firmly maintained.

3. That a tariff for revenue is indispensable, and should be so adjusted as not to become prejudicial to the industrial interests of any class or section of the country, while securing to our home products fair competition with foreign capital and labor.

4. That we are opposed to any system or plan of granting public lands to railroad or other corporations without ample provision being made to secure their speedy sale at moderate prices, and occupancy upon fair and liberal terms by any and all who desire to purchase and settle upon them.

5. That we are in favor of an economical and judicious management of the affairs of the State, and with this view we endorse the present administration of the State government, and commend it to the favorable consideration of the people and to future adminstrations.

6. That we are in favor of such legislation as will protect the people from the oppression of monopolies controlled by and in the interest of corporations.

7. That while, as Americans, we feel in duty bound to preserve a strict neutrality in the contest now waging in Europe, yet we cannot forget that in our late war the sympathies and material aid of the German states were freely given us, and we do not hesitate to declare our unqualified sympathy with the earnest efforts of the Germans to maintain and defend their national unity; and we condemn the course which the Democratic press of the country has been and is now pursuing in the support of a despotic, imperial dynasty, and a causeless war against a people desiring peace, and aspiring to perfect liberty.

8. That the Republican party of Iowa welcome to our shores all human beings of every nation, irrespective of race or color, voluntarily seeking a home in our midst; and all the rights and privileges which we, as citizens, demand for ourselves, we will freely accord to them.

9. That we are in favor of amending our naturalization laws by striking out the word "white" from the same, wherever it occurs.

The official vote on Secretary of State was as follows:

Ed. Wright, Rep.....101,938—41,433
Charles Dorr, Dem.....60,505

In 1871 the Democrats were again first in the field, assembling in convention at DesMoines, June 14th, and nominated for Governor, J. C. Knapp; Lieutenant-Governor, M. M. Ham; Supreme Judge, John F. Duncombe; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Edward M. Munn. They adopted the following platform:

Resolved, That we recognize our binding obligation to the constitution of the United States, as it now exists, without reference to the means by which the same became the supreme law of the land.

2. That we will faithfully support the constitution of the United States, as it now exists, and that we demand for it a strict construction so as to protect equally the rights of States and individuals.

3. That we cherish the American system of State and local governments, and that we

will forever defend the same against the centralized federal power.

4. That universal suffrage, having been established, should now be coupled with its twin measure, universal amnesty.

5. That we denounce all riotous combinations and conspiracies against law, and demand that the same be suppressed by the proper State authorities, and that the federal power ought not to intervene unless such intervention is demanded by the State authorities.

6. That the proposed annexation of the Dominican republic meets with our earnest opposition, partly on account of the character of the mongrel population, and that of their unfitness to become American citizens, but more especially on account of the corrupt motives in which that measure had its inception, and of the reprehensible means by which it was sought to be consummated.

7. That while we have a tariff on imports, it must be regulated with an eye single to revenue, and not with a view to what is called protection, which is only another name for the legalized plundering of one industry to bestow favors upon another; and that the recent election to the United States Senate, by the Legislature of Iowa, of a man wholly and openly committed to a protective tariff, demonstrates that the party in power are in antagonism to the great agricultural interests of the State.

8. That the profligate corruption and wanton extravagance which pervade every department of the federal government, the sacrifice of the interest of the laborer to aggrandize a handful of aristocrats, the wicked deprivation of the people of their rightful heritage to public lands, which have been made a gift to railroad and other monopolists, the payment of more than $20,000,000 premium during the administration of President Grant on government bonds, payable at par, the maintenance, at an annual cost to the people of nearly $30,000,000, of an unconstitutional, oppressive and extortionate system of banking, whereby money is made scarce and interest high, are abuses which call for wise and thorough remedies.

9. That we are in favor of strict economy, of a large reduction in the expenditures of the federal and State governments, of civil service reform, of the collection of the internal revenue by State authorities and return to honest labor the myriads of tax-gatherers who inflict our land and eat up its substance, and of the speedy trial, conviction and punishment of the thieves who have stolen the taxes paid by the people.

10. That it is a flagrant outrage on the rights of the free laborers and mechanics of Iowa, that the labor of penitentiary convicts should be brought into conflict with theirs, and that it is the duty of the next Legislature to enact such laws as will certainly and effectually protect them from such unjust and ruinous competition.

11. That section 2, article 8, of the constitution of Iowa, which declares that "the property of all corporations for pecuniary profit shall be subject to taxation the same as that of individuals," should be rigidly and strictly enforced, and that by virtue thereof we demand that railroads and railroad property shall be taxed the same as the farmer and the mechanic are taxed, and we affirm the right of the people, by legislative enactment, to regulate and control all corporations doing business within the borders of the State.

12. That with the watchword of reform we confidently go to the country; that we believe the interests of the great body of the people are the same; that without regard to the past political associations they are the friends of free government; that they are equally honest, brave and patriotic, and we appeal to them, as to our brothers and countrymen, to aid us to obtain relief from the grievous abuses which wrong and oppress every one except the wrong-doers and oppressors themselves.

The Republicans met at DesMoines, June 21st, and placed the following ticket in nomination: Governor, C. C. Carpenter; Lieutenant-Governor, H. C. Bulis; Judge of Supreme Court, J. G. Day; Superintendent Public Instruction, Alonzo

Abernethy. The platform adopted by the convention was as follows:

Resolved, That we refer with pride to the history of the Republican party, and congratulate the people of the country upon its successful career. It has given to the poor man a homestead; it has abolished slavery and established manhood suffrage; crushed treason, and given us a continental railway; settled the doctrine of the right of expatriation; maintained the honor, integrity and credit of the nation; has vindicated the Monroe doctrine by preventing foreign powers from interfering with the governments of this continent, and to perpetuate it in power is the only guaranty for peace and prosperity in the future.

2. That we heartily congratulate the country upon the settlement of our vexed and dangerous controversies with the government of Great Britain, and especially upon the just and Christian spirit and manner in which these controversies have been settled.

3. That while we favor a just and reasonable degree of protection to all branches of American industry against foreign competition, we are unalterably opposed to any system of legislation which favors one section of the country or department of industrial enterprise at the expense of another, and therefore advocate such protection only as a fairly adjusted revenue tariff will afford.

4. That we are in favor of a uniform system of taxation, so that all property within the limits of the States, whether of individuals or corporations, for pecuniary profit, shall bear its just share of the public burdens.

5. That, believing that all corporations doing business within the limits of this State are rightfully subject to the control of the people, we are in favor of so providing, by proper legislative enactment, as to effectually prevent monopoly and extortion on the part of railroads and other corporations.

6. That we are in favor of extending the blessings of civil and religious liberty to the human race everywhere, and therefore, whenever it shall be made manifest that the people of San Domingo so desire annexation to the United States, for the purpose of enjoying the benefits which such relation would afford them, we shall favor the earnest and intelligent consideration of this question by the treaty-making power of the government.

7. That, as agriculture is the basis of prosperity of this State, we recognize its pre-eminent claims for support, by legislation or otherwise, as may be necessary to secure full development of our highly-favored State.

8. That we are for such a modification of our revenue system as will, at as early a day as possible, relieve the pressure of our internal revenue laws, and reduce, as far as praticable, the expenses of collecting the taxes.

9. That we cordially approve and earnestly endorse the eminently wise, patriotic, and economical administration of President Grant, and heartily commend it to the favorable consideration of the country.

10. That we are opposed to any system or plan of granting public lands to railroads or other corporations without ample provision being made for securing their speedy sale at a moderate price, and occupancy, upon fair and liberal terms, to any and all who desire to purchase and settle upon them.

11. That we are in favor of an economical and judicious management of the affairs of the State, and, with this view, we endorse the present administration of the State government.

The official vote on Governor was as follows:

C. C. Carpenter, Rep.....109,228—41,029
J. C. Knapp, Dem.. 68,199

During Grant's first administration new issues were formed, and a new movement sprung up, known as the Leberal Republicans. This party placed in nomination Horace Greeley for President and B. Gratz Brown for Vice-President. The Democrats, meeting in convention shortly after

the nomination of Greeley, ratified the nomination and adopted the Liberal Republican platform. The disaffection was so great among Democrats that Charles O'Connor was placed in nomination, as a regular Democrat, for the office of President. Gen. Grant was re-nominated by the Republicans, with Henry Wilson for Vice-President. In Iowa the Democrats and Liberal Republicans met in convention August 1, 1872, at DesMoines, and agreed upon the following ticket, of which two candidates were Democrats and three Republicans: Secretary of State, Dr. E. A. Guilbert; Treasurer, M. S. Rohlfs; Auditor, J. P. Cassady; Attorney-General, A. G. Case; Register of State Land Office, Jacob Butler. The two conventions also adopted the following platform:

Resolved, That we approve of and endorse the action of the late Democratic convention at Baltimore, in placing in nomination Horace Greeley for President and B. Gratz Brown for Vice-President, and we adopt its platform and principles.

2. That in the State ticket this day presented by the joint action of the Democratic and Liberal State conventions, we recognize citizens of integrity, worth and ability, whose election would best subserve the interests of the State, and to whom we pledge our undivided and cordial support.

The Republican convention met August 21 and nominated, for Secretary of State, Josiah T. Young; Auditor, John Russell; Treasurer, Wm. Christy; Register of State Land Office, Aaron Brown; Attorney-General, M. E. Cutts. The following platform was also adopted:

The representatives of the Republican party of the State of Iowa, assembled in State convention on the 21st day of August, A. D. 1872, declare their unceasing faith in the principles and platform adopted by the National Republican convention at Philadelphia, on the 6th day of June, 1872, and with honest pride refer to the history of the party in this State and nation, and announces an abiding faith in its present integrity and future supremacy. Under the control of this organization, a gigantic rebellion has been crushed, four millions of slaves not only released from bondage, but elevated to all the rights and duties of citizenship; freedom of speech has been secured, the national credit sustained; the taxes reduced, and the commercial interests of the whole country nurtured and protected, producing a condition of individual and national prosperity heretofore unequaled. So marked, decisive and unmistakable has been the judgment of the people of this country that the maintenance of the principles of the Republican party are the only true guaranty of national prosperity and national security throughout the country; that at last the Democratic party have nominally abandoned the principles which they have heretofore maintained, and announced their adhesion to the principles of the Republican party, and are endeavoring to steal into power by nominating recent Republicans. But with full confidence of our glorious triumph in the present campaign, both in this State and the nation, we hereby reiterate and re-affirm the great principles that have governed and controlled the Republican party in the past, and pledge to the people their maintenance in the future.

Resolved, That the nomination of our present able, earnest and incorruptible Chief Magistrate, Ulysses S. Grant, for re-election to the Presidency of the United States, and of Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, for Vice-President, meets our unqualified and hearty approval.

2. That we are in favor of the most rigid economy in the administration of the affairs of this State and the nation.

3. That we are opposed to any legislation, State or national, that tends to unjustly discriminate between individual interest and that of corporations, believing that property, whether held by individuals or corporations, should bear their equal and just portion of the public burdens.

4. That we are opposed to all further grants of land to railroad or other corporations, and the public domain which is the common heritage of the people of this country should be sacredly held by the government for the use and benefit of actual and *bona fide* settlers.

5. That we hereby endorse the recommendation of General Grant, that emigrants be protected by national legislation, and that all efforts on the part of the government of the State or nation to encourage emigration from foreign countries meet our approval; and we hereby commend the labors of the officers of the State in their efforts to encourage and secure emigration to this State.

6. That we cordially endorse the nominations made by this convention, and pledge to the nominees our hearty, active and earnest support.

A "straight" Democratic convention was held at DesMoines, September 8th, which adopted the following platform, and placed in nomination a ticket:

Resolved, That the coalition of office hunters at Cincinnati and Baltimore, whereby Horace Greeley, a life-long, mischievous and unchanged Republican, was presented as Democratic candidate for Presidency, merits the condemnation of every honest elector, and we repudiate the same on behalf of the unpurchasable Democracy of the State of Iowa.

2. That, with Chas. O'Connor and the Louisville National Convention, we believe that Horace Greeley, above all other living Americans, is the recognized champion of the pernicious system of government. Intermeddling with those concerns of society which, under judicious laws of State enactment, should be left to individual action, and as such, he cannot consistently or safely receive the vote of any Democrat.

3. With the Louisville convention, we also believe that the principles of the dual Republican party, one faction of which is led by Grant and the other by Greeley, are inimical to constitutional free government, and hostile to the fundamental basis of our union of co-ordinate self-governing States, and that the policies of said dual party are in practice demoralizing to the public service, oppressive upon the labor of the people, and subversive of the highest interests of the country.

4. That we will act upon the advice of said convention, and for national regeneration will form political associations, independent of either branch of said dual party, and nominate and support, in the approaching fall elections, State and district candidates who are in harmony with said convention, and who are opposed to all the principles, policies and practices of said dual party; that we heartily endorse all the proceedings of the Louisville national convention, and pledge to its nominees, Charles O'Connor and John Quincy Adams, our most cordial support.

5. That the supposed availability of Horace Greeley, as a coalition candidate, upon which alone his name found any support, having already signally failed, it becomes the duty of the Baltimore delegates to formally withdraw from the lists a name which so manifestly foredooms the national Democratic party, with all its hopes and aspirations, to meritable and dishonorable defeat.

6. That the alacrity with which the Democratic press of Iowa, with one honorable exception, has championed the corrupt Greeley conspiracy, presents the most scandalous defection in all our political history, amidst which the sturdy devotion to sound principle, exhibited by the Audubon county *Sentinel* and the Chicago *Times*, is especially gratifying, and we therefore urge upon the Democracy of Iowa a determined effort to give the *Times* and *Sentinel* an extensive circulation throughout the entire State, and such other reliable Democratic journals as may be hereafter established.

7. That it is the sentiment of this convention that we proceed to nominate a full O'Connor and Adams electoral ticket and substitute Democratic names on the State ticket, where Republicans have been placed in lieu thereof, and that we suggest that where Republicans have been nominated for Congress by the so called Democrats and Liberals in the several Congressional

districts, that Democrats in favor of the Louisville nominations be substituted in their stead by the several Congressional districts.

The following State ticket was nominated by the convention: Secretary of State, L. S. Parvin, who subsequently declined and Charles Baker was substituted; Treasurer, D. B. Beers; Auditor, J. P. Cassady; Attorney-General, A. G. Case; Register of Land Office, Dave Sheward. The following is the official vote on Secretary of State:

J. T. Young, Rep.....132,359—57,862
E. A. Guilbert, Lib. and Dem.....74,497
D. B. Beers, straight Dem..... 1,332

The Republican State Convention for 1873 met at DesMoines, June 25, and nominated, for Governor, C. C. Carpenter; Lieutenant-Governor, Joseph Dysart; Judge of Supreme Court, J. M. Beck; Supt. of Public Instruction, Alonzo Abernethy. The following platform was adopted:

The Republicans of Iowa, in mass convention assembled, make this declaration of principles: We hold the Republican party to be a political organization of those American citizens who are opposed to slavery in all its forms; who believe that all men are entitled to the same political and civil rights; who believe that all laws, State and national, should be made and administered so as to secure to all citizens, wherever born or whatever their color, creed, condition or occupation, the same rights before the law; who believe in free schools, free opinion and universal education; who believe that American society and the American people should all be raised to the highest possible plane of liberty, honesty, purity, intelligence and morality, and that all laws should be made and the government constantly administered with this aim in view, and that no party has a right to support of the people which is not inspired with this purpose. Believing that the Republican party is still controlled by these principles, and that it is now, as it has been from its beginning, an organization of the best and purest political sentiment of the country, we, as Republicans, renew the expression of our devotion to it, and our belief that we can secure through it the political reform and the just and necessary measures of legislation, and of relief from monopolies and other abuses of power which the country so much needs; therefore,

Resolved, That, proud as we are of most of the past record of the Republican party, we yet insist that it shall not rely upon its past achievements; it must be a party of the present and of progress; and as it has preserved the Union, freed the slave and protected him from the oppression of the slave-master, it will now be direlict to its spirit and its duty if it does not protect all our people from all forms of oppression, whether of monopolies, centralized capital, or whatsoever kind the oppression may be.

2. That we insist upon the right and duty of the State to control every franchise of whatever kind it grants; and while we do not wish that any injustice shall be done to the individual or corporation who invest capital in enterprises of this kind, we yet demand that no franchise shall be granted which is prejudicial to the public interests, or in which the rights and interests of the State and the people are not carefully and fully guarded.

3. That the producing, commercial and industrial interests of the country should have the best and cheapest modes of transportation possible; and while actual capital invested in such means of transit, whether by railroad or otherwise, should be permitted the right of reasonable remuneration, an abuse in their management, excessive rates, oppressive discriminations against localities, persons or interests, should be corrected by law, and we demand congressional and legislative enactments that will control and regulate the railroads of the country, and give to the people fair rates of transportation, and protect them against existing abuses.

4. That we heartily applaud the active measures of the late Congress, in ferreting out and

exposing corruption. We have seen, with profound regret, in the developments made thereby, evidences of political and official corruption, and the abuse of responsible positions by men of all political parties, to further personal ends, and we demand pure official conduct and the punishment of unfaithful public men, who, having betrayed the confidence freely extended to them, shall not be shielded from the disgrace of their acts by any partisanship of ours, and we denounce all credit mobilier transactions and all official misconduct of whatever form.

5 That we believe that whenever a person holding any position of trust given him by the people, is guilty of fraud or embezzlement, he should be convicted and punished under the criminal laws of our land, in addition to the recovery from him or his bondsmen of the amount so embezzled.

6. That the act of the majority of the members of the last Congress, in passing what is known as the back-pay steal, by which they voted into their pockets thousands of dollars which did not belong to them, as well as the act of those who voted against the same and yet received the money, is most flagrantly improper and infamous, and should secure the political condemnation of all who were party to it; and we demand that the provisions of the said act by which the salaries were increased, shall be promptly and unconditionally repealed.

7. That we sympathize with every movement to secure for agriculture and labor their due influence, interests and rights, and the Republican party will be their ally in every just effort to attain that end.

8. That we are desirous of political reform, and for honesty, economy and purity in all official administration; that to secure this is the duty of every citizen; that to this end every good man should feel bound to participate in politics, and to make an end to bad men forcing their election by securing a party nomination, we declare it the duty of every Republican to oppose the election of a bad and incompetent candidate, whether he be a candidate upon our own or upon any other ticket.

The question of monopolies began to agitate the people to a great extent at this time and the opposition to Republicans united under the name of anti-monopolists. An Anti-Molopolist convention was held at Des Moines, August 12th, and the following ticket nominated. Governor, Jacob G. Vale; Lieutenant-Governor, Fred. O'Donnell; Supreme Judge, B. J. Hall; Supt. of Public Instruction, D. M. Prindle. The following platform was adopted at this convention:

WHEREAS, Political parties are formed to meet public emergencies; and when they have discharged the duty which called them into being, they may become the means of abuse as gross as those they were organized to reform; and,

WHEREAS, Both of the old political parties have discharged the obligations assumed at their organization, and being no longer potent as instruments for the reform of abuses which have grown up in them, therefore we deem it inconsistent to attempt to accomplish a political reform by acting with and in such organization; therefore,

Resolved, That we, in free convention, do declare, as the basis of our future political action,—

2. That all corporations are subject to legislative control; that those created by Congress should be restricted and controlled by Congress, and that those under State laws should be subject to the control respectively of the State creating them; that such legislative control should be in expressed abrogation of the theory of the inalienable nature of chartered rights, and that it should be at all times so used as to prevent the moneyed corporations from becoming engines of oppression; that the property of all corporations should be assessed by the same officers, and taxed at the same rate as the property of individuals; that the Legislature of Iowa should, by law, fix maximum rates of freight to be charged by the railroads of the State, leaving them free to compete below the rates.

3. That we favor such modification of our banking system as will extend its benefits to the whole people, and thus destroying all monopoly now enjoyed by a favored few.

4. That we demand a general revision of the present tariff laws that shall give us free salt, iron, lumber, and cotton and woolen fabrics, and reduce the whole system to a revenue basis only.

5. That we will not knowingly nominate any bad man to office, nor give place to persistent seekers therefor, but will freely seek for ourselves competent officers—as heretofore, political leaders have sought office for themselves—and that we will nominate only those known to be faithful and in sympathy with these declarations, and will, at the polls, repudiate any candidate known to be unfit or incompetent.

6. That we demand the repeal of the back salary law, and the return to the United States treasury of all money received thereunder by members of the last Congress and of members of the present Congress. We demand a repeal of the law increasing salaries, and the fixing of a lower and more reasonable compensation for public officers, believing that until the public debt is paid and the public burden lightened, the salaries of our public servants should be more in proportion to the awards of labor in private life.

7. That we are opposed to all future grants of land to railroads or other corporations, and believe that the public domain should be held sacred to actual settlers; and are in favor of a law by which each honorably discharged soldier or his heirs may use such discharge in any government land-office in full payment for a quarter-section of unappropriated public lands.

8. That public officers who betray their pledges or trust are unworthy of renewed confidence, and those who criminally trifle with the public funds must be punished as criminals, regardless of their previous influence or the political importance of their bondsmen.

9. That we are in favor of a strict construction of our constitution by our Supreme and other courts, and are opposed to the exercise of the doubtful powers by judicial or other officers.

10. That in the corrupt Tammany steal, the credit mobilier fraud, the congressional salary swindle and official embezzelements, and the hundreds of other combinations, steals, frauds, and swindles, by which Democratic and Republican legislators, congressmen, and office-holders have enriched themselves, and defrauded the country and impoverished the people, we find the necessity of independent action and the importance of united effort, and cordially invite men, of whatever calling, business, trade, or vocation, regardless of past political views, to join us in removing the evils that so seriously affect us all.

The vote was light, and on Governor was as follows:

C. C. Carpenter, Rep..... ...105,132 –24,112
J. G. Vale, Anti-M.....81,020

An Anti-Monopoly convention was held at DesMoines, June 23, 1874, which nominated the following ticket and adopted the following platform: Secretary, David Morgan; Auditor, J. M. King; Treasurer, J. W. Basner; Attorney-General, J. H. Keatley; Clerk of Supreme Court, Geo. W. Ball; Reporter of Supreme Court, J. M. Weart. The following is the platform:

Resolved, That we, the delegated representatives of the people of Iowa, favorable to the organization of an independent political party, laying aside past differences of opinion, and earnestly uniting in a common purpose to secure needful reforms in the administration of public affairs, cordially unite in submitting these declarations:

1. That all political power is inherent in the people; that no government is worthy of preservation or should be upheld which does not derive its power from the consent of the governed, by equal and just laws; that the inestimable right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness should be secured to all men, without distinction of race, color or nativity; that the maintenance of these principles is essential to the prosperity of our republican institutions,

and that to this end the federal constitution, with all its amendments, the rights of the States, and the union of the States must and shall be preserved.

2. That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially of the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends; and that we denounce as a criminal excess of constitutional power the policy of President Grant's administration in fostering the enormities perpetrated in certain States of the Union in arbitrarily interfering with their local affairs, in sustaining therein the usurpations of aliens and irresponsible adventurers, whereby certain men have been illegally invested with official authority, and others deprived of their constitutional rights, oppressive laws enacted, burdensome taxation imposed, and immense and fictitious indebtedness created, resulting in the degradation of those States, and the general impoverishment of their people.

3. That the conduct of the present administration, in its bold defiance of public sentiment and disregard of the common good, in its prodigality and wasteful extravagance, in the innumerable frauds perpetrated under its authority, in its disgraceful partiality for and rewards of unworthy favorites, in its reckless and unstable financial policy, and in its total incapacity to meet the vital questions of the day, and provide for the general welfare, stands without a parallel in our national history, and the highest considerations of duty require the American people, in the exercise of their inherent sovereignty, to correct these accumulating evils, and bring the government back to its ancient landmarks, patiotism and economy.

4. That the faith and credit of the nation must be maintained inviolate; that the public debt, of whatever kind, should be paid in strict accordance with the law under which it was contracted; that an over-issue of paper money being at variance with the principles of a sound financial policy, the circulating medium should be based upon its redemption in specie at the earliest practicable day, and its convertibility into a specie equivalent at the will of the holder, and that, subject to these restrictions, it is the duty of Congress to so provide, by appropriate legislation, that the volume of our government currency shall at all times be adequate to the general business and commerce of the country, and equitably distributed among the several States.

5. That tariffs and all other modes of taxation should be imposed upon the basis of revenue alone, and be so adjusted as to yield the minimum amount required for the legitimate expenditure of the government, faithfully and economically administered, and that taxation to an extent necessary to the accumulation of a surplus revenue in the treasury, subjects the people to needless burdens and affords a temptation to extravagance and official corruption.

6. That railroads and all other corporations for pecuniary profit should be rendered subservient to the public good; that we demand such constitutional and necessary legislation upon this subject, both State and national, as will effectually secure the industrial and producing interests of the country against all forms of corporate monopoly and extortion, and that the existing railroad legislation of this State should faithfully be enforced, until experience may have demonstrated the propriety and justice of its modification.

7. That while demanding that railroads be subject to legislative control, we shall discountenance any action on this subject calculated to retard the progress of railroad enterprise, or work injustice to those invaluable auxiliaries to commerce and civilization.

8. That the limitation of the Presidency to one term, and the election of President, Vice President and United States Senators by a direct popular vote, and a thorough reform of our civil service to the end that capacity and fidelity be made the essential qualifications for election and appointment to office, are proposed reforms which meet our hearty endorsement.

9. That we demand such a modification of the patent laws of the United States as shall

destroy the monopoly now enjoyed by the manufacture of agricultural and other implements of industry.

10. That the personal liberty and social rights of the citizens should not be abridged or controlled by legislative enactment, except in so far as may be necessary to promote the peace and welfare of society.

11. That holding in grateful remembrance the soldiers and sailors who fought our battles, and by whose heroism the nation was preserved, we insist that Congress shall equalize the bounties and grant to each one of them, or to his widow and children, a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres of land from the unappropriated domain of the country.

12. That we desire hereafter to be known as the Independent party of Iowa, and recognizing the individual conscience of the voter as paramount to the claims of the party, ask the cooperation of those only to whom this declaration of principles and the candidates nominated by this convention may commend themselves worthy.

The Republican convention, which convened July 1st, at DesMoines, put in nomination for Secretary of State, Josiah T. Young; Treasurer of State, Wm. Christy; Auditor of State, Buren R. Sherman; Register of State Land Office, David Secor; Attorney-General, M. C. Cutts; Judge of Supreme Court, E. J. Holmes; Reporter of Supreme Court, John S. Runnells. The following is the Republican platform:

We, the representatives of the Republican party of the State of Iowa, in convention assembled, do adopt the following platform of principles:

Resolved, That as the policy of the Republican party in relation to finance, has afforded the people not only a safe, sound and popular currency, of equal and uniform worth in every portion of our common country, but has likewise greatly improved the credit of the country at home and abroad, we point with pride to its record and accomplishments in this regard. And while re-affirming the policy announced by the party in the national conventions of 1868 and 1872, and triumphantly endorsed by the people at the polls—a policy which, while contributing to the public credit has also enhanced the individual and collective prosperity of the American people—we favor such legislation as shall make national banking free to all, under just and equal laws, based upon the policy of specie resumption at such time as is consistent with the material and industrial interests of the country, to the end that the volume of currency may be regulated by the national laws of trade.

2. That we re-affirm the declaration of the Republican national platform of 1872, in favor of the payment by the government of the United States of all its obligations in accordance with both the letter and the spirit of the laws under which such obligations were issued, and we declare that in the absence of any express provision to the contrary, the obligations of the government when issued and placed upon the markets of the world, are payable in the world's currency, to-wit, specie.

3. That under the constitution of the United States, Congress has power to regulate all "commerce among the several States," whether carried on by railroads or other means, and in the exercise of that power Congress may, and should, so legislate as to prohibit, under suitable penalties, extortion, unjust discrimination, and other wrong and unjust conduct on the part of persons or corporations engaged in such commerce; and, by virtue of the same constitutional power, Congress may and should provide for the improvement of our great natural water-ways.

4. That the State has the power, and it is its duty, to provide by law for the regulation and control of railway transportation within its own limits, and we demand that the law of this State passed for this purpose at the last session of the General Assembly shall be upheld and enforced until it shall be superseded by other legislation, or held unconstitutional by the proper judicial tribunal.

5. That we feel bound to provide all appropriate legislation for the full and equal protec-

tion of all citizens, white or black, native or foreign born, in the enjoyment of all the rights guaranteed by the constitution of the United States and the amendments thereto.

6. That the $27,000,000 reduction in the estimated general government expenses for the coming fiscal year meets our hearty commendation, and shows that the Republican party on questions of retrenchment and economy is carrying out in good faith its oft repeated pledges to the people.

7. That we are in favor of an amendment to the constitution of the United States, providing for the election of President and Vice-President by a direct vote of the people.

8. That while inventors should be protected in their just rights of property in their inventions, we demand such modifications of our patent laws as shall render the same more fair and equitable to consumers.

9. That the faith of the Republican party is pledged to promote the best good of the civil service of the country, and that we, as Republicans of Iowa, demand that only honest and capable men be elected or appointed to office, and that we commend the position of the party in instituting investigations of corruption in office, sparing therein neither friends nor foes.

10. That since the people may be intrusted with all questions of govermental reform, we favor the final submission to the people of the question of amending the constitution so as to extend the rights of suffrage to women, pursuant to action of 15th General Assembly.

On Secretary of State the vote stood:

J. T. Young, Rep.....107,243—28,183
David Morgan, Dem..... 79,060

For the campaign of 1875 the Democrats, Liberal Republicans and Anti-Monopolists met at Des Moines, June 24th, and nominated a State ticket headed by Shepherd Lefler for Governor; Lieutenant-Governor, E. B. Woodward; Judge of Supreme Court, W. J. Knight; Supt. of Public Instruction, Isaiah Donane. The following platform was then adopted:

The Democrats, Liberal Republicans, and Anti Monopolists of the State of Iowa, in delegate convention assembled, declare, as a basis of permanent organization and united action, the following principles:

1. A firm adherence to the doctrine of political government, as taught by Jefferson, Madison, and other fathers of the republic.

2. A strict adherence to the constitution in all measures involving constitutional power.

3. The supremacy of the Republican government within the sphere and reservation of the local authority of the constitution as opposed to the concentration of all powers in a strong centralized government.

4. Absolute prohibition of military interference with the local State elections, and the peaceful assembling and organization of the State Legislatures, except in the manner clearly defined in the Constitution.

5. Honesty in the administration of the public officers, and strict economy in the public expenditures.

6. All officers to be held to a strict accountability for the misuse of the public funds or for the prostitution of their powers for private use.

7. The preservation of all the rights of every citizen, without regard to race or color.

8. The reservation of the public lands for the benefit of actual settlers, and opposition to any further grants to corporate monopolies for any purpose.

9. The restoration of the Presidential salary to $25,000. No third term.

10. That we are in favor of the resumption of specie payment as soon as the same can be done without injury to the business interests of the country, and maintain a sufficient supply of national currency for business purposes; opposition to present national banking law.

11. A tariff on imports that will produce the largest amount of revenue, with the smallest amount of tax, and no imposition of duties for

the benefit of manufactures at the expense of agricultural interests.

12. We are in favor of the repeal of the present prohibitory liquor law, and the enactment of a practical license law, strictly enforced, as the best guard against, and the safest solution of, the evils of intemperance,

13. That we are opposed to all legislation that restricts any citizen in his individual or social rights and privileges.

With this declaration of principle and policy, in the language of our brethren of Ohio, we arraign the leaders of the Republican party for their extravagant expenditure and profligate waste of the people's money, for their oppressive, unjust, and defective system of finance and taxation; for their continued tyranny and cruelty to the Southern States of the Union, and their squandering of public lands; their continuance of incompetent and corrupt men in the offices at home and abroad, and for their general mismanagement of the government, and we cordially invite all men, without regard to past party association, to co-operate with us in removing them from power, and in securing such an administration of public affairs as characterized the purer and better days of the republic.

The Republican convention at Des-Moines placed in nomination for Governor, S. J. Kirkwood; Lieutenant-Governor, Joshua G. Newbold; Judge of Supreme Court, Austin Adams; Superintendent Public Instruction, Alonzo Abernethy. The convention also adopted the following platform:

Resolved, That we declare it a cardinal principle of the Republican faith that the republic is a nation, one and indissoluble, within which the constitutional rights of the States and of the people to local self-government must be faithfully maintained.

2. That we favor the early attainment of currency convertible with coin, and therefore advocate the gradual resumption of specie payments by continuous and steady steps.

3. That we favor a tariff for revenue, so adjusted as to encourage home industry.

4. That the earnest efforts of the government to collect the revenue, prevent and punish frauds, have our unqualified approval.

5. We are opposed to further grants of land to railroads or other corporations, but we demand a reservation of public domain for settlement under the homestead laws, and for other *bona fide* settlers.

6. We demand such a revision of the patent laws as will relieve industry from the oppression of monopolies in their administration.

7. That we cordially approve the policy of the present administration in the settlement of difficulties between ourselves and other nations, by arbitration, instead of appealing to arms.

8. The Republican party of Iowa is opposed to a third term.

9. We demand that all railway and other corporations shall be held in fair and just subjection to the law-making power.

10. We stand by free education, our public school system, taxation of all for its support, and no division of the school fund.

11. That our national and State administration of public affairs have our hearty support.

12. We cordially invite all who are opposed to the restoration of the Democratic party to power, to forget all past political differences, and unite with the Republican party in maintaining the cause of true reform.

13. The persistent and tyrannical efforts of the enemies of the Union, by murder and intimidation of the enfranchised citizens, and the ostracisms and proscriptions of the white Republicans of the South, for the purpose of rendering null and void this amendment, merits the condemnation of every honest man.

14. That we heartily endorse the action of President Grant in enforcing the laws when called upon to do so by the proper authorities of the State.

The Prohibitionists of the State met and nominated for Governor, Rev. John H.

Lozier, and adopted the following platform :

WHEREAS, The traffic in and use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, is the greatest evil of the present age; and,

WHEREAS, The legal prohibition of said traffic and use of liquors is the prime duty of those who frame and execute laws for the public welfare; and,

WHEREAS, The existing political parties, in their State platforms, have either ignored or repudiated the foregoing principles, the one declaring for license, the other refusing to pass a resolution opposed to the repeal of the existing prohibitory law of our State; therefore,

Resolved, That the temperance people of Iowa are, by this action of these political parties, forced to seek the promotion of their objects by such organizations and combinations as may prove most effective for the success of the temperance cause, without reference to previous political affiliation.

2. That we most cordially approve the policy of the present administration in the settlement of difficulties between ourselves and other nations, by arbitration, instead of appealing to arms; and also the efforts now being made to codify the international laws so that a World's Peace Congress may be established before which all international difficulties may be adjusted, and thus "nations learn war no more."

3. That the desecration of the Christian Sabbath by public amusement, such as target-shooting, dancing, theatrical performance, and kindred practices, together with ordinary business traffic, except by persons conscientiously observing the seventh day of the week as a Sabbath day, augurs evil to the public morals, and that the laws of our State, touching Sabbath desecrations, should be rigidly enforced.

4. That we are in favor of maintaining our free school system at the expense of the whole people, and without the division of our school fund with any sectarian organization whatever, and in favor of such legislation as will secure the education of all children within our State in the elementary branches of common school education.

5. That the doctrine of professed political parties ought to be, is, and shall continue to be, powerless to control men bound by their convictions to the mountain of great moral principles, and we call upon all concerned in the promotion of public morals to promptly and earnestly rebuke the policy now inaugurated by such professed leaders, and to seek its overthrow.

6. That we earnestly recommend that the temperance people of the several counties promptly form county organizations, looking to the election of such Representatives in our Legislature, and such officers as will enact and enforce laws for the promotion of the foregoing principles, leaving the question of calling a convention for the nomination of State officers and of further organizing to an executive committee to be elected by this convention.

The vote on Governor was officially announced as follows :

S. J. Kirkwood, Rep.....124,855—31,576
S. Lefler, Dem..... 93,279
J. H. Lozier, Pro..... 1,397

The financial depression during the second administration of Grant was such as to influence the formation of a new party, known as the Greenback party, or, as it was styled in national convention, the National Greenback Labor party. Peter Cooper was the candidate of this party for the Presidency, while the Republicans nominated Rutherford B. Hayes, and the Democrats Samuel J. Tilden. The Greenback men of Iowa held a convention May 10th, at DesMoines, and adopted the following resolutions :

WHEREAS, Labor is the basis of all our wealth, and capital cannot be accumulated except as the product of industry, or human life, given out in the daily labor of the toiling millions; and,

WHEREAS, Money is, in essence, only a certificate of service rendered, and hence the solution

of the financial question lies at the bottom of all true government, and is the paramount issue of the present campaign, in which the Democratic and Republican leaders have failed to take the side of the people; therefore, we, the citizens of Iowa, in mass convention assembled, do thus organize the Independent party of Iowa, and declare our faith in the following principles:

1. That it is the duty of the government to establish a monetary system, based upon the faith and resources of the nation, in harmony with the genius of this government, and adapted to the demands of legitimate business.

2. That we demand the immediate repeal of the specie resumption act of January 14, 1875, and that the circulating notes of our national and State banks, as well as the local currency, be withdrawn from circulation, and their place supplied by a uniform national currency, issued direct from the government, the same to be made a legal tender for all public and private debts, duties on imports not excepted, and interchangeable at the option of the holder for bonds bearing a rate of interest not to exceed 3.65 per cent. per annum.

3. We demand that the present bonded debt of the country be refunded as speedily as possible into registered interchangeable bonds that shall bear interest at a low rate, not exceeding 3.65 per cent. per annum.

4. We are in favor of the repeal of the act of March 18, 1869, making greenbacks payable in coin, and making 5-20 bonds perpetual or payable only in coin, and thus unjustly discriminating in favor of the money interest.

A Greenback State ticket was nominated at a convention held September 20th, and these additional resolutions were adopted:

1. We are in favor of the adoption of the platform of the Indianapolis National Convention.

2. We recognize the rights of capital and its just protection; we condemn all special legislation in its favor.

3. We demand a reduction of official salaries, proportionate to the reduction of the profits on labor.

4. We demand a remonetization of silver.

5. We demand the equality of the soldiers' bounties.

6. We approve and endorse the nomination of Peter Cooper for President, and Samuel F. Cary for Vice President of the United States.

The following is the ticket nominated: Secretary of State, A. Macready; Auditor of State, Leonard Brown; Treasurer of State, Geo. C. Fry; Register State Land Office, Geo. M. Walker; Superintendent Pub. Instruction, Rev. J A. Nash; Supreme Judges, Charles Negus, Oliver R. Jones.

The Republicans placed in nomination the following, at a convention held in Des Moines: Secretary of State, Josiah T. Young; Auditor, Buren R. Sherman, Treasurer, Geo. W. Bemis; Register of Land Office, David Secor; Supreme Judges, W. H. Seevers, J. H. Rothrock; Attorney-General, J. F McJunkin; Superintendent Public Instruction, C. W. VonCoelln. At the same time they adopted as a platform the following:

1. We are for maintaining the unity of the nation sacred and inviolable; for the just and equal rights of all men; for peace, harmony and brotherhood throughout the nation; for men of unsullied honesty, and purity of character and public trust, and for the swift pursuit and unsparing punishment of all dishonest officials, high or low.

2. That we are in favor of, and we demand, a rigid economy in the administration of the government, both State and national.

3. That we favor a currency convertible with coin, and therefore advocate the gradual resumption of specie payment by continuous and speedy steps in that direction.

4. That we demand that all railway and other corporations shall be held in fair and just subjection to the law-making power.

5. That we stand by free education, our school system, taxation of all for its support,

and no diversion of the school fund from the public schools.

6. That we cordially invite immigration from all civilized countries, guaranteeing to emigrants the same political privileges and social and religious freedom we ourselves enjoy, and favoring a free and unsectarian system of common schools for their children with ours.

7. That in James G. Blaine we recognize a pure Republican and patriot, and one well worthy to be chosen as the standard-bearer of the Republican party in the coming campaign.

The Democrats, in convention at Des Moines, August 30th, adopted the following:

Resolved, By the Liberal Democratic party of the State of Iowa, in convention assembled, that we adopt as our platform of principles the resolutions and declarations of the National Convention at St. Louis, and earnestly approve the sentiments of the eminent statesmen of the party, Hon. Samuel J. Tilden and Thomas A. Hendricks, so ably presented in their letters of acceptance of the nominations at said convention.

The following is the Democratic ticket: Secretary of State, J. H. Stubenrauch; Treasurer of State, W. Jones; Auditor of State, W. Growneweg; Register of State Land Office, H. C. Ridernour; Attorney-General, J. C. Cook; Judges of Supreme Court, W. I. Hayes, W. Graham. The vote on Secretary of State was as follows:

J. T. Young, Rep.	172,171
J. H. Stubenrauch, Dem.	112,115
A. Macready, Gr.	9,436
Young's majority over all	50,620

In the campaign of 1877 the Republicans met first in convention at Des Moines, June 28, where they nominated the following ticket: Governor, John H. Gear; Lieutenant-Governor, Frank T. Campbell; Supreme Judge, James G. Day; Supt. of Public Instruction, Carl W. Von Coelln. The following is the platform:

Acting for the Republicans of Iowa, by its authority and its name, this convention declares:

1. The United States of America is a nation, and not a league, by the combined workings of the national and State governments under their respective institutions. The rights of every citizen should be secured at home and protected abroad, and the common welfare promoted. Any failure on the part of either national or State governments to use every possible constitutional power to afford ample protection to their citizens, both at home and abroad, is a criminal neglect of their highest duty.

2. The Republican party has preserved the government in the commencement of the second century of the nation's existence, and its principles are embodied in the great truths spoken at its cradle—that all men are created as equals; that they are endowed by the Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that for the attainment of these ends governments have been instituted among men deriving their justice from the consent of the governed, which consent is evidenced by a majority of the lawful suffrages of citizens, determined in the pursuance of the law. Until these truths are universally recognized and carefully obeyed, the work of the Republican party is unfinished, and the Republican party of Iowa will stand by its colors and fight the good fight to the end.

3. The permanent pacification of the southern section of the Union, and the complete protection of all citizens in the free enjoyment of all their rights, is a duty to which the Republican party stands sacredly pledged. The power to provide for the enforcement of the principles embodied in the recent constitutional amendments, is vested by these amendments in the constitution of the United States, and we declare it to be the solemn duty of the legislative and executive departments of the government to put in immediate and vigorous exercise all their powers for removing any just causes of discontent on the part of any class, and for securing

to every American citizen complete liberty and exact equality in the exercise of the civil, political and public rights. To this end we imperatively demand of Congress and the Chief Executive a courage and fidelity to these duties which shall not falter until the results are placed beyond doubt or recall.

4. That the public credit should be sacredly maintained, and all the obligations of the government honestly discharged; and that we favor the early attainment of a currency convertible with coin, and therefore advocate the gradual resumption of specie payments by continuous and steady steps in that direction.

5. That the silver dollar having been a legal unit of value from the foundation of the federal government until 1873, the laws under which its coinage was suspended should be repealed at the earliest possible day, and silver made, with gold, a legal tender for the payment of all debts, both public and private. We also believe that the present volume of the currency should be maintained until the wants of trade and commerce demand its further contraction.

6. That the investment of capital in this State should be encouraged by wise and liberal legislation; but we condemn the policy of granting subsidies at public expense, either to individuals or corporations, for their private use.

7. That we demand the most rigid economy in all departments of the government, and that taxation be limited to the actual wants of public expenditure.

8. That we favor a wisely adjusted tariff for revenue.

9. That we hold it to be a solemn obligation of the electors of Iowa to be earnest in securing the election to all positions of public trust of men of honesty and conscience; to administrative affairs, men who will faithfully administer the law; to legislative affairs, men who will represent, upon all questions, the best sentiment of the people, and who will labor earnestly for the enactment of such laws as the best interests of society, temperance and good morals shall demand.

10. That we rejoice in the honorable name of Iowa, that we are proud of the State's achievements, of the degree of purity with which its public affairs have been conducted, and the soundness of its credit at home and abroad. We pledge to do whatever may be done to preserve unsullied the State's reputation in these regards.

The Greenbackers met at DesMoines, July 12, and nominated, for Governor, D. B. Stubbs; Lieutenant-Governor, A. Macready; Supreme Judge, John Porter; Supt. of Public Instruction, S. T. Ballard. The convention also adopted the following platform:

WHEREAS, Throughout our entire country, labor, the creator of all wealth, is either unimployed or denied its just reward, and all productive interests are paralyzed; and,

WHEREAS, These results have been brought about by class legislation, and the mismanagement of our national finances; and,

WHEREAS, After generations of experience, we are forced to believe that nothing further can be hoped for through the old political parties; therefore we make the following declaration of principles:

1. We demand the unconditional repeal of the specie resumption act of January 14, 1875, and the abandonment of the present suicidal and destructive policy of contraction.

2. We demand the abolition of national banks, and the issue of legal tender paper money, by the government, and made receivable for all dues, public and private.

3. We demand the remonetization of the silver dollar, and making it a full legal tender for the payment of all coin bonds of the government and for all other debts, public and private.

4. We demand the equitable taxation of all property, without favor or privilege.

5. We commend every honest effort for the furtherance of civil service reform.

6. We demand the repeal of all class legislation and the enforcement of such wise and progressive measures as shall secure equality of rights to all legitimate interests, and impartial justice to all persons.

7. We demand a reduction of offices and salaries, to the end that there be less taxation.

8. We demand that the Independents of Iowa sustain and endorse the principles of railroad legislative control, as expressed by the highest judicial authority, not as enemies of public enterprises, but as friends of the whole country and of the people.

9. We demand that all legal means be exhausted to eradicate the traffic in alcoholic beverages, and the abatement of the evil of intemperance.

10. We are opposed to all further subsidies by either the State or general government, for any and all purposes, either to individuals or corporations.

11. We invite the considerate judgment of our fellow citizens; of all political parties, upon these our principles and purposes, and solicit the co-operation of all men in the furtherance of them, as we do believe that upon their acceptance or rejection by the people, the weal or woe of our beloved country depends.

The Democracy met in convention this year at Marshalltown, and nominated the following ticket: Governor, John P. Irish; Lieutenant-Governor, W. C. James; Supreme Judge, H. C. Boardman; Superintendent of Public Instru tion, G. D. Cullison. They also resolved—

1. The Democracy of the State of Iowa in convention assembled hereby declare in favor of a tariff for revenue, the only economic home rule, the supremacy of civil over military power, the separation of church and State, equality of all citizens before the law, opposition to the granting by the general government of subsidies to any corporation whatever; and we believe,

2. The destruction of the industry of the country and the pauperism of labor are the inevitable fruit of the vicious laws enacted by the Republican party.

3. That as a means of relieving the distressed portions of the community, and removing the great stringency complained of in business circles, we demand the immediate repeal of the specie resumption act.

4. That we denounce as an outrage upon the rights of the people the enactment of the Republican measures demonetizing silver, and demand the passage of a law which shall restore to silver its monetary power.

5. That we favor the retention of a greenback currency, and declare against any further contraction, and favor the substitution of greenbacks for national bank bills.

6. We congratulate the country upon the acceptance by the present administration of the constitutional and pacific policy of local self-government in the States of the South, so long advocated by the Democratic party, and which has brought peace and harmony to that section. And in regard to the future financial policy, in the language of our national platform adopted in the New York convention, in 1868, we urge,

7. Payment of the public debts of the United States as rapidly as practicable,—all the money drawn from the people by taxation, except so much as is requisite for the necessities of the government, economically administered, being honestly applied to such payment when due.

8. The equal taxation of every species of property according to its value.

9. One currency for the government and the people, the laborer and the office-holder, the pensioner and the soldier, the producer and the bondholder.

10. The right of a State to regulate railroad corporations having been established by the higher court of the country, we now declare that this right must be exercised with due regard to justice, as there is no necessary antagonism between the people and corporation, and the common interests of both demand a speedy restoration of former friendly relations through just legislation on one side, and a cheerful submission thereto on the other.

11. Rights of capital and labor are equally sacred, and alike entitled to legal protection. They have no just cause of quarrel, and the proper relations to each other are adjustable by

national laws, and should not be tampered by legislative interference.

12. That we favor a repeal of the present prohibitory liquor law of the State, and the enactment of a well-regulated license law instead, and all the money derived from license to go to the school fund of the State.

A State Temperance or Prohibition convention assembled at Oskaloosa August 30, and nominated Elias Jessup for Governor, and adopted, as a platform, the following:

WHEREAS, Intemperance is the enemy of all—the drinker, the seller, the financier, the statesman, the educator and the christian; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the temperance people of the State of Iowa, that we hold these truths to be self-evident, and we do hereby declare them as the basis of our political action.

2 We recognize intemperance as the great social, moral, financial and political evil of the present age; that it is not an incident of intelligence and refinement, but is one of the worst relics of barbarism; has produced the lowest and most degraded form of government; and therefore should be overthrown by all republican governments.

3. We claim that all men are endowed by their Creator with the inalienable right of freedom from the destructive effects of intoxicating liquors, and the right to use all lawful and laudiable means to defend themselves and their neighbors against the traffic as a beverage within our State.

4. That governments are instituted for the purpose of restraining and prohibiting the evil passions of men, and of promoting and protecting their best interests; and that, therefore, it is the duty of a government to use all its powers to make it as easy as possible for men to do right and as difficult as possible to do wrong.

5. We believe that the prohibition of the traffic in intoxicating liquors is the only sound legislative theory upon which this vexed question can be solved and the nation saved from bankruptcy and demoralization

Therefore, we insist upon the maintenance and enforcement of our prohibitory law, and upon such amendments thereto as will place ale, wine, and beer under the same condemnation as other intoxicating liquors.

6. That this great evil has long since assumed a political form, and can never be eliminated from politics until our legislatures and courts accomplish its entire overthrow and destruction.

7. We hereby declare that, since we believe prohibition to be the only sound legislative policy, and since law is only brought to bear upon society through its officers, legislative, judicial, and executive, we therefore can and will support only those men who are known to be tried and true temperance prohibitory men.

8. We believe that in the security of home rests the security of State; that women is by her very nature the acknowledged guardian of this sacred shrine; that intemperance is its greatest enemy; therefore we claim that the daughters of this commonwealth, as well as her sons, ought to be allowed to say by their votes, what laws shall be made for the suppression of this evil, and what person shall execute the same.

9. We believe the importation of intoxicating liquors from foreign lands, and their protection by the United States government, while in the hands of the importer, and inter-state commerce in the same, cripple the power of State governments in enacting and enforcing such legislation as is and may be demanded by the people.

The vote on Governor was as follows:

John H. Gear, Rep	121,546
D. P. Stubbs, Gr	88,228
John P. Irish Dem	79,353
Elias Jessup, Temp	10,639

Gear had a majority over Irish of 23,193, but the combined opposition vote was greater by 674.

In 878 the Greenbackers held the first State convention, assembling at Des Moines April 10th, and nominated for Secretary of State, E. M. Farnsworth;

Treasurer, M. L. Devlin; Auditor, G. V. Swearenger; Treasurer, M. Farrington; Attorney-General, General C. H. Jackson; Judge of Supreme Court, J.G. Knapp; Clerk of Supreme Court, Alex. Runyon; Reporter Supreme Court, Geo. W. Rutherford. They adopted the following platform:

WHEREAS, Throughout our entire country the value of real estate is depreciated, industry paralized, trade depressed, business income and wages reduced, unparalleled distress inflicted upon the poorer and middle ranks of our people, the land filled with fraud, embezzlement, bankrupcy, crime, suffering, pauperism, and starvation; and

WHEREAS, This state of things has been brought about by legislation in the interest of and dictated by money lenders, bankers, and bondholders; and,

WHEREAS, The limiting of the legal tender quality of greenbacks, the changing of currency bonds into coin bonds, the demonetizing of the silver dollar, the exempting of bonds from taxation, the contraction of the circulating medium, the proposed forced resumption of specie payments, and the prodigal waste of the public lands, were crimes against the people, and so far as possible the results of these criminal acts must be counteracted by judicious legislation.

1. We demand the unconditional repeal of the specie resumption act of January 14th, 1875, and the abandonment of the present suicidal and destructive policy of contraction.

2. We demand the abolition of national banks and the issue of a full legal tender paper money by the government, and receivable for all dues, public and private.

3. We demand the remonetization of the silver dollar, making it a full legal tender for the payment of all coin bonds of the government, and for all other debts, public and private, and that the coinage of silver shall be placed on the same footing as that of the gold.

4. Congress shall provide said money adequate to the full employment of labor, the equitable distribution of its products and the requirements of business.

5. We demand that Congress shall not, under any circumstances, authorize the issuance of interest-bearing bonds of any kind or class.

6. The adoption of an American monetary system, as proposed herein, will harmonize all differences in regard to tariff and federal taxation, distribute equitably the joint earnings of capital and labor, secure to the producers of wealth the results of their labor and skill, muster out of service the vast army of idlers, who, under the existing system, grow rich upon the earnings of others, that every man and woman may, by their own efforts, secure a competence, so that the overgrown fortunes and extreme poverty will be seldom found within the limits of our Republic.

7. The Government should, by general enactment, encourage the development of our agricultural, mineral, mechanical, manufacturing and commercial resources, to the end that labor may be fully and profitably employed, but no monopolies should be legalized.

8. The public lands are the common property of the whole people, and should not be sold to speculators, nor granted to railroads or other corporations, but should be donated to actual settlers in limited quantities.

9. It is inconsistent with the genius and spirit of popular government that any species of private or corporate property should be exempt from bearing its just share of the public burdens.

10. That, while the interests of the labor and producing classes throughout the nation are identical, North, South, East and West, and while it is an historic fact that the war of the rebellion was inaugurated in the interests of a class kindred to that which oppresses us, therefore we declare that the Government of the United States shall never pay any part or portion of what is known as the confederate or rebel debt.

11. We demand a constitutional amendment fixing the compensation of all State officers, in-

cluding members and employes of the General Assembly.

12. We demand a general reduction of all county and court expenses, with a reduction of offices, to lessen oppressive taxes.

13. We demand that all just and legal means shall be used for the evils of intemperance.

14. We invite the considerate judgment of our fellow-citizens of all political parties upon these, our principles and purposes, and solicit the co-operation of all men in the furtherance of them, as we do believe that upon their acceptance or rejection by the people, the weal or woe of our beloved country depends.

The Democrats assembled in convention June 7th, and nominated the following ticket. Secretary of State, T. O. Walker; Auditor, Col. Eiboeck; Treasurer, E. D. Fenn; Register of State Land Office, T. S. Bardwell; Judge of Supreme Court, Judge J. C. Knapp; Clerk of Supreme Court, M. V. Gannon; Reporter of Supreme Court, J. B. Elliott; Attorney-General, John Gibbons. The convention adopted the following platform:

We, the Democracy of Iowa, in convention assembled, congratulate the country upon the restoration of home rule to the South and the era of peace brought about in response to the demands of the national Democracy, and make this declaration of principles:

1. In favor of a tariff for revenue only; honest and economical home rule; the supremacy of civil over military power; the separation of the church and State; the equality of all citizens before the law; opposition to granting by the general government of subsidies to any corporation whatever.

2. We believe the financial system of the Republican party has been one of favor to the moneyed monopolies, of unequal taxation, of exemptions of class, and of a remorseless contraction that has destroyed every enterprise which gave employment to labor, and therefore we denounce it, its measures and its men, as responsible for the financial distress, misery and want which now afflict the nation.

3. Labor and capital have an equal demand upon and equal responsibility to the law.

4. Public officials should be held to strict accountability, defaulters should be severely punished, and riot and disorder promptly suppressed.

5. We deprecate the funding of our non-interest bearing debt, and insist that our bonded debt be refunded at a rate of interest not exceeding four per cent.

6. We favor an equal recognition of gold, silver and United States notes in the discharge of public and private obligations, except where otherwise provided by contract, and to the end that the same be secured, we favor the unconditional repeal of the resumption act, and the coinage of silver on equal conditions with gold. We oppose any further retirement of the United States notes now in circulation, and favor the substitution of United States treasury notes for national bank bills.

7. We declare it as our opinion that it is the duty of the government to take immediate steps to improve our great Western rivers, and that the means provided should be commensurate with the importance and magnitude of the work.

8. Thorough investigation into the election frauds of 1876 should be made, the frauds should be exposed, the truth vindicated, and the criminals punished in accordance with law, wherever found.

9. The management of our State institutions by Republican officials has been and is notoriously corrupt, and a disgrace to the people; we therefore demand a thorough investigation of the same, and the punishment of all parties who have betrayed their trust.

Resolved, That we accept and re-affirm the doctrine of Mr. Tilden upon the war claims as a proper adjustment of the national policy concerning that class of claims upon the public treasury.

The Republicans held their convention June 19, and nominated the following

ticket: Secretary of State, Capt. John A. T. Hull; Auditor, Maj. Buren R. Sherman; Treasurer, George W. Bemis; Register State Land Office, Lieut. James K. Powers; Judge of Supreme Court, Col. J. H. Rothrock. They also adopted the following platform:

1. That the United States of America is a nation, not a league. By the combined workings of the national and State governments, under their respective constitutions, the right of every citizen should be secured at home and abroad, and the common welfare promoted. Any failure on the part of either the national or State governments to use every possible constitutional power to afford ample protection to their citizens, both at home and abroad, is a neglect of their highest duty.

2. Against the assaults of traitors and rebels, the Republican party has preserved these governments, and they represent the great truths spoken to the world by the Declaration of Independence, that "all men are created equal;" that they "are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that for the attainment of these ends, governments have been instituted among men, deriving just powers from the consent of the governed," which consent is evinced by a majority of the lawful suffrages of the citizens, determined in pursuance of law; and in order that this end may be justly and fully reached, the Republican party of Iowa demands that every qualified elector in every State, North and South, Democrat or Republican, white or black, shall be permitted, undisturbed by force and unawed by fear, to vote at all elections at the place prescribed by law, and nowhere else, just once, and no more than once; and that every vote so cast shall be honestly counted, and that every person chosen by such votes to any office shall be freely inducted into it, and effectively supported in the discharge of his duties; and every well informed person knows that with such freedom of elective action and honest administration as are herein demanded, at least five of the Southern States are Republican by a large majority, and that they are now in the hands of the Democratic party, solely through force, fraud, intimidation, and failure to enforce the principles herein set forth.

3. The permanent pacification of the southern section of the Union, and the complete protection of all its citizens in all their civil, political, personal and property rights, is a duty to which the Republican party stands sacredly pledged. In order to redeem this pledge, it placed the recent amendments in the constitution of the United States, and upon the righteous basis of said amendments it will go forward in the work of pacification until peace shall come through right doing, and contentment through justice.

4. The Democratic dogma of "home rule," which seeks to shut out from participation in the political affairs of the southern States all citizens who oppose the Democratic party and are not natives of said States, and in obedience to the spirit to which every man from the north, of republican sentiments, is termed a "carpet-bagger," is hereby denounced as the worst phase of State rights yet developed, and we demand for the people of Iowa absolute freedom to go whithersoever they may please within the limits of the nation, to utter their sentiments by speech or by press upon all subjects touching their interests, and all matters of public concern.

5. That the armed conflict between the traitors and the rebels who sought to destroy the republic, and the patriots who defended it, was more than a trial of physical force between Greeks. It was a struggle of right against wrong, of a true civilization against a false one, of a good government against anarchy, of patriots against traitors, wherein the Republican party was the defender of right, the champion of a true civilization, the promoter of good government, and in whose ranks patriots marched against traitors; and who ever fails to regard the Republican party from this standpoint and in this light, fails to comprehend its character, its achievements, its purposes, and its duties, and whoever treats with the Democratic party from any other standpoint, manifests incapacity

to understand palpable facts, and will be overwhelmed with disaster.

6. That the soldiers who fought the battles of the republic are entitled to special credit for the heroism which they displayed, for their unselfish devotion to liberty and order, and for the great fact that the war "turned out as it did;" and discredit, in like degree, attaches to the traitors and rebels who fought to destroy the nation. Whoever fails to appreciate these facts, is derelict in the duty he owes to the party.

7. That the Republican party is the party of order as opposed to all lawlessness in whatever quarter the same may arise, or in whatever form it may appear.

8. That the wisdom of the financial policy of the Republican party is made manifest by its results. It has brought specie and paper practically together months before the date fixed by law for the resumption of specie payment by the government; it has given to all classes money of the same value, it has placed our nation on an equal footing with the other great nations of the world in all matters of financial concern; it has promoted the refunding of the national debt at a low rate of interest; it has maintained the national credit; and any change in this policy which tends to obstruct it in its work of restoring specie payment, whereby paper currency becomes absolutely as valuable as gold and silver standard coin; of reviving business, promoting industry, and maintaining the public credit, is hereby denounced as wholly evil and injurious to the best interest of the country.

9. That the organized raid on the treasury by the Southern Democratic members of Congress, for payment of hundreds of millions of dollars of rebel war claims, is an unparalleled impudence, and a present danger against the success of which the triumph of the Republican party is our only security.

10. That we favor a wisely adjused tariff for revenue.

11. In the matter of the faithful administration of the public funds, the Republican party challenges the closest scrutiny, and invites comparison with any and all other agencies in public or private affairs. Notwithstanding the vast sums, amounting to thousands of millions of dollars, collected and distributed by Republican administration, the percentage of loss is less than can be shown by any other political party that has ever been entrusted with the control of public affairs, or by individuals in their own private business. This shows that the charge of corruption made against the Republican party is as groundlessly impudent as was the attempt of the Southern Democracy to destroy the Union wantonly wicked and atrociously cruel.

12. The title to the Presidential term was definitely and finally settled by the forty-fourth Congress, and any attempt to open it is dangerous, illegal, and unconstitutional, and the Republican party of Iowa will resist all efforts not founded on the constitution and the existing laws to displace the present possessor of said title, and it is a source of sincere congratulation that the firm attitude assumed by the Republican party of the country in this regard forced a majority of the House of Representatives to disavow the real but covert purposes of the so-called Potter investigation.

13. That the effotrs of the Democratic party in Congress to cripple and render inefficient the army and navy of the United States is most earnestly condemned, and all efforts looking to a permanent reduction of the same, with a view to a future reorganization, whereby the official stations may be in whole or in part supplied by officers who engaged in rebellion against the nation, who hold to the doctrine of secession, and who acknowledge primary allegiance to a State, are hereby denounced as dangerous to the peace of the country and to the permanence of the Union.

14. That it is not only the right, but the duty, of every good citizen at party caucus, in the party conventions, and at the polls, to use his best efforts to secure the nomination and election of good men to places of official trust, and we disapprove of all interference with the perfect freedom of action of any citizen in the exercise of said right and in the discharge of said duty.

15. That personal temperance is a most commendable virtue in a people, and the practical popular movement now active througout the State, for the promotion of temperance, has our most profound respect, sympathy, and approval.

16. That we demand the most rigid economy in all departments of the public service, and rigid retrenchment in all public expenses in all possible directions, and the reduction of taxation to the lowest limits consistent with efficient public service. In the direction of such economy and retrenchment, we heartly commend the action of the Republican legislature in reducing the expenses of the State in the sum of four hundred thousand dollars, and this example set by the State, should be followed in all other departments of our government.

17. That the Republican party of Iowa demands an honest, faithful and efficient discharge of duty by all officers, whether federal, State, county or municipal, and requires a full, fair, and impartial and searching investigation into the official conduct of all officials and the business of all officers, without regard to party or personal association, and whenever or wherever fraud and dishonesty are discovered, the Republicans of Iowa demand the prompt punishment of the guilty parties. "Let no guilty man escape."

A fusion ticket, composed of Greenbackers and Democrats, was agreed on September 29th, as follows: Secretary of State, E. M. Farnsworth (Greenbacker); Auditor, Jos. Eiboeck (Democrat); Treasurer, M. L. Devin (Greenbacker); Register of Land Office, M. Farrington (Greenbacker); Judge of Supreme Court, Joseph C. Knapp (Democrat); Attorney-General, John Gibbons (Democrat); Clerk of Supreme Court, Alex. Runyon (Greenbacker); Reporter of Supreme Court, John B. Elliott (Democrat). On Secretary of State the vote was as follows:

J. A. T. Hull, Rep.....134,544
E. M. Farnsworth, Fusion.....125,087
T. O. Walker, Dem..... 1,302
Hull, over all 8,055

The Democrats held a convention May 21, 1879, at Council Bluffs, and nominated the following State ticket: Governor, H. H. Trimble; Lieutenant-Governor, J. Y. Yeomans; Judge of Supreme Court, Reuben Noble; Supt. of Public Instruction, Erwin Baker. The platform adopted by the convention is here given:

Resolved, That the Democratic party now, as in the past, insists that our liberties depend upon the strict construction and observance of the constitution of the United States and all its amendments.

2. That the States and the general government should be sternly restrained to their respective spheres, and to the exercise only of the powers granted and reserved by the constitution.

3. That the policy of the Republican party, by which it inflates the importance of the States when necessary to cover the theft of the Presidency, and in turn magnifies the functions of the general government to cover the coercion of the States into the endorsement of the partisan will of the fraudulent executive, is full of evil and fruitful of danger.

4. That such a policy is intended to array section against section, the States against the general government, and it against the States in turn, for the purpose of destroying the freedom of both, and teaching the people to look to a strong government as a shelter from the anarchy its advocates have planned.

5. That evidences of these nefarious purposes is furnished by the present attitude of the Republican party, which is arrayed against a free ballot, on which depend all the liberties secured to us by the constitution.

6. That we view with alarm the determination of the Republican party, through the fraudulent executive, to deprive this republic of its army, so necessary to the defence of its frontier, and its protection from foreign and domestic enemies, by vetoing appropriations for the pay

and support of our soldiers, unless they can be used to force voters to record the mere will of the executive.

7. That we hail the Democratic Senators and Representatives in Congress as worthy the heroic lineage of American citizens, for standing firmly for the American idea in government as against the despotic theory from which our revolutionary fathers revolted, and we ask all lovers of liberty to join us and them in a protest against the change in our form of government proposed by the Republican party, which will substitute the will of one man for that of the majority of all the people.

8. That we are in favor of the substitution of United States treasury notes for national bank notes, and of the abolition of national banks as banks of issue; that the government of the United States issue the money for the people; and, further, that we favor a reduction of the bonded debt of the United States as fast as practicable, and the application of the idle money in the treasury to that purpose.

9. That we favor the free and unlimited coinage of the silver dollar of 412½ grains, and providing certificates for silver bullion which may be deposited in the United States treasury, the same to be legal tender for all purposes.

10. That we favor a tariff for revenue only.

11. That we are in favor of economy in public expenditures, including reduction of salaries local and general wherever they may be deemed excessive; and also a reduction in the number of officials.

12. That the Democratic party of Iowa is desirous of promoting temperance, and, being opposed to free whisky, it is in favor of a judicious license law.

13. That we favor holding all public servants to a strict accountability, and their prompt and severe punishment for all thefts of public money and maladministration of public office.

A Temperance convention was held at Cedar Rapids June 16th, and adopted the following platform:

Resolved, We recognize the traffic in intoxicating liquors as the great moral, financial, social, and political evil of the present age; that it is one of the worst relics of barbarism; that it has always been the moving cause of crime, and is, therefore, subversive of our republican form of government, and should be overthrown.

2. We believe that the prohibition of the traffic of intoxicating liquors is the only sound legislative theory upon which this vexed question can be solved and the nation saved from bankrupcy and demoralization; therefore, we insist upon the maintenance and enforcement of our prohibitory liquor law, and upon such amendments by the next Legislature of the State of Iowa as will place ale, wine, and beer under the same condemnation as other intoxicating liquors.

3. We believe that in the security of home rests the security of the State; that woman is by her very nature the acknowledged guardian of this sacred shrine, and that intemperance is its greatest enemy, therefore we claim that the daughters of this commonwealth, as well as her sons, be allowed to say, by their vote, what laws should be made for the suppression of this evil, and what persons shall execute the same.

4. That the present movement inaugurated by the temperance organizations of the State to prohibit the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors, except for mechanical and medical purposes, including malt and wine liquors, meets our active support.

5. That we, as the Prohibitionists of the State of Iowa, in view of the great questions of public interest effecting the perpetuity of our general government, which are now absorbing the thought and action of all our people, deem it inexpedient and unwise to nominate a State prohibitory ticket at the present time.

A portion of the convention in favor of the nomination of a State ticket seceded, and nominated a State ticket, headed by G. T. Carpenter for Governor. Mr. Carpenter declining, D. R. Duncan was substituted. The rest of the ticket was composed

as follows: Lieutenant-Governor, Frank T. Campbell; Judge of the Supreme Court, J. M. Beck; Supt. of Public Instruction, J. A. Nash.

The Greenbackers assembled at Des Moines May 28th, and nominated a ticket as follows: Governor, Daniel Campbell; Lieutenant-Governor, M. M. Moore; Supreme Judge, M. H. Jones; Supt. of Public Instruction, J. A. Nash. The following platform was adopted:

WHEREAS, The sovereign and supreme power of the American Union is vested in the free will of the citizens thereof, who have an equal and unquestionable right to express that will as to them seems best adapted to secure the peace, perpetuate the liberty, and promote the prosperity of each individual, as well as to enhance and protect the common welfare of our country; and,

WHEREAS, This power has been delegated to unworthy servants, who have diverted it from its original purpose, whereby grievous wrongs have been perpetrated on the masses of the people, subjecting them to gross injustice, widespread poverty, untold privations, and business paralyzation; and,

WHEREAS, These grievances have been greatly augumented by limiting the legal-tender quality of the greenbacks; by loaning the credit of the government to national bank corporations; by changing government bonds into coin bonds, and making the same exclusively payable in gold, by the conversion of a non-interest bearing circulating medium into an interest bearing government debt; by defrauding labor of employment; by the ruinous shrinkage in the value of property; by the depression of business; by the willful restrictions placed upon the remonetization of the silver dollar; by the exemption of capital from its just share of the burden of taxation; by the contraction of the greenback currency; by the forced resumption of specie payment; by the increase in the purchasing power of money, and its attendant hardships on the debtor class; by declaring poverty a crime, and providing punishment therefor; by the criminal waste of the public domain, through enormous grants of land to railroad corporations; by oppressive taxation; by high rates of interest for the use of money; by exorbitant salaries and fees to public officers; by official corruption in the administration of public affairs; and,

WHEREAS, A moneyed despotism has grown up in our land out of this state of affairs, which controls the law-making power of our country, dictates judicial decisions, wields an undue influence over the chief executive of the nation—in the consideration of the laws passed for the benefit of the people, thus enabling the money power to carry on its schemes of public plunder, under and by which colossal fortunes have been gathered in the hands of the ambitious and unscrupulous men whose interests are at war with the interests of the people, hostile to popular government, and deaf to the demands of honest toil; therefore, we, the representatives of the Union Greenback Labor Party of Iowa, adopt the following as our platform of principles:

1. The general government alone to issue money; the amount in circulation to be fixed by a constitutional amendment upon a *per capita* basis; calling in of all United States bonds, and the payment of them in full legal-tender money.

2. That the national banks, as banks of issue, must be abolished by law, and the legal tender greenback money of the government of the United States shall be substituted for their circulation.

3. That we demand the unlimited coinage of the silver dollar of the present standard weight and fineness.

4. That the American people owe a debt of gratitude to the Union soldiers that can never be fully paid, and in recognition of their patriotic services we endorse the arrearages of pensions, and favor the passage of a bill providing for the equalization of bounties similar to the one vetoed by ex-President Grant.

5. That we view with grave apprehension the continued oppression of the people by corporate powers; and while we execrate the inhuman treatment of the Union soldiers in prison

pens of the South during the rebellion, we condemn the violence of partisan spirit in the legislative halls of Congress, which seeks to revive the dead issue of the past while conspiring against and deliberately refusing to provide measures of relief adequate to the living necessities of the present.

6. That it is the right and duty of all qualified electors of any State in the Union to vote according to their conscientious convictions, and to have that vote honestly and fairly counted; and that any attempt to interfere with that right, either by threats of bands of armed men or the use of troops at the polls, or by fraud in conducting the election, or bribery in making out the returns, or by threats to dismiss from service, or any other means by which that right is abridged, is a crime that should be severely punished.

7. That the office-holders of our country are the servants and not the masters of the people, and that these officers should be removed and punished to the full extent of the law whenever they betray the public trust confided to them; and we demand that all official fees and salaries, commencing with the President, should be reduced from twenty-five to fifty per cent.; and we further demand the strictest economy in the administration of our courts of justice, and in all other federal and State officers.

8. That we highly commend the moral reform of men and the elevation of families by agencies of the temperance cause, and demand the use of all just and legal means for the suppression of the evils of intemperance.

9. That all real estate be assessed to the owner, and the tax thereon be paid by him, provided, that in case there is a mortgage or vendor's lien upon the land, and he pays the whole tax, that he may deduct, as payment on said lien, the *pro rata* share of the tax.

10. That the revenue law of the State shall be amended so that the penalty or interest on the sale of delinquent taxes should not exceed the sum of ten per cent. per annum, and that the time of redemption shall be extended to a term of five years.

11. We favor the repeal of the present railroad commissioners' law, and the adoption of a suitable legislative action to reduce and equalize freight

12. That the prison convict labor shall never come in competition with free labor, by the contract system, under any name.

Resolved, That we approve the bold and independent stand taken by our Greenback representatives in Congress; and we especially endorse the conduct of Messrs. Weaver and Gillette in their conduct with the combined opposition of both old parties.

2. That the nominees of this convention are the candidates of the Greenback party of Iowa, and in no case will we recognize the right of any person or persons to alter or change the ticket here nominated, except to fill vacancies occasioned by death, in which case the central committee shall not place on the ticket the names of any person or persons who are identified with either of the old parties.

The Republicans assembled at Des Moines, June 11, and nominated the following ticket: Governor, John H. Gear; Lieutenant-Governor, Frank T. Campbell; Supreme Judge, J. M. Beck; Supt. of Public Instruction, C. W. Von Coelln. A platform was adopted as follows:

1. That the United States of America is a nation, not a league. This is the doctrine of the constitution, confirmed by the result of the war of the rebellion. The Democratic party denies this, and opposes to it the doctrine of State rights, which includes the power of a State to dissolve its connection with the Union, therefore it is dangerous to the national life to trust it to the Democratic party.

2. Upon the foregoing doctrine of nationality depends the power of the republic to protect its citizens in all other rights, both at home and abroad, and from its denial by the Democratic party have resulted the barbarous outrages perpetrated on citizens in all of the disturbed sections of the Southern States, and redress can be

had alone through the administration of public affairs in the several departments of the government by the Republican party.

3. We denounce the attempt of the Democratic party in Congress to render the federal elections insecure by the repeal of the election laws of the United States as dangerous to a free and pure expression of the voice of the people through the ballot-box, and as tending to subject said elections to the dominations of the bulldozing elements of the Southern States, and of repeaters and promoters of fraud in the city of New York and elsewhere, and the resistence made to the accomplishment of this result by the Republican Senators and Representotives in Congress, and by President Hayes in his veto messages, is accorded our profound commendation.

4. That we approve of the financial policy of the Republican party, and refer with pride to its results. The Southern Democratic rebellion for the perpetuation of slavery and the enforcement of State rights forced an enormous interest-bearing debt upon the people, which, in August, 1865, reached its highest point, and then amounted to $2,381,530,294.96, requiring an annual interest payment of $150,977,697.87. On the 1st of August next, when the Republican refunding operations will be completed, this Democratic debt will be reduced to $1,797,643,700.00, with an annual interest charge of but $83,778,777.50, showing a reduction in the principal of $583,886,594.96, and of the annual interest charge of $57,203,619.37; and we declare this debt shall be honestly paid in honest money, and to this end are in favor of keeping our coin circulation at its largest practicable volume, and of maintaining our paper currency where the Republican party has placed it—at par with coin; and to the further end that the dollar earned by labor shall be worth as much as the dollar earned by capital.

5. Concerning further financial legislation, we say, let us have peace, undisturbed by Congressional tinkering, that our business interests may revive, investments of more idle capital be encouraged, commercial interests fostered, and the general welfare promoted.

6. The profit arising from the coinage of gold and silver should inure to the benefits of the government, and not to the advantage of private owners of bullion, as this tends to diminish the burdens of the tax-payers, and no part of the tax-paying currency should be converted into the new tax-paying list.

7. We favor a wisely-adjusted tariff for revenue.

8. We demand a strict economy in the imposition of public taxes and expenditures of public money, and such just reduction and equalization of the salaries and fees of public officers as shall place them on an equality with like positions in private employment.

9. That we renew our expression of profound gratitude to the soldiers and sailors of the Union, and denounce the removal of employees of this class by the Democrats in Congress, and the appointment, in their stead, of members of the Confederate army.

10. That we re-affirm the position of the Republican party heretofore expressed upon the subject of temperance and prohibition.

The vote on Governor was as follows:

John H. Gear, Rep.	157,571
H. H. Trimble, Dem.	85,056
F. T. Campbell, Gr.	45,438
D. R. Dungan, Temp.	3,258
Gear, over all	23,828

The campaign of 1880 was an exciting one. James A. Garfield was the Republican candidate for the Presidency; Winfield S. Hancock, the Democratic; James B. Weaver, the Greenback; Neal Dow, the Prohibition. The Republicans of Iowa were first in the field this year, meeting in convention at DesMoines April 7th, and nominating for Secretary of State, J. A. T. Hull; Treasurer, E. H. Conger; Auditor, W. V. Lucas; Attorney-General, Smith McPherson; Register of State Land Office, J. K. Powers. They also resolved—

1. That we insist on the nomination of well-known Republicans of national reputation for

ability, purity and experience in public affairs, and adhesion to Republican principles, for President and Vice-President of the United States, by the National Republican Convention.

2. That, as Republicans of Iowa, recognizing in the Hon. James G. Blaine a man of tried integrity, of uncompromising loyalty and patriotism, of commanding ability both as a leader and statesman, and a fearless advocate of the principles which have preserved the Union and given undying luster to the party of which he is the admired representative, we take pleasure in recording the fact that he is the preference of the Republicans of Iowa for the office of President of the United States. And while we pledge ourselves to support the nominee of the Chicago convention, we nevertheless declare it is our conviction that no other candidate will develop the enthusiasm or call out the number of votes that would be polled by the American people for James G. Blaine, as the standard-bearer of the Republican party in the national contest of 1880.

3. That the delegation of this convention to Chicago be instructed to cast the vote of Iowa as a unit; and that the delegation be further instructed to use all honorable means to secure the nomination for President of the Hon. James G. Blaine.

The Greenback party assembled in convention May 19th, at Des Moines and nominated Secretary of State, G. M. Walker; Treasurer of State, Matthew Farrington; Auditor of State, G. V. Swearengen; Attorney-General, W. A. Spurrier; Register of State Land-Office, Thos. Hooker. The following is the platform adopted :

We, the National Greenback Labor Party of Iowa, decide, as our first broad principle of faith, that that which is created is subservient to the power that created it.

Resolved, That all currency, whether metallic or paper, necessary for use and convenience of the people, should be issued and controlled by the government, and not by or through the bank corporations of the country; and when so issued shall be a full legal tender for the payments of all debts, public and private.

2. That so much of the interest bearing debt of the United States as shall become redeemable in the year 1881, or prior thereto, being in amonnt $782,000,000, shall not be refunded beyond the power of the government to call in said obligations and pay them at any time, but shall be paid as rapidly as possible, and according to contract. To enable the government to meet these obligations, the mints of the United States should be operated to their full capacity in the coinage of standard silver dollars, and such other coinage as the business of the country may require.

3. That as the producing classes are now enslaved by interest-bearing debt, therefore we are unalterably opposed to all bonded indebtedness.

4. That the payment of the bond in coin, originally payable in lawful money, was a gift to the bond-holder, and the payment of the soldiers in paper, when by contract payable in coin, was and is an unjust discrimination in favor of the bondholder; therefore, we demand, in justice to the soldier, that he be paid according to contract.

5. That we are opposed to the importation of Chinese semi-barbarous labor, regarding it as a paralyzing and degrading system, that will, unless checked, undermine American free labor

6. That we demand the immediate passage by Congress of a law for the equalization of soldiers' bounties similar to the one vetoed by President Grant.

7. That the right of suffrage, free press and speech, are the inalienable rights of every citizen of the United States.

8. That we denounce the discrimination between government clerks and government laborers, the clerks working six hours and the laborers ten hours.

9. That we are opposed to a large standing army, either national or State, in times of profound peace, eating out the substance of the people.

10. That we will continue to agitate the subject of reform in this State, until official salaries shall bear a just proportion to the incomes of the people who pay them.

11. That the last Legislature of our State, in failing to pass the innocent purchaser bill, the bill to reduce court expenses, the bill to protect the destruction of sheep from the ravages of dogs, the bill to cut down our tax penalties, the bill to reduce the rate of interest, have neglected the best interests of the State, and ought to be turned out of power.

12. That the State should not sell contract labor to compete with free labor.

13. That as citizens of Iowa we feel proud of, and extend our heartfelt gratitude to Messrs. Weaver and Gillette, for their noble and untiring efforts in the halls of Congress to secure the rights of the worthy toiling millions.

14. That we, as the National Greenback Labor Party, know no North, no South, no East, no West.

15. That all banks of issue and all monopolies must go,

The Democrats met at Des Moines; September 2d, and nominated a ticket as follows: For Secretary of State, A. B. Keith; Treasurer, Martin Blim; Auditor, Chas. I. Barker; Attorney-General, C. A. Clark; Register of State Land Office, C. A. Dougherty. They also resolved:

1. We, the Democracy of Iowa, in delegate convention assembled, endorse the platform of the party adopted at Cincinnati, and pledge our earnest efforts in its behalf.

2. The Democracy of Iowa are heartily in favor of the National nominees, Hancock and English, as they give a decided assurance of pure and more thoroughly careful administration of national affairs.

3. We are in favor of a judicious license law, and condemn all efforts to legislate against those natural rights which do not trespass upon those belonging to the whole community, and we applaud the action of our representatives at DesMoines in the Eighteenth General Assembly for their manly and able opposition to the attempt at sumptuary legislation made by a Republican legislature.

The vote for Secretary of State stood as follows:

J. A. T. Hull, Rep.	184,166
A. B. Keith, Dem.	105,760
G. M. Walker, Gr.	32,780
Scattering	422
Hull over all	45,204

In the campaign of 1881, the first convention held was by the Democrats, at DesMoines, June 16. They nominated for Governor, L. G. Kinne; Lieutenant-Governor, J. M. Walker; Judge of Supreme Court, H. B. Hendershott; Supt. of Public Instruction, W. H. Butler. The convention adopted the following platform:

The Democratic party of Iowa, in convention assembled, re-affirm the national platforms of 1876 and 1880, demand strict economy in all public expenditures, a strict accountability of all public servants, and declares—

1. For tariff reform, ultimating in simpler revenue system, with commercial freedom as its issue.

2. That we oppose all sumptuary laws, and the proposed prohibitory amendment to the constitution in all its steps and stages as the most offensive form of sumptuary regulation.

3. That the great agricultural and producing interests of the country should be emancipated from the burdens of monopoly put upon them by Republican rule, and as a feature of such relief, for the cheapening of transportation by government appropriations for improvement of the Mississippi river, its navigable tributaries and other water-ways.

4. That we execrate the constant official corruption grown into Republican practice, and that the demand of our national platform for civil service reform is freshly emphasized by the immoral spectacle of Republican factions dis-

turbing the public peace, not by the agitation of great measures of statesmanship, but by a vulgar quarrel over the partition of public spoils, and a squabble for the opportunities of official theft.

The Greenback convention was held at Marshalltown, June 2, and the following ticket nominated: Governor, D. M. Clark; Lieutenant-Governor, James M. Holland; Supt. of Public Instruction, Mrs. A. M. Swain; Supreme Judge, W. W. Williamson. The following platform was adopted by the convention:

1. The right to make and issue money is a sovereign constitutional power to be maintained by the people for the common benefit. We demand the abolition of all banks of issue, and the substitution of full legal tender greenbacks in lieu of their notes.

2. We oppose the refunding of the national debt or the issue of interest-bearing non-payable bonds upon any pretext, and demand the payment and destruction of those outstanding at the earliest possible moment.

3. We demand a gradual income tax, whereby capital shall bear a just share of the public burden.

4. We regard the act substituting a railroad commission for laws governing freight rates in the State as a fraud secured by the railroad companies through a Republican legislature, and demand its repeal. While we favor liberal national appropriations for the creation and improvement of water-ways, we demand laws protecting the people of Iowa from discrimination, pooling, watering of stock, drawbacks or rebates, and all unjust charges on the part of railroads, until such time as the people, who built most of these roads with land grants, taxes and subsidies, shall own and operate or fully control them.

5. We demand a revision of our patent right laws, placing a fair limit upon the royalties of inventors, and protecting the people from injustice.

6. We demand that all land grants forfeited by reason of the non-fulfillment of conditions by railroad companies shall be at once reclaimed by the government, and henceforth that the public domain be reserved exclusively for homesteaders or actual settlers.

7. We demand absolutely Democratic rules for the government of Congress and State legislatures, placing all representatives of the people upon an equal footing, and taking from all committees a veto power upon proposed legislation

8. We denounce as most dangerous the restrictions of the right of suffrage in many States, and its abolition in the District of Columbia, and demand equal political rights for all men and women.

9. Believing that all questions affecting the public interest should be decided by the people, we favor the submission of the proposed constitutional amendment to the popular vote.

10. We demand that all ballots in this State shall be of uniform size, color and material, and that each party having a State organization shall have one member on the election board of each township precinct.

11. We favor the abolition of the electoral college, and the election of President, Vice-President and Senators of the United States by a direct vote of the people.

12. In the furtherance of these ends, we ask the co-operation of all men and women, without regard to previous party affiliation or prejudice.

The Republicans met at DesMoines, June 7, and nominated the following ticket: Governor, Buren R. Sherman; Lieutenant-Governor, Orlando H. Manning; Supt. of Public Instruction, John W. Akers; Judge of Supreme Court, Austin Adams. The convention also adopted the following platform:

We, the representatives of the Republican party of Iowa, demand anew of the people of the State their fullest confidence and support, because of the faithfulness of the party, in the State and in the nation, to party pledges; because of the marvelous devotion it has shown in support of the Union; because of its abhorrence

of slavery and polygamy, and of its successful efforts to crush the one, and of its persistent struggle to get rid of the other, sure to go on to its final extirpation; because of its active interest in the relief of struggling and oppressed humanity everywhere; because of its determination to abolish all inequalities of citizenship, to give all men of all races and nationalities in this land equality of civil and political rights; because of its efforts to establish temperance, to educate the people and build up all moral forces; because it has been earnest in its efforts toward honest and economical government, and has been swift to correct abuses when it has discovered them; because it has steadily maintained the financial honor of the nation, is rapidly discharging its great war debt, and has made the recent financial history of the government the marvel of nations; because it has protected the labor of the country, and built up its agricultural and manufacturing interests, and promoted the means of internal commerce by judicial legislation; because it is positive and progressive, and will, in the future, as in the past, prove its capacity to grapple promptly and successfully with every emergency of the nation, and with every question affecting the people's interests; and, finally, because it will secure a complete and lasting unification of the country, entire peace and concord, upon the statute basis of free schools, free speech, a free press and a free ballot.

In the spirit of the purpose that has redeemed former pledges and produced these results, the Republican party of Iowa resolves—

1. We re-affirm the Republican national platform of 1880, and insist upon its enforcement in its relation to the several affairs of the nation, the States and the Territories, in order that sound policies shall prevail in the nation, and ample protection be afforded to its citizens in all of their rights of citizenship in the several States; and that the territories be made as absolutely free from the debasing presence and pernicious influences of polygamy as the States now are of slavery.

2. We congratulate this country upon the election of James A. Garfield, and the national adminstration upon the vigorous manner in which it has undertaken to ferret out fraud and suppress extravagance in public expenditures, to secure the personal and commercial rights of our people abroad, to deal justly with the Indian wards of the government, and upon the conspicuous success of its financial policy.

3. That we are in hearty sympathy with the spirit of recent conventions for supplementing and improving the great water routes of the nation, and cordially endorse all measures which look toward a practical and judicious improvement of the magnificent water-ways which nature has afforded us for cheaply transporting the immense commerce of the States, and therefore developing the immense resources of the interior of our national domain.

4. That we recognize railways as one of the most potent agencies in our national progress, but one which by reason of its relation to the people, must be kept subordinate to the interests of the people, and within the legislative control of Congress and the State. That in the spirit of its usefulness, it must be dealt with in fairness and without injustice. But we are in accord with the popular demand, that the unquestionable legislative power shall be used to protect the people from any abuse and unjust exactions.

5. That the plenary power of Congress over the subject of patent, should be so exercised as to protect the people against the wrongs and abuses which have been developed and are practiced under the present system of laws relating to patent rights, and we ask our senators and representatives in Congress, to lend their best efforts to the accomplishment of this end.

6. That the position attained in our commerce by American meats and live animals, demand the enactment of effective legislation by both the nation and the States, for the suppression of such diseases as are calculated to interfere with this important feature of our foreign trade.

7. That in pursuance of the uniform justice of the Republican party to observe the pledges and perform the promises made and given in its platform, we declare that the provisions in the

platform of 1879, for the submission of the so-called prohibitory amendment of the constitution of Iowa, to a vote of the people at a special and non-partisan election should be enforced, in order that the good faith of the party may be maintained, and that the people in this government of the people, by the people, and for the people, may have an opportunity to express their wishes concerning the pending amendment, regardless of party affiliations, and with perfect freedom from all party restraint and influences.

CHAPTER XI.

TERRITORIAL AND STATE OFFICERS—A RETROSPECT.

In the limited space of this State history, sketches of the various Territorial and State officers cannot be given, though they would be of great interest. It is thought best, however, to insert sketches of the three Territorial Governors. These have been prepared by Hon. Samuel Murdock, of Clayton county, a gentleman than whom none are better qualified for the task.

Robert Lucas.

In the spring of 1832 the celebrated Indian Chief, Black Hawk, in violation of the treaty of St. Louis in 1804, which he himself had ratified in 1816, and again partially ratified in 1831, started with his band, composing a part of the Sac and Fox Indians, ascended Rock River to a considerable distance, where he took up a strong military position.

Gen. Atkinson, with a large number of United States troops and volunteers from the surrounding country, immediately pursued him, with the intention of forcing the cunning chief either to retire or give him battle. And in compliance with this resolution, he dispatched forward Major Stillman, with three or four hundred volunteers, to reconoitre the position of Black Hawk. But Stillman had before him a "Warrior tried;" a man who had been born and cradled upon the battle-field; one who had followed his father through many a hard-fought battle with the Cherokees; one who had stood shoulder to shoulder with Tecumseh at Brownstown and the Thames; one who, by experience, understood both the tactics of the white man and the Indian; one who had mingled in the strife and carnage of every desperate and bloody battle along the whole western border for nearly half a century before. As soon as he heard that Stillman was approaching his camp, he made preparations to meet him, and in doing this he planned and accomplished one of the greatest and most

skillful military stratagems known to modern times.

Stillman, underrating the character of the man before him, rushed, with his whole force, into the very jaws of death; his troops were thrown into the worst kind of disorder, and fell around him dead and dying over the field.

Bravely did Stillman attempt to rally his men and bring them into order, which he came very near doing; but the eagle eye of an old warrior was looking over that field, and just at the moment when the tide of battle seemed to hang in a balance, this brave old warrior puts himself at the head of a chosen number of his gallant braves, and with a yell that sent a thrill through many a bold and daring heart, rushed to the charge, dealing death and destruction in his way.

Stillman ordered his men to fall back, but all was now utter confusion, and the retreat became a perfect rout. Thus, sir, commenced the short and bloody "Black Hawk War," a war in which few laurels were won, and nothing found to admire save the daring bravery of the savage commander. It is not my purpose to follow it further; its history is a history of the most disgraceful outrages and vile treacheries on the part of the Americans; and but for the noble conduct of the gallant Dodge connected with it, ought to be blotted forever from the recollections of American history.

The war ended by the capture of "Black Hawk" through the treachery of the Winnebagos; and a treaty was concluded with him on the 21st of September, 1832, at Rock Island, by which he ceded to the United States a large tract of land, west of the Mississippi, which became known as the "Black Hawk Purchase." This war had its important effects in the history of the Great West; it brought into notice the rich valley of the Rock river; it laid open to view the wealth and treasures locked up for past ages in the lead mines of Wisconsin; it opened to the view of the emigrant a rich and fertile valley, lying between the Mississippi on one side and the Missouri on the other; and long before the stipulations of the treaty of 1832 could be carried out, thousands rushed pell mell into the new land, mingling savage and civilized life together.

The National Legislature has never yet been able to keep up in making the necessary laws for their protection, with the great tide of civilization, as it rolls onward, year after year, upon the heels of retreating savages.

On the 20th of April, 1836, Congress passed a law for the organization of the Territory of Wisconsin, by the provisions of which the northern boundary of Wisconsin extended west in a zigzag direction from a point opposite the main channel of Green Bay through Lake Superior, touching the White Earth river, thence down said river to the main channel of the Missouri, thence down the Missouri to a point due west from the northwest corner of the State of Missouri, etc.; thus, you see, including within the bounds of Wisconsin all the lands and territory which now compose the great States of Iowa and Minnesota. It was soon evident that this arrangement could not last long; Young America had crossed the Mississippi, and had left a natural boundary behind him; stretching his eyes three hundred miles

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west, his vision rested upon another, and with this in view, he demanded a separation, which no Congress at that time dared to refuse.

On the 13th day of June, 1838, Congress passed an act organizing the Territory of Iowa into a separate and distinct government. This was the era of many a darling project on the part of Young America, which he has since carried out to perfection and success; while at the same time it became the era of many a "bubble bursted" in the shape of fallen cities and deserted capitols. Cassville, below you, was once, in expectancy, a proud metropolis, and the seat of a more than Chinese Empire. The act took effect from and after the 3d day of July of that year, with all the requisites of a separate and independent existence.

Robert Lucas, of Ohio, the person whose name heads this article, was appointed by Mr. VanBuren, her first Governor, in connection with Willian B. Conway, of Pennsylvania, Secretary.

Governor Lucas, at the time of his appointment, was quite an old man, and far advanced in the decline of life; he had spent his best days in the service of his country. His youth was spent amid the strife and storms of a cruel and desperate border war. He was engaged in almost every battle from the Huron to the Thames. He had mingled personally in almost every skirmish on the frontier during the war of 1812, and his history was full of romantic adventures, hair-breadth escapes, and bold and daring encounters. He had seen the Great West territory pass from a howling wilderness, and become the abode of millions of freemen who could cultivate their own vine and fig tree, worship at their own shrine, with none to fear or make them afraid. He had seen Ohio a despondency, a little colony, struggling for existence, with almost her entire male population drafted for a border war, and he left her for Iowa, the third among a confederation of States, the greatest, the most powerful, and at the same time the most proud and glorious republic the world ever saw.

He commenced his public career in Ohio in her infancy; he assisted, by his valor and courage, to drive back the murderous foe who hung upon the borders to glut his vengeance on the innocent child at its mother's breast. And not until the Indian had buried the tomahawk, and England had ceased to desolate her frontiers, did he quit his post and return to enjoy himself in the peaceful avocations of private life. He mingled in her halls and in her councils, and his name connected with almost every public act of that great State, which gave her prosperity and greatness; and as a tribute to his worth and a reward for his services, she conferred upon him, in his declining years, the office of Governor.

It was soon after his term of office expired in Ohio that he received from the President the Governorship of Iowa.

It was during his term of office as Governor of Ohio that the dispute arose between that State and the territory of Michigan, in relation to their respective boundaries, which came very near plunging both of them into a cruel, desperate and fratricidal war. The matter was settled, finally, by giving Ohio all she claimed; and in order to keep the youngest child of

the Republic in these days from being naughty, she was given a strip of poor territory, two hundred and fifty miles from her, and north and west of the main channel of Green Bay.

He commenced his career in Iowa with all the bouyancy of youth and better days, and looked forward with a great deal of interest to the day when he should see her a proud and noble State.

Scarcely had he time to look around him and gather information, in his new field of labor, before he found himself involved in another question of boundry, between Iowa and the State of Missouri. Missouri had set up a claim to a strip of country about six miles wide extending along the south line of our whole State; and on this strip of land she had several times attempted to collect taxes and enforce her laws.

The settlers resisted these claims of Missouri, and appealed to the Governor for protection. No sooner was their case made known to him than he resolved to call forth all the military force he could procure, and for this purpose he issued his proclamation. Hundreds responded to his call, and in a short time he had collected here and there through the territory a set of men who only wanted a nod from their commander, and they would have thrown themselves against odds into the very heart of Missouri. Gov. Boggs, of Missouri, had also called on his State for assistance, and he, too, was on his march with a desperate set of men to assert his claim. Had those two forces have met, nothing could have prevented a dreadful and fatal encounter.

But wise councils prevailed, and the legislature of Iowa, to its everlasting credit, drew up and passed a preamble and resolutions requesting both Governors to suspend hostilities until the first day of July thereafter. These resolutions had the desired effect; military preparations were suspended by both parties, and another cruel and fratricidal war averted.

The matter was afterwards submitted to Congress, where, through the influence of A. C. Dodge, with his uncle, Dr. Linn, who was at that time a Senator in Congress from Missouri; the matter was finally settled by giving to Iowa all she ever claimed.

Thus ended the celebrated "Missouri war," a war whose history is full of fun and anecdote, a war which has since furnished the theme for many an idle, but interesting romance; and a war which will only be remembered in machine verse and burlesque song; for

"Missouri shall many a day"
"Tell of the bloody fray"
"When the Hawkeyes and Pukies"
"First met on her border."

Governor Lucas never forgot the incidents of this war during his life; and long after the difficulties had passed away, he never could talk about it without flying into a passion at the conduct of Missouri. He cherished a holy hatred for the land of "Pukes" during his lifetime.

Not long after the difficulties with Missouri were settled, he got into a desperate quarrel with the legislature, and for a time, everything about the capital wore a belligerant aspect. It will be recollected that at that time the legislature was filled exclusively by young men; "mere boys,"

as it was said of them at the time, and a higher set of fellows than they were, could scarcely be found. They looked upon Iowa as their own and each of them looked himself as the future Senator, Governor, or chief justice of a future State, which he himself was at that time laboring to bring about; and the history of occurring events will show, that with a large number of them, their early anticipations turned out to be true; and with those who are still in obscurity, but yet in the prime of life, a bright and happy future is still before them. The Governor was an old man, and, as they thought, tinctured somewhat with "Foggyism," and they did not hesitate to declare that he was here for the office, and for the office alone, and that as soon as his term expired, he would return again to Ohio, as all Governors of new Territories have generally done. What wonder, then, that between such elements, there should, in the course of events spring up a collision.

The Governor attempted from time to time, to check these young law-makers in their public expenditures, and did not hesitate to call them a set of profligates. In retaliation for these acts on the part of the Governor, the legislature appointed a committee, consisting of James W. Grimes, since United States Senator, Chauncy Swan, who subsequently died at sea on his return from California, and Laurel Summers, afterwards United States Marshal for Iowa, to inquire into his power, and define his duties. This committee after due deliberation, gravely reported to the legislature, that the Governor had full power and authority to vote all acts of the legislature, of every kind, name and description, *except* acts for the appropriation of money, and then asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject. But the matter did not end here, for the legislature on the 16th of January, 1840, instructed their delegate to Congress, W. W. Chapman to use his influence in procuring a law, allowing the people to elect their own Governor, and provided in this resolution, that the Governor himself should circulate it. This resolution he took good care to approve, and actually sent copies of it to Washington city.

He was removed from the office of Governor, after the 4th of March, 1831, and John Chambers, of Kentucky was appointed to succeed him.

After his removal he returned to private life, and resided at Bloomington for a number of years.

He returned to Ohio and ran for Congress, but was defeated, after which he again returned to Iowa, and if I mistake not, was a member of the first constitutional convention.

Old age crept upon him at last, and he died a number of years ago, at Muscatine. He was always a Democrat of the Jacksonian school, and throughout a long public life he was strictly and religiously honest. He was not a man of much talent, but his long public life had made him familiar with the whole routine of public affairs.

With his intimate aquaintance with public men and public affairs, he could have written an admirable history of the Great Wests. But he has left nothiug behind him save his own acts.

In person, he was tall and slender, and in his younger days, capable of enduring great hardships.

As her first Governor, and one of her truest and best friends, he will live on the pages of Iowa's history, when statues of marble and brass, shall have crumbled into dust.

John Chambers.

On the 4th day of March, 1841, William Henry Harrison was inaugurated President of the United States. He was carried into office through one of the most renowned and exciting political campaigns our country has ever witnessed.

During the administration of Mr. Van Buren, his immediate predecessor, our country, and indeed the whole civilized world, was visited by one of those great commercial revulsions which seems periodically to take place in the affairs of man. Never before had our country witnessed and felt such a universal depression of all kinds of business, nor could the most gifted seer in commercial pursuits tell how or when this great commercial calamity would end, or be remedied.

The people thought they could look back into the administration of General Jackson, when the deposits were removed, as the primary cause of all the distress in every ramification of trade which followed during the administration of his successor, and in order, as they supposed, to apply a remedy, and restore confidence and security again to the country, demanded a change in the affairs of the government.

For twelve years previous to 1840, the government had been in the hands of a party calling themselves "Jackson Democrats," and from their long tenure in office, many of them had come to the conclusion that they owned them in their own right, and that almost every office in the gift of the President was a life tenure.

Acting upon this principle, many of these incumbents had become notoriously corrupt, and appropriated the money belonging to their respective offices to their own private and pecuniary profit.

These things, added to the commercial distress I have mentioned, increased the popular clamor for a change, and General Harrison was triumphantly elected President. And although the writer of this article heard him declare in a public speech that he would suffer his right hand to be cut off before he would remove a public officer for opinion sake alone, yet one of the first acts of his administration was the removal of Robert Lucas from the Governorship of Iowa, and the appointment of John Chambers, of Kentucky, to succeed him.

He arrived in Iowa a short time after he had received his appointment, and immediately took possession of his office.

He was a Whig, and of that Kentucky school of politics, in his day, which took rather a conservative view of public affairs. He was an old man, and had seen some service in his day. He was among the Kentucky volunteers on the frontier during the war of 1812, and distinguished himself in several skirmishes with the Indians, and was looked upon as one of Kentucky's bravest men. Everything in Iowa was in the hands of the Democrats; they had, since the formation of the Territory, filled every office; they had controlled and di-

rected its whole legislation; they had carved and cut every act to suit themselves. So that when the new Governor arrived he found Iowa in the hands of a joint stock company, with the shares above par, and none to dispose of at any price.

These same stockholders had been for several years accustomed to look upon his predecessor, although one of their own faith, with considerable distrust; and need we wonder that when a new man made his appearance among them, of opposite faith, that, for a time at least, he should receive the cold shoulder?

He had been appointed for four years, and in all probability would remain his time out; but four years was an age, at that time, to those who in fact controlled the destinies of a future republic.

A plan was therefore set on foot by those who owned the largest shares in the company, to bring about a revolution, to change the form of government, to establish a State; and, in obedience to this plan, the legislature, on the 16th day of February, 1842, provided that at the August election following, a vote should be taken for or against a convention to form a constitution for the State of Iowa. At this time the general government had paid all the expenses of the Territory, in hard money. At every session of every court, in every county throughout the whole Territory, the Judge, the District Attorney, and last, though not least, the United States Marshal, or one of his deputies, always appeared together. As soon as the court was over, and justice had been meted out with unsparing hand, the Marshal called up the Grand and Petit Juries, and the witnesses upon all criminal trials, cashed all their accounts in half dollars, and they went their own way over the broad prairies, whistling or singing that good old tune,

"Uncle Sam is rich enough to give us all a farm."

Taxes they did not feel, for there was no occasion to gather them, and I know of no happier State on earth than where man can live and enjoy all the sweets of unrestrained liberty, be assured of protection from aggression and wrong, his fields and gardens yielding a bounteous return for the slightest touch of the hoe and the spade, upon his own soil, with a cabin reared by his own hands, and "children who cluster like grapes at the door," with a table covered by the choicest viands, the latch-string never pulled in, and at the same time a government scattering broadcast around him annually thousands of dollars in hard money, and asking nothing in return but good behavior. Such was the state of things in the Territory, at this time; and when the August election came, the people voted *against* a convention, and wisely concluded to remain a few years longer in a state of dependency, in order to enjoy, as long as possible, the benefits showered upon them by the general government.

During all this time the new Governor had not been idle. He had, previous to this, collected all the information he could in relation to the country. He had held a treaty with the Sac and Fox Indians, and had succeeded in making a purchase of all their lands lying west of the Blackhawk Purchase and extending west to the Missouri, and north to the "Neutral Ground." By this treaty Iowa acquired jurisdiction to the Missouri on the west, and by an act

of Congress a criminal jurisdiction to the British possessions on the north.

Long before this treaty could be ratified at Washington, tens of thousands rushed pell-mell upon the "New Purchase," determined to make themselves "claims," and stand by them to the last. Troops were sent to drive them off until the stipulations of the treaty could be carried out, and in order to give time to the Indians to remove.

But before the troops had time to remove a few squatters in one portion, "claims" were made in their rear, adjoining one another, at the rate of fifty miles a day. So great was the rush for "claims" that it was no uncommon thing for the inhabitants of an Indian village to wake up in the morning, and to their utter consternation and surprise, find a log cabin or "claim shanty" which had been erected in their town during the night, while upon the door, perhaps, with chalk or coal, the unmistakable pictures of the bowie-knife and revolver, indicating, as the Indians well knew, the desperate character of him who sleeps within, upon that pallet of leaves and grass.

No troops could restrain them, and the officers gave up in despair, thus in a short time the Territory had received a large addition to her population.

The friends of a State government thought they could now, after so large an increase of population as this new purchase had brought about, venture again upon their darling scheme.

On the 12th day of February, 1844, the Legislature again provided that at the April election following a poll should be opened, and each elector interrogated "for or against a convention?" This time it was made a party measure, and to be "for a convention" was a true test of a man's Democracy. The plan succeeded admirably, even beyond the expectations of the "share-holders," and upon counting there was a small majority in favor of a convention.

The delegates were elected at the August election following, and the convention, consisting of seventy members, assembled at Iowa City on the first Monday in October, 1844, and proceeded to form a constitution. After a few weeks deliberation, they produced what they called a constitution, but, upon inspection, it was found to be rather a rickety affair; it was, however, in accordance with the doctrine of "Popular Sovereignty," submitted to the people for their rejection or approval, at the April election, in 1845. At the time of its formation, the convention, in defining the boundaries of the future State, had included on the north nearly the whole of what is now the State of Minnesota. Congress had, however, in anticipation of our coming, and in order to meet us half way, passed an act admitting us into the Union, but at the same time curtailing our boundaries, both on the north and west, cutting us off from the Missouri entirely. This act of Congress became known only a short time before the April election, and this fact, in connection with the unpopularity of the instrument itself, caused its defeat at the election which followed.

The legislature had wisely provided, at the session which provided for a convention, that in the event the constitution should be defeated, there should be an election for members of the legislature in

April, and that such legislature should assemble on the first Monday in May, 1845.

The election was held accordingly, and the Legislature assembled at Iowa City at the time designated.

Immediately after the organization, the Democrats called together a caucus, in which it was resolved to submit again the same constitution to another test; and, agreeable to this resolution, Shepard Leffler, of DeMoines, introduced into the Senate a bill for that purpose. This bill passed both Houses, and was submitted to Mr. Chambers for his approval. But he differed with the legislature in regard to their power to pass an act of that kind, and he returned it with his veto. The legislature, however, was too strong for him, and they passed the bill over his veto, and again submitted the constitution at the August election following. But the people by this time had got tired of the old thing. Copies of it had been handed from one to another until they were worn out; they believed the Governor was right in his veto; and the old man had the grand satisfaction in seeing his last public act in the territory triumphantly sustained by the people. It was again rejected by a large majority, and came very near defeating General Dodge for Congress, who undertook to pack it and run against R. P. Lowe, the present Chief Justice of the State.

Mr. Polk was inaugurated President of the United States on the 4th of March, 1845, and a short time after the close of the session of May, 1845, he removed Mr. Chambers, and appointed James Clarke, of Burlington, to succeed him. This closed the public career of John Chambers, second Governor of Iowa. A short time after his removal by Mr. Polk, he returned to his home in Kentucky, where he soon after died.

He was a large, heavy man, round shouldered, and had rather a stooping gait. His manners were reserved, and at first sight you would not care about approaching him, but a little familiar acquaintance with him would make him a favorite.

A half hour's conversation with him, and he was as pleasing as a child; and take him all in all, he was about the most perfect specimen of Kentucky gentleman that was ever my lot to fall in with.

The longer he remained in Iowa, the more the people loved him.

I bid him farewell for the last time on the steps of the Capitol at Iowa City, when he wept like a child.

When he left Iowa for his own bright and sunny land, he left no enemies behind him. A noble hearted man, he fixed his name forever on the pages of our history, and he left us to mingle his dust in that land which gave him birth. So far as my acquaintance with him is concerned, I can truly say with Burns:

"An honest man now lies at rest,
One who on earth was truly blest;
If there's another world, he lies in bliss,
And if there's none, he's made the best of this."

James Clarke.

Sometime in the autumn of the year 1837, when the trees were in the yellow leaf, a printer boy of slender form and gentle appearance might have been seen

crossing the "Laurel Hills" of his own State. Behind him rolled the waters of the "Blue Juniata," on the banks of which he had spent, in merry glee, his youthful days. He had heard and read of strange countries that lay far off towards the setting sun, through which broad rivers run, and spreading landscapes unfolded to human eyes the most rare and magnificent beauty.

These things inspired his youthful mind with a spirit of wild adventure—"fields looked green far away" to his imagination, and he left the scenes of his early youth, severed the strong and loving ties that bound him to the land of his nativity, bid farewell to all that was dear to him on earth, and with his youthful gaze fixed upon that star which never sets, he launched forth into the wilds of Wisconsin, a stranger in a strange land, an adventurer seeking his own fortune, depending upon his own exertions, with no recommend save an honest countenance and genteel deportment. This young man was James Clark, who in after years became the able, talented and popular Governor of Iowa. He remained in Wisconsin, working at his trade as a printer, until after the organization of the Territory of Iowa, when he removed to Burlington, where the first legislature of Iowa assembled. After the death of Mr. Conway, he was appointed, by Mr. Van Buren, Secretary of the Territory, which office he filled with great credit to himself and satisfaction to the people. During the time he held this office he contributed, by his kind, gentle and amiable manner, to soften the feelings of hatred and distrust which at one time existed between leading men of the Territory.

Whoever had business at his office found him a kind, gentle, quiet, amiable man, always ready and willing to do whatever was desired of him, regretting, at the same time, that he could do no more. No man ever labored harder in an office than he did, and it always seemed to me that his whole pride and ambition was to serve some one, and by so doing make himself nseful to his fellow man.

During the time he was Secretary he underwent great labor, but notwithstanding the large amount of business he transacted, he still found time to write for the press, and contributed many valuable articles touching the future greatness of Iowa.

After he retired from the office of Secretary, he returned again to the Printing office, and became the leading Editor of the Burlington Gazette. To the columns of this paper he devoted his whole energies, and by so doing, made it the leading democrat paper of the territory; a position which he has held to this day.

After the inauguration of Mr. Polk as President of the United States, in 1845, he removed Mr. Chambers, and appointed Mr. Clarke to succeed him as Governor of Iowa. Previous to his appointment, he had been elected by the people of his county, a delegate to the first convention which assembled to form a constitution for the State of Iowa. In this convention he distinguished himself, both for his talent and personal demeanor, and contributed to the pages of that constitution, these great elementary principles which lie at the foundation of human rights.

And, although that constitution was defeated, he still had the satisfaction of

seeing their spirit and meaning transferred to another, and still continued as the fundamental law of our State.

The first legislature, after he received his appointment of Governor, assembled at Iowa City on the first Monday of December, 1845. His message to the legislature after its organization is a model of style and clearness.

He set forth the importance of an early extinguishment of the Indian title to all the lands within the limits of Iowa, and urges the legislature to memorialize Congress to purchase a tract of land on the upper Mississippi for a future home for the Winnebagoes, and thus induce them to part with their title to a large tract of country known as the "neutral ground," a recommendation which the general government soon after acted upon and carried out.

As soon as the "Blackhawk Purchase" had been surveyed, and it was discovered that it contained within its bounds large tracts which were supposed to contain valuable mineral, these tracts were reserved from market, and the government set itself up as a great landlord to lease out these lands at a stipulated rent. Mr Clarke soon saw the evil and injustice of such a system upon the inhabitants of Iowa, and he set himself at work to break it up; and it was through his influence and exertions that the land was afterwards thrown into market.

There was not a barrier in the future greatness of Iowa that did not call forth his attention, and he had the grand satisfaction of seeing everything that he recommended for the benefit and prosperity of Iowa afterwards carried out, and carried out, too, precisely, as he had suggested and wished. He seemed to be aware that he would soon be called upon to pass over the government, over which he presided with so much skill and ability, into the hands of the real sovereigns of the soil, and he was determined that nothing should be left undone by him to retard her future greatness.

On the 16th day of January, 1846, the legislature passed, once more, an act for the purpose of electing delegates to frame a constitution for the State of Iowa.

This time the friends of a State government took it for granted that the people of the territory wanted a constitution, so the legislature provided that at the April election following the passage of this act, the people of the territory *should* elect delegates to a convention. Accordingly, at the April election delegates were elected, and the convention, agreeable to said act, consisting of thirty-two members, instead of seventy as in the previous convention, met at Iowa City on the first Monday of May, 1846, and after a session of eighteen days produced a constitution, which constitution was submitted immediately following, and was adopted by them as their constitution for the State of Iowa,

Thus you see that Iowa, from a colony, a dependency, a territory, jumped, in the short space of seven months, from the time the act above mentioned first passed, to that of a sovereign independent State.

After the result was known, the Governor issued his proclamation for a general election in November following, at which election Ansel Briggs, of Jackson county was elected Governor of the State.

This proclamation was the last public act of James Clarke, for as soon as the new Governor was qualified, he turned over to him all the archives of his office, and returned once more to the printing office, Again he scattered through Iowa his beautiful editorials through the columns of the Burlington *Gazette*, until the name and fame of Iowa became known throughout the length and breadth of the land.

He appeared at the capitol at the first session of the State legislature under the new constitution, to which body he delivered an affecting and interesting farewell letter, then stood back quitely during the whole of the session, and gazed with indignation upon his countenance at the dreadful strife, storms and bitterness which was manifested during the entire session.

Never since the organization of the territory, had any man seen, or even dreamed of anything like it; every man seemed to look upon each other as being in his way to places of honor and profit, and it became a cut and thrust game. Both parties were without leaders, or if they had them, the leaders themselves stood in great need of being led.

Neither done anything—neither party could do anything. When one party made a move it was instantly checkmated by the other. Speech after speech was made, each one declaring himself a patriot and a true lover of his country, ready at all times to bleed and die for her. No one could do anything for the reason that none of the rest would let him. They ate, drank, grew fat, and returned to their seats, only to play the same game over again as on the previous day. They instituted a court for the trial of any offender who should attempt to bribe any one of their number; and whenever such a tribunal is constituted, there is always sure to be some one to try.

Now and then during the session some poor devil was snatched up, arraigned and tried for indiscretely showing his money to some one of its members. But such trials only served to lionize the victims, and it looked to an outsider as if these scamps themselves had purposely committed these offenses in order to bring themselves into notice, and thereby claim themselves to be the victims of a cruel persecution.

In vain did they meet in joint convention for the purpose of electing Judges of the Supreme Court and Senators. Every vote, some anxious aspirant in the "lobby" would brighten up, thinking perhaps this time the lucky card would turn up; but, alas! for human hopes, he lacked just ONE vote of an election.

Your humble servant was an idle and curious looker-on at most of the interesting scenes which took place at this seseion, and if it was not for the notes that he took at the time, he could hardly tell at this day whether these scenes were real, or whether they were the productions of an idle and troubled dream.

They finally adjourned without electing either Judges or Senators, and the State toddled along very well, half State, half Territory.

This was the last time, I believe, that Mr. Clarke ever appeared at the legislature. He died soon after, at Burlington, with that horrible scourge, the cholera.

This closed the earthly career of a just and noble man, cut off in the prime of life and in the midst of a useful career.

He was married to a sister of General Dodge, and this fact being known at the time of his appointment as Governor, drew upon the Dodge family the title of the "Royal Family." But whatever might have been said in this respect, the appointment was due to Mr. Clarke, nor could it have been bestowed upon a better man, or one more competent to fill it.

He was the third and last Territorial Governor of Iowa, and, like the other two who preceded him, as soon as he had passed the office into the hands of his successor, he gently and calmly laid down and died. He was a tall, slender man, of a mild and amiable disposition, and had quite a feminine look. He left a family behind to mourn his sad loss. His history is without a stain or reproach, and throughout his whole life no man ever imputed ought against his character as a man and a citizen.

I have thus given you a few random sketches of the three Territorial Governors of Iowa, together with a few of the principal events in the history of Iowa, connected with their administration.

Most of the incidents contained in these sketches I have given from memory alone, having been myself an eye-witness of, and personally cognizant of many of the facts.

By these sketches you not only see the character and noble traits of the three good and wise men, but you see that under their care and protection, a young and thrifty State sprung into existence in the short space of eight years from the time when the whole Territory was the home of the savage.

Other Territorial Officers.

Secretaries.

Wm. B. Conway, 1838, died 1839.
James Clark, 1839–41
O. H. W. Stull, 1841–3.
Samuel J. Burr, 1843–5.
Jesse Williams, 1845.

Auditors.

Jesse Williams, 1840–43.
William L. Gilbert, 1843–45.
Robert M. Secrest, 1845.

Treasurers.

Thornton Baylie, 1839–40.
Morgan Reno, 1840.

Judges.

Charles Mason, Chief Justice, 1838.
Joseph Williams, 1838.
Thomas S. Wilson, 1838.

Presidents of Council

Jesse B. Brown, 1838–9.
Stephen Hempstead, 1839–40.
M. Bainridge, 1840–1.
J. W. Parker, 1841–2.
John D. Elbert, 1842–3.
Thomas Cox, 1843–4.
S. Clinton Hasting, 1845
Stephen Hempstead, 1845–6

Speakers of the House

William H. Wallace, 1838–9
Edward Johnson, 1839–40.
Thomas Cox, 1840–1.
Warner Lewis, 1841–2.
James M. Morgan, 1842–3.
James P. Carleton, 1843–4.
James M. Morgan, 1845.
George W. McLeary, 1845–6.

State Officers.

Governors.

Ansel Briggs, 1846–50.
Stephen Hempstead, 1850–54.
James W. Grimes, 1854–58.
Ralph P. Lowe, 1858–60.

Samuel J. Kirkwood, 1860–64.
William M. Stone, 1864-68.
Samuel Morrill, 1868–72.
Cyrus C. Carpenter, 1872–76.
Samuel J. Kirkwood, 1876–77.
J. G. Newbold, 1877–78.
John H. Gear, 1878–82.
Buren R. Sherman, 1882.

Lieutenant-Governors.

Oran Faville, 1858–60.
Nicholas J. Rusch, 1860–62.
John R. Needham, 1862–64.
Enoch W. Eastman, 1864–66.
Benjamin F. Gue, 1866–68.
John Scott, 1868–70.
M. M. Walden, 1870–72.
H. C. Bulis, 1872–74.
Joseph Dysart, 1874–76.
Joshua G. Newbold, 1876–78.
Frank T. Campbell, 1878–82.
Orlando H. Manning, 1882.

This office was created by the new constitution, September 3, 1859.

Secretaries of State.

Elisha Cutter, Jr., 1846–48.
Joseph H. Bonney, 1848–50.
George W. McCleary, 1850–56.
Elijah Sells, 1856–63.
James Wright, 1863–67.
Ed. Wright, 1867–73.
Josiah T. Young, 1873–79.
J. A. T. Hull, 1869.

Auditors of State.

Joseph T. Fales, 1846–50.
William Pattee, 1850–54.
Andrew J. Stephens, 1855–59.
Jonathan W. Cattell, 1859–65.
John A. Elliott, 1865–71.
John Russell, 1871–75.
Ruen R. Sherman, 1875–81.
William V. Lucas, 1881.

Treasurers of State.

Morgan Reno, 1846–50.
Israel Kister, 1850–52.
Martin L. Morris, 1852–59.
John W. Jones, 1859–63.
William H. Holmes, 1863–67.
Samuel E. Rankin, 1867–73.
William Christy, 1873–77.
George W. Bemis, 1877–81.
Edwin H. Conger, 1881.

Attorney-Generals.

David C. Cloud, 1853–56.
Samuel A. Rice, 1856–60.
Charles C. Nourse, 1860–64.
Isaac L. Allen, 1865–66.
Frederick E. Bissell, 1866–67.
Henry O'Connor, 1867–72.
Marcena E. Cutts, 1872–76.
John F. McJunkin, 1877–81.
Smith McPherson, 1881.

Adjutant-Generals.

Daniel S. Lee, 1851–55.
George W. McLeary, 1855–57.
Elijah Sells, 1857.
Jesse Bowen, 1857–61
Nathaniel Baker, 1861–77.
John H. Luby, 1877–78.
W. L. Alexander, 1878.

Registers of the State Land Office

Anison Hart, 1855–57.
Theodore S. Parvin, 1857–59.
Amos B. Miller, 1859–62.
Edwin Mitchell, 1862–63.
Josiah A. Harvey, 1863–67.
Cyrus C. Carpenter, 1867–71.
Aaron Brown, 1871–75.
David Secor, 1875–79.
J. K. Powers, 1879.

Superintendents of Public Instruction.

James Harlan, 1847–48.
Thos. H. Benton, Jr., 1848–54.
James D. Eads, 1854–57.
Joseph C. Stone, 1857.
Maturin L. Fisher, 1857–58.
Oran Faville, 1864–67.
D. Franklin Wells, 1867–68.
A. S. Kissell, 1868–72.
Alonzo Abernethy, 1872–76.

Carl W. Van Coelen, 1876–82.
John W. Akers, 1882.

This office was created in 1847 and abolished in 1858, and the duties then developed upon the secretary of the Board of Education; it was re-created March 23, 1864.

State Printers.

Garrett D. Palmer and George Paul, 1849–51
William H. Merritt, 1851–53.
William A. Hornish, 1853.
Den. A. Mahoney and Jos. B. Dorr, 1853–55.
Peter Moriarty, 1855–57.
John Teesdale, 1857–61.
Francis W. Palmer, 1861–69.
Frank M. Mills, 1869–71.
G. W. Edwards, 1871–73.
Rich. P. Clarkson, 1873–79.
Frank M. Mills, 1879.

State Binders.

William M. Coles, 1855–58.
Frank M. Mills, 1858–67.
James S. Carter, 1867–71.
J. J. Smart, 1871–75.
H. A. Perkins, 1875–79.
Matt. Parrott, 1879.

Secretaries of Board of Education.

T. H. Benton, jr., 1859–63.
Oran Faville, 1863–64.

This office was abolished March 23, 1864.

Presidents of the Senate.

Thomas Baker, 1846–47.
Thomas Hughes, 1847–48.
John J. Selman, 1848–49.
Enos Lowe, 1849–51.
W. E. Leffingwell, 1851–53.
Maturin L. Fisher, 1853–55.
W. W. Hamilton, 1855–57.

Under the new constitution the Lieut.-Governor is President of the Senate.

Speakers of the House.

Jesse B. Brown, 1846–48.
Smiley H. Bonham, 1848–50.
George Temple, 1850–52,
James Grant, 1852–54.
Reuben Noble, 1854–56.
Samuel McFarland, 1856–57.
Stephen B. Sheledy, 1857–59.
John Edwards, 1859–61.
Rush Clark, 1861–63.
Jacob Butler, 1863–65.
Ed. Wright, 1865–67.
John Russell, 1867–69.
Aylett R. Cotton, 1869–71.
James Wilson, 1871–73.
John H. Gear, 1873–77.
John Y. Stone, 1877–79.
Lore Alford, 1880–81.
G. R. Struble, 1882.

Chief Justices of the Supreme Court.

Charles Mason, 1847.
Joseph Williams, 1847–48.
S. Clinton Hastings, 1848–49.
Joseph Williams, 1849–55.
George G. Wright, 1855–60.
Ralph P. Lowe, 1860–62.
Caleb Baldwin, 1862–64.
George G. Wright, 1864–66.
Ralph T. Lowe, 1866–68.
John F. Dillon, 1868–70.
Chester C. Cole, 1870–71.
James G. Day, 1871–72.
Joseph M. Beck, 1872–74.
W. E. Miller, 1874–76.
Chester C. Cole, 1876.
William H. Seevers, 1876–77.
James G. Day, 1877–78.
James H. Rothrock, 1878–79.
Joseph M. Beck, 1879–80.
Austin Adams, 1880–82.
William H. Seevers, 1882.

Associate Justices.

Joseph Williams, held over from territorial government until a successor was appointed.
Thomas S. Wilson, 1847.
John F. Kinney, 1847–54.
George Greene, 1847–55.
Jonathan C. Hall, 1854–55.
William G. Woodward, 1855.
Norman W. Isbell, 1855–57.
Lacon D. Stockton, 1856–60.

Caleb Baldwin, 1860–64.
Ralph P. Lowe, 1860.
George G. Wright, 1860.
John F. Dillion, 1864–70.
Chester C. Cole, 1864–77.
Joseph M. Beck, 1868.
W. E. Miller, 1870.
James G. Day, 1870.

United States Senators.

Augustus C. Dodge, 1848–55.
George W. Jones, 1848–59.
James B. Howell, 1870.
George G. Wright, 1871–77.
James Harlan, 1855–65.
James W. Grimes, 1859–69.
Samuel J. Kirkwood, 1866.
James Harlan, 1867–73.
William B. Allison, 1873–79.
Samuel J. Kirkwood, 1877–81.
William B. Allison, 1879.
James W. McDill, 1881.

MEMBERS OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

1846–47—S. Clinton Hastings, Shepherd Leffler.

1847–49—Wm. Thompson, Shepherd Leffler.

1849–51—Wm. Thompson, Dan. F. Miller, Shepherd Leffler.

1851–53—B. Henn, Lincoln Clark.

1853–55—Bernhart Henn, John P. Cook.

1855–57—Aug. Hall, Jas. Thorington.

1857–59—Samuel R. Curtis, Timothy Davis.

1859–61—Samuel R. Curtis, Wm. Vandever.

1861–63—Samuel R. Curtis, J. F. Wilson, Wm. Vandever.

1863–65—James F. Wilson, Hiram Price, Wm. B. Allison, J. B. Grinnell, John A. Kasson, Asahel W. Hubbard.

1865–67—James F Wilson, Hiram Price, William B. Allison, Josiah B. Grinnell, John A. Kasson, Asahel W. Hubbard.

1867–69—James F. Wilson, Hiram Price, William B. Allison, William Loughbridge, Grenville M. Dodge, Asahel W. Hubbard.

1869–71—George W. McCrary, William Smyth (died September 30, 1870, and succeeded by Wm. P. Wolf), William B. Allison, William Loughbridge, Frank W. Palmer, Charles Pomeroy.

1871–73—Geo. W. McCrary, Aylett R. Cotton, W. G. Donnan, Madison M. Walden, Frank W. Palmer, Jackson Orr.

1873–75—Geo. W. McCrary, Aylett R. Cotton, W. G. Donnan, Henry O. Pratt, James Wilson, William Loughbridge, John A. Kasson. James W. McDill, Jackson Orr.

1875–77—Geo. W. McCrary, John Q. Tufts, L. L. Ainsworth, Henry O. Pratt, James Wilson, Ezekiel S. Sampson, John A. Kasson, James W. McDill, Addison Oliver.

1877–79—J. C. Stone, Hiram Price, T. W. Burdick, N. C. Deering, Rush Clark, E. S. Sampson, H. J. B. Cummings, W. F. Sapp, Addison Oliver.

1879–81—Moses A. McCoid, Hiram Price, Thomas Updegraff, N. C. Deering, Rush Clark (died in May, 1878, and succeeded by Wm. G. Thompson), J. B. Weaver, E. H. Gillette, W. F. Sapp, Cyrus C. Carpenter.

1881–83—M. A. McCoid, S. S. Farwell, Thos. Updegraff, N. C. Deering, W. G. Thompson, M. E. Cutts, John A. Kasson, W. P. Hepburn, C. C. Carpenter.

PRESENT STATE OFFICERS.

Governor, Buren R. Sherman.
Secretary, John A. T. Hull.
Deputy Secretary, Wm. T. Hammond.
Auditor, Wm. V. Lucas.
Deputy Auditor, Rufus L. Chase.
Book-keeper, L. E. Ayres.
Treasurer, Edwin H. Conger.
Deputy Treasurer, C. R. Chase.
Register Land-office, Jas. K. Powers.
Deputy Register, John M. Davis.
Sup't Pub. Inst; John W. Akers.
Printer, Frank M. Mills.
Binder, Matt. Parrott.
Adjutant-General, W. L. Alexander.
Superintendent Weights and Measures, Prof. N. R. Leonard.
Librarian, Mrs. S. B. Maxwell.
Assistant Librarian, Jessie Maxwell.

SUPREME COURT.

Chief Justice—Wm. H. Seevers, Oskaloosa.
Judges—James G. Day, Sidney.
James H. Rothrock, Tipton.
Joseph M. Beck, Fort Madison.
Austin Adams, Dubuque.
Att'y Gen.—Smith McPherson, Red Oak.
Clerk—E. J. Homes, Des Moines.
Reporter—John S. Qunnells, Des Moines.

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HISTORY

OF

KOSSUTH COUNTY,

IOWA.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTION.

THE study of the annals of the past has, at all times and in all climes, claimed a large share of the attention of the more intelligent of men. To the sage and scholar, poring over some vast and ponderous tome, dusty with age, and in an almost forgotten tongue, the new beginner with his short and comprehensive compilation, suited to his early years, each draw much pleasure from its perusal. Men, eminent in the domain of letters, have, however, divided history into several classes, the most prominent of which are, first, that which treats only of events; and the second, that which treats of men, the living actors in the world's great drama. The first of these is but the dry bones of a fossil age, reft of all life, and is at best but a synopsis of the more important actions that have crowded upon the stage of the past, a list of kings, rulers, dynasties, and their acts, to which the people play but a secondary part. The second treats of the people, of men in their broad humanity, and is an ever living reality, clothed in the flesh, and the story of their deeds, has, in its relation, all the fascination of romance, enchaining the reader to its pages until the volume is finished and laid down with a sigh. This form of history, warm and palpitating, as it is, with the busy lives of men, who, like ourselves, have lived and moved upon the world's broad surface, is the

model after which it has been the endeavor to compile these pages. No narrow attempt to paint with partisan pen, the workings or machinations of any party or creed, but setting out in broad and comprehensive detail the actions of those brave men and heroic women who, in the early stages of this county's existence, played so well "their parts upon the mimic stage." Brave, hardy pioneers, who, departing from their parent roof-tree, plunged into the great wilderness west of the "Father of Waters," there to carve out for themselves homes upon the prairies. Heroic women who, leaving the home and association of childhood, where surrounded with ease and comfort they had passed their youthful days, followed their husbands to this then desert spot, and cheered their weary hours and shared their joys and sorrows. Men and women who lived true lives while here on earth, and "departing left foot-prints in the sands of time" that cannot help but make the world brighter, richer and truer.

The times move on apace, and these, the pioneers of Kossuth county, are already passing away to their reward beyond the "dark river," and it behooves the historian to hasten in his task that he may note down from the lips of those who remain the account of the trials, the labors, the joys of those early days, to preserve within the pages of history their deeds, so that when they have "gone before to that bright and better land," the annals of their times may be preserved. Here let us raise the monument of everlasting fame, and let History with her adamantine pen engrave their lives and actions upon her tablets, monuments that shall long outlast the bronze or stone that must ere long mark the resting places of them all.

In casting a backward glance adown the "misty corridors of time," the thinking mind cannot but wonder at the shortness of the time that has elapsed since these now fruitful fields and busy towns were but the waste and grassy desert, roamed over only by savage beast or the Indian. Where now rises the beautiful town or village, then stood, perhaps, the lonely teepee of the savage; where is heard the hum of busy industry or the whir of machinery, then re-echoed only to the howl of prowling wolf, the hoot of night seeking owl, or the horrid whoop of fiendish savage. But man came, civilized man, and with the characteristic energy of the Anglo Saxon race, made these waste places to blossom as the rose. The savage gave place to industry and thrift, and villages and farms began to dot the virgin surface of the county.

But thirty years have passed since first the pristine sod was pressed by the foot of white settlers, and one can hardly help but look around and contrast the difference between the then and now. The early pioneer, to reach this locality, was forced to make long journeys in his wagon or on horseback, over undulating prairie, through swamp and slough, with no road to guide nor make his way smooth. No bridges spanned the streams, and his only alternative was to make a long detour to find a ford, or swim the creek or river. Then when he had reached his destination, he had his humble cot to raise by the unaided efforts of his own hands, that he and his, might be sheltered from the

elements. He was cut off, to a certain extent, from mail communication with the outside world; and when he had by infinite toil succeeded in raising his little crop, he had no handy means of disposing of it except by hauling to a far distant market. But now neat frame cottages adorn the land, and he sits in his easy chair surrounded by every comfort and luxury that he knew in his old home in the older States; the iron horse snorts at his front door, and he can receive his daily paper, yet damp from the press, and learn the current events in far off climes of a day ago.

Then, when he came here the implements of husbandry were rude and simple, and the helps to domestic labor almost entirely wanting; and now the self-binder and mower have taken the place of the scythe and cradle, the thresher that of the flail; and all kinds of machinery have supplanted the expenditure of manual strength. Enter the house and the sewing machine, the patent churn, the newly invented home creamery, and thousands of appliances are found to help the busy housewife do away with much of the drudgery of earlier days. The children of this generation, looking around them, can little realize the trials, the toils, the penury and pinching want endured by their parents in their pioneer days, and it is the pleasing task of the historian to draw the veil, that they may look back into the past, and view the noble deeds of their fathers and mothers in those pristine days.

Some one has justly said that "a priceless boon would have been conferred upon posterity, had some kind hand sketched down in living letters the pictures and the daily lives of the hardy pioneers, led by that noble Winthrop, who settled on New England's rocky shore. Their personal history, their every day customs, their principal characteristics, that we could know them as if we had lived among them." In this spirit these pages have been compiled, and the personal sketches of the old settlers, living or dead, so permeate the whole mass as to give it the semblance of a living reality, that could not be attained under any other mode of treatment.

CHAPTER II.

EARLY HISTORY AND SETTLEMENT.

Usually the task of finding out the first settlers of a county, that has passed its second decade, is a more difficult task than it looks to be upon the surface, but in the case of Kossuth county the compiler has been saved great trouble. Much of the facts contained in this chapter have been gleaned from a series of sketches written by Hon. Ambrose A. Call, the pioneer *par-excellence* of the county, and from which we freely quote, by kind permission. A habit this gentleman has followed of jotting down the events of the day in a diary, makes any contribution he may make to a historical work doubly valuable, and no better account of the early settlement of the county could be written.

The territory embraced by Kossuth county was formerly occupied by the Sioux Indians, although there is no evidence of their having had any villages or cultivating any land on the East Fork. The Winnebagoes occupied the country as far west as Clear Lake and Pilot Mound (in Hancock county) and the Sacs and Foxes, from the south as far up as the mouth of Boone river. The proximity of those tribes with whom the Sioux were constantly at war, doubtless made this locality an undesirable place for a permanent residence. It seems to have been their custom to make annual raids in strong force on the frontier settlers, robbing and pillaging as they went. Before the post was established at Fort Dodge, they frequently went down as far as the rapids, and as far east as Iowa river, and if they happened to meet a band of Winnebagoes or Sacs and Foxes, or a surveying party of whites in their territory, there was sure to be a massacre, a fight or a foot race. To prevent these raids on the settlers, and also to keep peace between the three tribes of Indians, was the object of the government in establishing a military post at Fort Dodge. Before the settlement of the county, there were no roads or trails passing through its territory. There were three trails running north and south, west of the Cedar, well known to the frontier settlers and trappers, one up the Boone river by Buffalo Grove to Mankato, Minnesota; one from Boonesboro by the way of Fort Dodge up the east side of the river, crossing just above the forks and up the West Fork to Fort Ridgely; one from Sioux City up the Floyd, crossing to the East Fork of the Rock, to the Minnesota river. Prior to 1854 two cabins had been built north of Fort Dodge in Iowa, one by Henry Lott near the mouth of Lott's creek, in Humboldt county, and the other by William Miller, six miles north of Fort Dodge, on the east side of the river. They were

both built and used for trading posts, while the soldiers were stationed at Fort Dodge.

In March, 1853, Lott was robbed and driven out by the Indians, but he subsequently returned with a fresh supply of whisky and tobacco, watched his opportunity to get the perpetrators all drunk at once, when he succeeded in tomahawking six of their number, including the chief of the band. The bodies were carted four or five miles and dumped into Bloody Run, whence its name, after which exploit he packed up his goods, burned his cabin and left the country. Miller, on learning of this last enterprise of his rival and fearing a retaliation, abandoned his claim and fortified himself in the old barracks at Fort Dodge. On July 3, 1854, when Ambrose A. Call reached Homer, one of the most conspicuous objects of the town was the head of the old chief stuck on a pole, which an enterprising trapper had fished out of the creek and brought down as a trophy. The part of Kossuth county south of the north line of township 95, was mostly surveyed in 1853–4. Col. Ellis and Capt. Leach were engaged in surveying the north part of 95, about the 1st of July, 1854, when their camp was robbed by the Indians and they were compelled to abandon the work. The camp was located on the northeast quarter of section 15, township 95, range 29, two miles south of Algona, near what is known as the Osgood House. From these parties the Call brothers at Fort Dodge, July 5, heard a description of the country and an estimate of the amount of timber in what they called the big grove, and at once decided to make up a party and explore that locality. But this party was not a success. One man volunteered, William F. Smith, a schoolmaster, with a rusty rifle, a covered wagon, a balky horse to put with the old pack horse, made up the outfit, with a small stock of provisions and a large amount of good advice. The party left Fort Dodge July 7, and kept up the river on the east side. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon the driver discovered Indians, dead ahead, two, yes, three, four, five, eight of them altogether, several miles away. A consultation was held, a vote taken, and the decision announced that the party should go right ahead and interview them, but they had disappeared—*probably* laid down in the grass, *possibly* gone back over the hill. Every member of the party was on the alert, revolvers examined, powder picked into the tube of the old gun, and preparation made for war, when the advance guard shouted back that he could "lick a whole tribe of *them* Injuns," which was literally true, for at the sound of his voice they took flight. The second night out, July 9, camp was made on the southeast quarter of section 12, township 95, range 29, near D. W. King's residence.

A very remarkable phenomenon was witnessed by this party, the evening of the 1st of July, one that seldom occurs except on the arid plains in the center of the great continent. A most beautiful mirage—proper—appeared in the northwest just at sunset. The day had been very warm, with scarcely a breath of wind. A few cumulus clouds were visible above the horizon, when they noticed a peculiar appearance of the sky in the northwest, as of a shadow. A few minutes, however, brought to their view an exact duplicate

of the bluffs and groves as defined against the horizon, inverted, and seemingly suspended in the air. At first the outlines were dim, but as the sun sank lower behind the bluffs, the picture developed until the lower edge was as perfect as the groves and hills themselves. They watched the phenomenon with intense interest until the picture faded in the twilight.

The next morning a careful reconnoissance satisfied them that the Sioux who robbed the surveying party had gone in an easterly direction. They found one of their encampments, near where the College building now stands. Their fires had apparently just gone out. A few "teepee" poles were left, and three or four rude racks, upon which they had "jerked" their buffalo and elk meat. Says Mr. Call: "There had been a large band of them; we estimated their number at 100 men, but we afterward learned that our estimate was too low, as they went as far east as Lime creek, and created a great panic among the settlers as far south as Cedar Falls and Waterloo. The settlers first heard of their proximity from his democratic excellency, Gov. Hempstead, who was out beyond the settlements selecting a few choice pieces of land, and who only by hard running escaped capture. The governor promptly ordered out the State militia, to drive them back. Carriers were sent out, and volunteers to the number of some 200 gathered and confronted the Indians on Lime creek. Both parties fortified and made faces at each other for several days. Finally an old trader by the name of Hewett volunteered to take a flag of truce into the Indian camp, and try to find out what they wanted of our governor. The Sioux, after becoming satisfied that there were no Winnebagoes in the ranks of the whites, agreed to turn back. In their retreat towards the upper Missouri, they crossed the Des Moines near the mouth of Buffalo Fork about the 10th of August, fortunately not discovering our cabin. Our party, the 10th of July, passed over the town site of Algona, crossed the river just above Blackford's grove, and took dinner on section 15, at the camp where the surveyors were robbed. We then went down the river on the west side, crossing Four Mile creek, and striking well out on the prairie, struck the old trail at the ford above the forks, and reached Fort Dodge the second night. We had not yet decided whether there was anything in Kossuth county worth claiming, but on reaching Boonsboro, the writer hereof decided to return. A. C. Call was to return to Iowa City, and come back in four weeks. W. T. Smith had accompanied us as far as Boonsboro, on his way home to southern Ohio, but was persuaded to remain with me two months for $14 per month. I succeeded in purchasing, in that vicinity, a yoke of oxen and wagon, a few implements and tools, and a stock of provisions; also a a large-bored rifle. This last I bought of Judge McFarland, who afterwards became quite well-known through the medium of Harper's Drawer.

"The Judge was a great buffalo hunter; in fact every kind of game suffered at his hands—*especially poker*. In returning from Boonsboro, after leaving the old trail this side of Fort Dodge, the best natural route was selected for a road, as

this was our only outlet to settlements. The fords where we crossed the streams were worked so as to make them passable, and a small log hitched under the hind axle of the wagon, which dragged down the grass, made a trail which could be easily followed.

We reached our camping ground on section 14, near the present residence of C. C. Chubb, July 26. The weather was very unfavorable, raining almost constantly for several days. We also suffered great annoyance from the mosquitoes. The first few days were spent in making out claims, after which we went to work building a cabin, 14x16 feet, but which was raised twelve logs high August 8. This cabin stood about twenty rods southwest of C. C. Chubb's house in Cresco." This was the first dwelling raised in the county of Kossuth.

Early in the year 1854, Asa C. Call, wishing to make some investments in western lands and to lay out a town plat somewhere, began to look around for a suitable locality. It was his idea to get somewhere upon navigable waters, but a trip along the banks of the Mississippi demonstrated that the territory was already occupied, and a visit to the upper lake region produced a similar impression. He therefore determined to go north from Des Moines, along the river of that name, into the unexplored region of this State. In July, in company with his brother, Ambrose, he started out and came to Kossuth county. After a thorough looking over the territory, they went back, but with the intention of returning. Ambrose A. Call was the first to do so. Making his second and final visit to this county the same month, and on July 26, 1854, camped on section 14, and raised their cabin as already mentioned.

Thus the Call brothers are justly entitled to the honor of being the first pioneers of Kossuth county, and are yet the most prominent figures around which cluster the halo of many reminiscences of the past. During the fall of that same year, 1854, Malachi and W. G. Clark, William Hill and Levi Maxwell, settled in what is now Cresco. In this connection it would be well to mention that the wife of Asa C. Call was the first of that courageous band of noble women who followed their husbands into this great wilderness, and was the first white woman whose feet trod the prairies of Kossuth county.

In November, William H. Ingham, with D. E. Stein, came to Kossuth county, although he did not make a claim until later. But on the arrival of A. L. Seeley in the latter part of January, they in company built a cabin on Mr. Ingham's claim near the present residence of Mr. Riebhoff, in Portland township.

During the winter, Richard Parrott and Lyman Craw took claims on the east side of the river, about three miles above Algona; also Henry Linder, a live young Hoosier, claimed "Linder's Grove," now "Paine's Grove," in Portland township. The creek took its name from him.

About the latter part of the year 1854, there came to this locality, Charles Easton, an Englishman, a man of years and well informed but curious in his ways, and to this day spoken of as an oddity.

Christian Hackman also took a claim in what is now Cresco township. He, with a

party by the name of Daniel Hill, seem to close the number of the pioneers of that year.

Mr. Call, in his sketches of the early settlement says :

"The first winter was very mild and favorable for the settlers, who were frequently obliged to make long journeys with ox teams after supplies, camping out by the way. The coldest day of the winter was January 13, when the mercury went eighteen degrees below zero ; January 22 it got down to twelve below ; on the 26th to nine below; and February 24 to ten below, with but little snow."

Early in the spring of 1855, Asa C. Call built a block house, (logs hewn on each side) near his present residence. This was the first house on the town site of Algona. Here he brought his young wife, and from this humble dwelling and this couple has grown the large and thriving city of Algona, with its 2,000 inhabitants and teeming industries.

Early in the spring of 1855, Solomon Hand and a Mr. Benson made claims in the county.

The 1st of May, 1855, the pioneers of the Whitinsville colony arrived. These were James L. Paine, Francis C. Rist, Alexander Brown, Sr., Alexander Brown, Jr., Barney Holland and Robert Brown. Paine and Rist took claims on section 12, Algona township. Mr. Brown bought out old Daniel Hill and took other lands adjoining, in Cresco, and Barney Holland and Robert Brown took up claims in the same vicinity. Both of these latter left the county after but a short stay, going back to Massachusetts.

In March, J. W. Moore, accompanied by Jacob C. Cummins, arrived. Mr. Moore was a man of considerable means, and bought several timber claims, as well as an interest in the town site. These I believe were the first claims transferred for a consideration, although Mr. Chambers, a brother of ex-Gov. Chambers, of Muscatine, had previously offered Ambrose A. Call a yoke of oxen for his and his brother's claim on the town site, including the grove north of the town.

Among the other settlers of 1855 may be found the names of Jacob C. Wright, Reuben Purcell, Thomas and John Robinson, Benjamin Hensley, George Smith, August Zalten, L. L. Treat, Kendall Young, D. W. King, Lewis H. Smith, Corydon Craw, E. Lane and Hiram Wiltfong. These all came in the spring and summer of that year. Mr. Wright bought out Solomon Hand ; Robinson and Hensley took claims adjoining; Purcell claimed what is known as Purcell Point ; Craw claimed on section 17, township 95, range 28. The lower end of the county also received some settlers in 1855. The first after Michael and John Johnson were Harlow Miner, Solomon and G. W. Hand and Mr. Mayberry. Eber Stone settled near S. Bellows' present residence, the same year. In May, 1855, Mr. Carter, father of A. B. Carter, settled where he now lives on the West Fork, and was the first settler on that stream.

In June, Dr. R. Cogley and John Johnson bought claims, Cogley of Maxwell, (the Huntley place,) and Johnson of C. Easton, (the Fred Wilson place). Dr. Cogley was the first physician, a man of

fine presence and good abilities, although a little eccentric in his habits.

A. Zahlten sold out his claim near Dakota, and bought the grove where he now lives. The 4th of July Lewis H. Smith struck the settlement; he, with C. C. Carpenter, was finishing up the survey abandoned by Leach and Ellis the previous summer.

In July a large band of Indians came into the settlement; they were impudent and troublesome, taking everything they could lay their hands on when they found a cabin with the occupant absent, or whenever they could intimidate by threats. In one or two instances a collision seemed inevitable, but was avoided by the Indians backing down. A number of the settlers finally armed themselves and went into their camp, and ordered them off; they promised to go at sunrise the next morning, which promise they faithfully kept, making a straight trail in a northwesterly direction.

About 200 acres of prairie was broken in the county this summer, and sixty acres of sod corn raised by Asa C. Call, that produced about fifty bushels per acre of sound corn.

E. Moll took claims in September, at the mouth of Buffalo Fork.

In the fall of this year J. E. Blackford arrived and settled near the town of Algona. Richard Hodges, who came about the same date, located on the 8th of December, on section 5, in what is now Sherman township.

These parties were followed by a number of others from Whitinsville, Mass., among whom were Jason Richmond, Charles Osgood, Stephen Millen, Theodore Smith, John Hutchinson and Mr. Wood. Richmond and Holland bought out the Clarks, who moved to Irvington and became the owners of Benson's claim. Mr. Call, in speaking of these old settler's says:

"Osgood bought out old Billy Hill, and this relieved us of *his* presence. About the middle of May, D. W. King, Preston, Smock, and Edward Putnam, struck the settlement. Mr. King took the claim where he now lives; Putnam remained several years, making his home with W. H. Ingham, and officiating as chief cook. He is now cashier of the Merchant's National Bank, at Cedar Rapids. Smock and Preston left this locality soon after their settlement and their present whereabouts is unknown."

James Hall and Thomas C. Covill were also arrivals of this year. Hall worked on the saw-mill put up by Judge Call, and is now engaged in cabinet making in Des Moines. Covill went away from the county shortly after his advent here and has passed out of view.

During the summer of 1856, the population of the county nearly quadrupled. Among the more prominent arrivals were: Barnet and John Devine, Joseph Raney, Levi Parsons, L. Fox, Kinsey Carlon, G. C. Carlon, William Carter, D. W. and Matthew Sample, George Wheeler, Charles Harvey, Luther Bullis, G. S. Jones and his sons, George Blottenberger, John, Charles H., and Jesse Magoon, J. E. Stacy, Rev. Chauncy Taylor, John Heckart, Michael Reibhoff, J. G. Green, H. A. Henderson, Frank Harrison, Thomas Whitehead, Roderick M. Bessie, Robert Moore, William Carey, Horace Schenck, James Roan, Rev. D. S. McComb, Luther and

Sylvester S. Rist, Orange Winkler, C. Gray, Oliver Benschoter, George E. Lowe, Havens F. Watson, Joseph Thompson, William Green, O. W. Robinson, Jonathan Callender, George D. Wheeler, Eli Ferris, William B. Moore, Amos S. Collins, E. J. Rice, Gilbert W. Skinner, Amos Otes, George P. Taylor, James Curran, and others.

In this year of 1856, Mrs. Francis C. Rist, now the wife of Judge Smith, made the journey from Dubuque to Algona, to meet her husband. The roads were truly awful, the way long and dreary; but sustained by warm affection she dared the trial. Truly such women as these deserve this place in history, among the pioneers of the new country. There were many of the trials that the men escaped, and in the person of this lady, history honors the noble women pioneers of Kossuth county.

The most of these pioneers thus briefly mentioned, and many who have been omitted, receive more lengthy notices further on, in the chapter of township history.

The pioneer days of the county may by this time be said to be over, as many now flocked to this vicinity and the county settled up rapidly until the stringent times of 1857, and the breaking out of the rebellion stopped for a while the flow of emigration to Kossuth county, as it did all over the Union.

Mr. Call, in his sketch of the first settlement, to which we are indebted for so much of this chapter, gives the following epitome of events as they looked to an eye-witness. We quote the article almost in its entirety, as it is the valuable contribution to historical research by one of the principal actors in the events of the time. He says:

"The first formal meeting ever held in the county was for the purpose of organizing a claim club. This was held at the house of J. W. Moore early in the summer of 1855. The meeting was organized by the election of Robert Cogley president, and Corydon Craw, secretary, who were also elected first officers of the club. A fee of $2 was charged for membership, with power to assess members as occasion might require. Each member was allowed to record a claim of 320 acres, the same being plainly marked out, in the peaceable possession of which the club undertook to protect him. Meetings were held monthly and new officers elected quarterly. The club was never called upon to use violence in protecting the claims of its members, and I believe but one case came before it for arbitration; but there is no doubt but the organization did much good as a prevention of trouble. It was kept up until the lands became subject to preemption under the United States law.

"Prior to 1859 the elections for State and county officers were held in August, and township officers were elected in April. The settlers had determined to organize at the general election in August, and with that object in view got together and made up a county ticket which seemed to give general satisfaction. Up to this time there had been no town rivalry, in fact no other town but Algona had been spoken of, and so far as the writer knows there had been no itching for political preferment. Speculation throughout the west was running high at that time, and Iowa had more than her

share of it. Gold was abundant, and as is usually the case when money is plenty interest was high; 3 per cent. a month being considered reasonable for short time accommodations, but 4 per cent. was more common. Uusually from 36 to 40 per cent. was charged by the year, and at these high figures fortunes were made by borrowing money and entering lands. Men who had no capital whatever could, by making judicious selections of government land, borrow money to enter it, giving the land itself for security, and before the end of the year more than double their money by selling.

"Land and town lots was all the talk in the older portions of the State. Companies were organized and rings formed for the purpose of building up cities and making fortunes for the sanguine stockholders. In this way Des Moines, Sioux City, Fort Dodge, Waterloo, Cedar Falls, Charles City, and other large towns were started, besides hundreds of others that proved failures and were abandoned by those who projected them. Of course large fish took the largest bait, the smaller ones having to content themselves with what was left and look out sharp that they themselves were not made bait of. Kossuth county and Calls' settlement had gained considerable notoriety, and was considered a good field for speculative operation. Consequently, just before the August election, a company was formed, with headquarters at Webster City, for the purpose of capturing the offices, getting the county seat and building a rival town. The active men in the company were: George and Cyrus Smith, Kendall Young and L. L. Treat, all good and discrete men with plenty of capital to back them. They came quietly into the settlement, selected their own site at Irvington named their town Irvington, after Washington Irving.

"Securing the friendship of the family of Clarkes, thus giving them five votes, made up their ticket by giving the best offices to men who might otherwise go with Algona, agreed to divide their lots liberally with those who worked with them, and as the writer was afterward told by one of the parties, received pledges from four more than a majority of all the voters of the county to vote the Irvington ticket.

"With the assurance of success they retired, leaving the election in the hands of the people. So quietly was this work done that the Algona party were taken by surprise. They had not expected a contest and had made no preparation for it. A number of voters were out of the county, but feeling that the prestige of our town depended upon our electing an Algona ticket, every exertion was made to win the election. One man (Jacob Cummins) who had started for Cedar Falls was overtaken sixty miles away and brought back to vote. The writer spent two days in what is now Humboldt county chasing after voters who were out on the prairie elk hunting, and finally brought in two, Solomon Hand and Harlow Miner. The judges of election were sworn by John F. Duncombe, who came up from Fort Dodge on purpose. The election was hotly contested and won by the Algona party by a few votes. The officers elected were: Judge, Asa C. Call; county clerk, Robert Cogley; treasurer and recorder,

J. W. Moore; county surveyor, Lewis H. Smith. The vote was canvassed at Homer, the county seat of Webster county.

"The weather remained very mild until about the 1st of December, when considerable snow fell, followed by other storms and very cold weather; snow accumulated to the depth of nearly two feet. Game of all kinds were very abundant, being driven into the timber by the severity of the weather. At the head of some of the small streams, where the old grass was unburned, buffalo and elk were corralled by the snow and remained nearly all winter living on the old grass. The timber was full of deer and wolves, a great many of which were killed. Beaver, otter, fisher and mink were numerous, but as we were not skillful trappers we got but few of them."

At the time of the incoming of the first settlers but little, if anything, was known of the topography of that portion of Iowa lying west of the Cedar river and its affluents, and north of Fort Dodge. But for all that, the Legislature of 1852 set off, bounded and named this tract of country, with the name, but not the same boundaries it now bears. It then comprised sixteen townships and was twenty-four miles square. That part then lying north of Kossuth, was christened Bancroft county, after the great historian of that name. In the Legislature of 1854–5, an organic act was passed, whereby, Kossuth, Bancroft and the north half of Humboldt counties were placed together and organized under the name of Kossuth county, and temporarily attached to that of Webster county for judicial purposes.

During the month of August, 1855, an election was held to perfect the organization and elect the first officers, as related by Mr. Call, and resulted in the choice of Asa C. Call for county judge; Robert Cogley, county clerk; J. W. Moore, treasurer and recorder; Lewis H. Smith, county surveyor. These were the first officers of the new county of Kossuth.

In 1857, the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, passed an act, chapter 147 of the session ordinances of that Assembly, whereby, that part of Humboldt county, heretofore a part and parcel of Kossuth county, was detached and the latter was made the size that it at present has. At this same session, an act was passed which prohibited the constitution of any new county "having less area than 432 square miles, nor shall the territory of any organized county be reduced below such limit, except the county of Worth and the counties west of it along the northern border." In later years an abortive attempt was made to organize the twelve northern townships into a separate county, under the name of Crocker, an account of which may be found elsewhere.

COUNTY'S NAME.

Kossuth county was named after Louis Kossuth, who has long been known as one of the world's most famous agitators, orators and patriots. His learning and eloquence have been admired on both sides of the ocean, and his heroic struggles for Hungary's independence has stirred the heart and called forth the sympathy of every lover of freedom. Four score years have rarely been allotted to public men who have worked so vigorously, suffered so many hardships, and lived as intensely

as has Kossuth. He was emphatically the product of his times. Possessed of intellectual genius of a high order, and endowed with an indomitable energy, he would have been a man of mark in any country, but the sublimity of his patriotic devotion, the inspiration of his eloquence, and the rugged bravery of his character, could only have been developed and called out by the troubled times of his Nation's history. Hungary made Kossuth. Kossuth spent his life in trying to make Hungary. No effort he could put forth, no sacrifice he could make, was too great for her, but he had no word or work for any other cause. Wendell Phillips, in his lecture on Toussant L'Overture, graphically appeals to "the eloquent Son of the Maygar" for some word of sympathy with the downtrodden negro, but is forced to the conclusion that however much he may love freedom, Kossuth is deaf to all cries but those of Hungary.

Louis Kossuth was born in Monok, Hungary, April 27, 1803. His family was of Slavic descent and noble rank, and his father gave him the advantages of a liberal education, including a course in law and philosophy, at the University of Patak. He excelled as a scholar, particularly in his knowledge of history and the languages, speaking fluently the Maygar, Slavak, German, French and Latin, and later in life, the Italian and English. After leaving college Kossuth was appointed an assessor of the Assembly of his native country, and joining the liberals in politics he became very popular with the common people. During 1832–6 Kossuth became, by proxy, a member of the Upper House of the Diet, and though its debates, of so much interest to Hungarian patriots, were forbidden publication, yet by Kossuth's efforts they were circulated by means of manuscript newspapers. At the close of the Diet, Kossuth endeavored to publish a lithographic paper, but the government prohibited its publication, and for persisting in his work he was seized in the night, tried for treason and sentenced to four years imprisonment. General public indignation, and the prospect of foreign intervention, procured his release before the time appointed. He then became editor of the Pesth *Journal*, entered the Legislature as leader of the liberals, and kept up a vigorous agitation for local self-government. During the war for liberty, he was for some months governor of Hungary, but on the failure of the struggle he escaped to Turkey where he was protected by the Porte. In 1851 he sailed from Turkey on the United States war vessel *Mississippi*, as the guest of our government. While in this country Kossuth spoke in many of our leading cities, enlisting sympathy for Hungary and urging the United States to join with England in preventing European interference with her struggles for liberty. Returning to Europe, he engaged in literary and scientific work, but all the time watching for any political complications, that might justify Hungary in striking another blow for liberty. In 1867, on the reorganization of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, he was allowed to return to his native land, but he preferred to remain in Turin, condemning the compromise that had been made by his countrymen. Kossuth in many respects resembled Gambetta. Of like fiery disposition and im-

passioned eloquence, they were equally effective on the platform or wielding the pen. The latter lived to see the consummation of his hopes, in republican France; the former, after a lifetime of heroic service, has seen Hungary liberalized, but not enfranchized.

HISTORICAL ITEMS.

The first marriage in the county was that of William Moore to Sarah Wright, April 22, 1857. The license for this event was issued by Judge Call, and the knot matrimonial was tied by George D. Wheeler, justice of the peace.

The first death in the county was that of a party by the name of Mahuren. This man, a minister or elder of the Christian Church, in the fall of 1854, came to the cabin of Ambrose A. Call, and being sick, staid there about two weeks, and at the end of that period died.

The first birth in Kossuth was that of James and Joseph Crose, twin sons of Philip and Mary Crose, which occurred Aug. 28, 1855, in Irvington township. James is teaching school in Bancroft, and his brother is engaged in farming in Cresco township. Some dispute seems to have arrisen as to this fact; some claiming that Irving Clark, son of William G. Clark, was the first party born in this county, but upon investigation it appears that the latter party was born at Fort Dodge.

The first saw-mill was raised at Irvington and commenced operations early in the summer of 1856. Judge Call started his mill at Algona a few weeks later.

The first log house was built by Ambrose A. Call and W. T. Smith, on section 14, in township 95, range 29, now in Cresco, and was finished in August, 1854.

The first board building was erected by J. W. Moore, in Algona, for a store room. This was but a rude shanty, built of boards.

The first goods sold in the limits of Kossuth county are believed to have been a small stock of powder, whisky and like commodities peddled out by Charles Easton in 1854 or 1855. He had no store building but inhabited a tent from which he sold the goods.

The first store and stock of goods was established at Algona, by Maj. W. W. Williams, who was the suttler at Fort Dodge. During the summer of 1856, he sent up a small assortment of such goods as would retail well in a new country. These goods were in charge of William Koons, but he did not stay long as he was superceded by H. F. Watson, who immediately built a new building for the accommodation of the stock.

The first frame building erected in Algona was one built by Lewis H. Smith, during that eventful summer of 1856.

The first citizen of the county to become naturalized was Christian Hackman who received his final papers upon the 10th day of October, 1856.

The first order or warrant for the payment of money by the county, bore the date of April 22, 1857, and was issued to Lewis H. Smith for locating a road.

The first newspaper, in the county of Kossuth, was the Algona *Pioneer Press*, established in that town by Ambrose A. Call in September, 1861. This paper had an existence only of about two years, when it suspended.

The first frame school house in the county was erected in the year 1860, on section 24, in township 96 north, range 29 west.

The first white woman whose feet trod the soil of Kossuth county was Mrs. Asa C. Call, in July, 1854.

The first kerosene ever used in this county was brought here by Lewis H. Smith in 1859. A great deal of sport ensued in the first attempt to use this oil, as he thought that the wick must be above the cone.

The first bread made in the county, from wheat raised therein, was made by Mrs. H. A. Henderson in 1859. As this wheat was raised by her husband and was the first of Kossuth county growth, a festive time was made of it and the neighbors were invited in to partake of the bread.

The first sewing machine was brought to Kossuth county in January, 1860, by Lewis H. Smith of Algona.

The first threshing in Kossuth county was done by some parties from Boone river, for W. H. Ingham in the fall of 1859. This was done on section 20, township 96, range 20.

The pioneer piano of the county was brought to Algona, by Lewis H. Smith, during the winter of 1865–6.

The first bank in the county was opened by W. H. Ingham in January, 1867, at Algona, and the first draft or bill of exchange was drawn on the 11th of January of that year. It was for $100 from James L. Paine to a minister of the gospel in Missouri.

The first bank sign, that of Ingham & Smith, was painted by the junior partner, and is yet preserved among the relics of by-gone days. This was lettered in 1870.

Lewis H. Smith, besides being the first lawyer in the county, was the first to hang out a sign as notary public in 1857.

The first window blinds ever placed upon a house in Kossuth county were the property of Capt. W. H. Ingham, who put them on his dwelling in 1860.

The last elk seen in this county was killed during the month of November, 1867, by a party of gentlemen in the Boone river near the east line of the county. The party consisted of the following members: A. L. Seeley, A. Kennedy, Abraham Hill and J. G. Smith. The horns that ornamented this historic animal's head now decorate the court room in Algona.

CHAPTER III.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

As has been already mentioned, the territory now comprising the county of Kossuth, was attached, with the north half of Humboldt, to Webster county, but in 1855 an organization was effected, and at the August election of that year, (for prior to 1859 the general election was held in August,) the necessary officers were elected, and Kossuth county entered upon a separate existence. These first officers were: Asa C. Call, county judge; Robert Cogley, clerk of the court; J. W. Moore, treasurer and recorder, and Lewis H. Smith, surveyor.

The records of this election have perished in the lapse of years, and no account exists that preserves in official form the number of votes polled. At the next election, however, which occurred upon the 7th of April, 1856, George W. Hand received forty-two votes, all that were polled, for the office of school fund commissioner; Eber Stone, thirty-seven for the office of prosecuting attorney, and Francis Brown thirty-seven for that of coroner.

In these early days the mode of government of the county differed widely from what it is at the present. The executive powers were vested in what was called the "county court," which had the same jurisdiction and powers as are now held by the county board of supervisors, the county auditor, the judge of the circuit court, especially those matters that relate to the probating of wills, etc., and of marriage licenses. This court consisted of the judge, sheriff and clerk, but in the former resided all authority, and when the two latter acted at all, it was simply as assistants. As may be seen by this, the position of county judge was of primal importance.

The first entry upon the minute book of the county judge bears date of March 1, 1856, and is as follows:

"Ordered by the county court of Kossuth county, this day, That swine and sheep shall not be permitted to run at large, within said county, after the 1st of June, A. D. 1856, and any such animals found so running at large after that date, may be taken up as trespassing animals. The above regulation will be submitted to the voters of Kossuth county at the ensuing April election. Those in favor of the law to write on their ballot, 'For the hog law.' Those opposed, will write, 'Against the hog law.'"

The record then says that there were twenty-six votes in favor of, and eleven against the above proposed law.

At this same term of court the county of Kossuth was divided into townships

as follows: All that part of the county lying south of the north line of congressional township 93, be denominated Humboldt township. (This is now part of the county of the same name.) And all that part of the county lying north of the same line to be called Algona township.

At the March term of the county court, 1857, the county was re-divided into townships. At this time, that part of the county, now a part of Humboldt, was separated from this, and the remaining territory was divided as follows: A township with the following boundaries was formed, "beginning at the quarter post on the east line of section 7, township 95 north, of range 27 west, of the 5th principal meridian, and running from thence due west along the center of sections 13, 14, etc., to the middle of the channel of the east fork of the Des Moines river, and thence down the middle of said channel to the south line of township 94, and thence east along said line to the east line of the county, and thence along said county line to the place of beginning." This township was christened Irvington.

"All that part of the county lying north of a line beginning at the quarter post on the east line of section 13, township 95, range 27 west, and running due west to the quarter post on the west side of section 18, township 95, range 30," was set off into a civil township, and the name Algona given to it.

The third township was called Cresco, and comprised all that part of the county lying west of the middle of the channel of the east fork of the Des Moines river, and south of the south line of Algona township.

On the 15th of October, 1857, the county court made the first levy of taxes, which is recorded to be as follows: County fund, six mills on a dollar; State fund, three mills; school, one and one-half mills; road, one and one-half mills; poll tax, fifty cents; road poll, $2.

But little of any general interest occurs in these earlier records, as most of the time of the court was taken up in auditing and paying the bills against the county, and other routine business.

At the October term of the county court held in 1858, the first naturalization papers were issued to the foreign born residents of Kossuth county. The first man to take the necessary oath, and receive his papers, was John Hutchinson, a native of Ireland, and a subject of the Queen of England. The date of the record of this event is October 7. That and the following days of the same term, papers of an equivalent nature were issued to August Zahlten, a native of Prussia; James Roan, of Scotland; Barnet Devine, James H. Thompson, Michael Fox and Joseph Thompson, natives of the Emerald Isle; George Frederick Schaad and Christian Hackman, from Hesse Darmstadt; and Michael Schmidt, a Hollander. All these are now remembered as among the "old settlers," and the day of their enfranchisement should be remembered as a bright era of their lives.

On the 1st of January, 1861, a change took place in the mode of government of the county, in accordance with the laws of the 8th General Assembly. The county judge, by that act, became of secondary consideration, and the board of county supervisors, consisting at that time of one

member from each township, was created, and to which was delegated nearly all of the powers and functions of the county judge. The latter only retained jurisdiction in probate, and some other minor matters. The first board of supervisors of Kossuth county met at the office of the county judge, in Algona, on the 7th day of January, 1861. The following gentlemen presented themselves as the choice of their respective townships for the office of supervisor, and presented their credentials: Ambrose A. Call, Algona; M. C. Lathrop, Cresco, and J. R. Armstrong, Irvington.

After having qualified they took their seats and proceeded to perfect their organization by the election of a chairman, and on a ballot being taken the choice fell upon Ambrose A. Call, who was conducted to the chair.

The first business brought before the new board was the settling of the amount of the bond to be given by the clerk of the board, which was placed at $500. The members then drew lots to determine the length of the term for which each should hold his seat; M. C. Lathrop drew the ballot entitling him to his place for the "long term," or two years.

There being no court house nor county offices, the board rented the office of L. H. Smith for use of the clerk of the board, and at the same time authorized the treasurer and recorder and probate judge to rent another office. Much of the regular routine business came up before this board in the way of paying claims and locating of roads, but nothing seems to have occurred of any historical importance or of general interest, although a great deal of necessary business was transacted by the honorable board.

The new board for the year 1862 met on the 6th of January, and consisted of the following gentlemen: Ambrose A. Call, Algona; J. R. Armstrong, Irvington, and Abiathar Hull, Cresco. Mr. Armstrong was chosen chairman for the ensuing year.

At the February session this board entered into a contract with Asa C. Call, a resident of the county, by which he agreed to act as the agent of Kossuth county in procuring for the said county the swamp and overflowed lands to which the said county was entitled, under certain acts of Congress and of the General Assembly of the State of Iowa. By this contract Mr. Call was made the duly accredited agent for the whole negotiation of the matter, and was to receive as compensation for his services one-fourth of all such lands recovered to the county.

At the May term a resolution was passed to submit to the legal voters of the county an important question, as follows:

"The undersigned makes to the county of Kossuth the following proposition, to wit: If the said county will give to the undersigned as a *bonus* 8,000 acres of the swamp lands of an average quality in said county, the undersigned will build within one mile of Algona, in said county, a grist-mill, to be propelled by water; which mill shall be built in a substantial manner, and shall have two run of buhrs, and all the fixtures necessary to make good flour. And the undersigned further agrees, if said county shall accept this proposition, to enter into an obligation, with good and ample security to said

county, that said mill shall be in operation within twelve months, and that it shall be run at the place designated for five years, and that the rate of toll to be taken at said mill shall not exceed one-seventh. [Signed] SAMUEL REED.
ABIATHER HULL."

But owing to the withdrawal of Mr. Reed's name from the proposition, the board decided to annul the whole proceeding, and, on the 9th day of June, did revoke the order for the special election, and the scheme died into obscurity.

The county having made other use of the lands, Asa Call could not comply with the terms of the contract made by him, so did not procure the necessary patents endowing the county with the so-called swamp lands, but as the matter was otherwise settled the claim was made good and he was settled with by a committee, consisting of Lewis H. Smith and W. H. Ingham, appointed for that purpose. At the general election of 1862, a majority of the qualified electors of the county, voted in favor of the county entering into a contract with the American Emigration Company, whereby they turned all these swamp lands over to that corporation, in lieu of improvements that they would make and the aid it would give to emigration to this section of the State and various minor considerations. All deeds to be given by the company, to enclose a clause, binding the purchaser to make a bona fide settlement thereon within a limited period, which should be stipulated in the conveyance.

The new board for 1863 met, for their first session, on the 5th of January, and consisted of the following gentlemen, who were all present and took their seats: Ambrose A. Call, Algona; J. R. Armstrong, Irvington, and Benjamin Clark, Cresco. They immediately proceeded to effect an organization by electing Ambrose Call chairman for the ensuing year. A great mass of business was transacted during the year but none of it of general interest at this time except the various resolutions in favor of bounties to volunteers, which may be found at length in the chapter devoted to "The War for the Union."

The board of supervisors for the year 1864 met, on the 4th of January, and the following gentlemen appeared and answered to their names: Addison Fisher, Irvington township; D. W. King, Algona township; Benjamin Clark, Cresco township.

After being duly sworn and inducted into office, Benjamin Clark was elected chairman for the year, and the organization was completed. A resolution was then introduced and adopted empowering the clerk to procure a plan and specifications for building a court house, and submit the same to the board at their next meeting. Nothing seems to have grown out of this at the time, but the seed thus early planted bore rich fruit in the fullness of days, as a glance at the beautiful edifice of the county will prove.

On the 3d of January, 1865, the new board met in regular session, and after taking the usual oath of office, the following members took their seats: Addison Fisher, Irvington; D. W. King, Algona; and C. Hackman, Cresco. After electing Mr. Fisher as chairman for the

year, they proceeded to the transaction of the usual routine business.

The board of supervisors for the year 1866 was made up of the same members as the previous year. After the usual formalities, Mr. Fisher was again elected chairman. But little business was transacted by this board, except the usual routine of auditing claims and road and bridge matters. However, during their administration, a contract was let to Samuel Reed to build a structure for the use of the county as a court house, which he erected in compliance with the terms of the contract, for the sum of $775. Upon the 15th of October, this same year, the following resolution was adopted by the board:

Resolved, That, as the American Emigrant Company have passed a resolution donating the sum of $5,000 to this county for school house purposes, that said sum of money, when received, shall be used for the erection of a seminary in the town of Algona, and for no other purpose. This seminary to be under the control of the board of supervisors, and to be considered a county building.

The board of supervisors for the administration of the business of the county, for the year 1867, met on the 7th of January, and consisted of the following members: Addison Fisher, Irvington; D. W. King, Algona; and Benjamin Clarke, Cresco.

After a proper qualification, the board proceeded to organize by the election of Addison Fisher as chairman for the year, and proceeded to the auditing of claims and locating of county roads.

The board in 1868 was made up of Addison Fisher, Irvington; Benjamin Clarke, Cresco; and Abram Hill, Algona.

Immediately after meeting, on the 6th of January, the new members were duly qualified and taking their places, organized for the year by the election of Addison Fisher as chairman. One of the first measures adopted was a resolution authorizing the board of supervisors to act as a committee of the whole in selecting a site and purchasing land for a poor farm for the use of the county.

The board, for the year 1869, met for the first time on the 4th of January, of that year, and the following gentlemen appeared and were duly qualified: Addison Fisher, Irvington; Abram Hill, Algona; G. W. Olmsted, Cresco.

Mr. Fisher was re-elected to fill the chair, and the board proceeded to assume the reins of government. Lewis H. Smith, late county judge and ex-officio county auditor, having handed in his resignation, the board appointed Marcus Robbins to fill the vacancy. It was also

Resolved, That the territory embraced in the following congressional townships, to-wit: Townships 98, 99 and 100, in range 29 west, of the fifth principal meridian, and townships 98, 99 and 100, in range 30 west, of the same meridian be formed into a new township called Greenwood, and that its boundaries shall be as above described. Also, at the October session, that portion of Kossuth county embraced in townships 96, 97, 98, 99 and 100, range 28, were formed into a new civil township under the name of Portland. That portion of the county embraced in congressional townships 96 and

97, ranges 29 and 30, was formed into a new township to be known as Darien. This latter township, however, never was organized under this name, as it did not seem to meet the views of all concerned.

Jan. 3, 1870, was the day upon which met the new board of supervisors of the county. The following gentlemen presented themselves, and after the usual formalities, took their seats: Daniel Rice, Algona; Albe Fife, Irvington; L. K. Garfield, Greenwood; and O. F. Hale, Cresco.

After organizing by the election of Daniel Rice as chairman, the board proceeded to the transaction of business. At the July session of this board the action taken in the creation of Darien township was rescinded, in answer to the petition of seventy-six of the legal voters thereof.

The following year, 1871, Daniel Rice, D. H. Hutchins and Charles C. Chubb, constituted the board of supervisors, and after taking the usual oath and seating themselves, elected Mr. Rice chairman. This was at their first meeting, on the 2d of January. At the April session the county auditor was authorized, by resolution of the board, to purchase fifty cords of building stone for the building of the basement of the new court house to be erected. About this time the north part of the county was organized into a separate county and called Crocker county, but as it was contrary to law it was afterwards abandoned. But at the time, in April, 1871, a pretended board of supervisors, to quote the records of Kossuth county, made a demand that this county cease to assess, levy and collect taxes within their territory, but the government of Kossuth county paid no attention whatsoever, except to say that when they were satisfied that there was such a county as Crocker, with a *de facto* government, then they would listen to the remonstrance. In June the honorable board passed a resolution, submitting to the qualified voters of the county the proposition that the bonds of the county be issued in the sum of $25,000, upon which to borrow money to build a court house. These bonds were to bear an interest of ten per cent., payable annually, and the principal to be paid in installments of $3,000 each year, beginning with that of 1874. Also that a tax of five per cent. should be levied as a special tax upon the assessed property of the county to meet these bonds as they matured. On the 5th of September, being then in session, the board appointed D. H. Hutchins and J. E. Blackford a committee to draft plans and specifications for a county poor house, and to advertise for proposals to build the same.

The board of supervisors, for the year 1872, met for the first time at the court house in Algona, January 6, and consisted of Daniel Rice, who had been re-elected, D. H. Hutchins and C. C. Chubb. Mr. Rice was elected the presiding officer, after qualification.

In 1873 the board consisted of D. Rice, D. H. Hutchins and R. I. Brayton, the latter the newly elected member, who, after being duly sworn, took his seat with his colleagues. Mr. Brayton was then called to the chair, temporarily, Mr. Hutchins, the third member, being absent at the time, and the board being organized proceeded to the transaction of the

business before them, which consisted mostly of locating roads, hearing petitions and paying claims against the county. At a later session Mr. Hutchins being present, was made chairman of the board for the ensuing year. The usual business coming up for settlement, the board proceeded to its consideration. At the June session the auditor was instructed to sell the old court house to the highest bidder, and have it removed from its present site.

The board for the year 1874 met upon the 5th of January, and consisted of the following gentlemen: D. Rice, R. I. Brayton, H.F.Watson, Leonard Ayers and M. Taylor. After having entered upon the duties of their positions by subscribing to the usual formula, they completed their organization by the election of Mr. Rice as chairman for the concurrent year.

The board of supervisors for the year 1875 was composed as follows: H. F. Watson, R. I. Brayton, M. Taylor, D. Rice and L. Ayers. Mr. Taylor was elected chairman.

The members of the board for the succeeding years were as follows:

1876.—H. F. Watson, chairman; M. Taylor, D. Rice, R. I. Brayton and Philip Dorweiler.

1877.—D. Rice, chairman; R. I. Brayton, Philip Dorweiler, M. L. Bush and H. Schenck.

1878.—R. I. Brayton, chairman; Philip Dorweiler, H. Schenck, M. L. Bush and E. S. Streater.

1879.—Philip Dorweiler, chairman; M. L. Bush, H. Schenck, E. S. Streater and A. Rutherford.

1880.—E. S. Streater, chairman; Philip Dorweiler, A. Rutherford, C. D. Pettibone and Isaac Sweigard.

1881.—C. D. Pettibone, chairman; I. Sweigard, A. Rutherford, Philip Dorweiler and J. D. McDonald.

1882.—C. D. Pettibone, chairman; J. D. McDonald, H. B. Butler, J. B. Johnson and I. Sweigard.

1883.—H. B. Butler, chairman; J. D. McDonald, J. B. Johnson, Norman Collar and George Boyle.

CHAPTER IV.

OFFICIAL MATTERS.

Grouped together in this chapter will be found the various matters gathered from the county records and other sources, and that fill no special place in history, but which left untold would mar the completeness of the annals.

POPULATION.

In 1856, the first year that this county was mentioned in the census returns of the State, there were some 377 inhabitants credited to the whole county, as then constituted. In 1860, with a less area, the population was 416. The number of inhabitants for the succeeding years are herewith presented, as compiled from the State census returns:

1863	365	1870	3,351
1865	694	1873	4,252
1867	1,573	1875	3,765
1869	1,949		

By the census of 1880, the population was shown to be 6,178, of which 3,238 were males and 2,940 were females. A large portion of the settlers of the county are American born, those of that nativity numbering 4,883, where the foreign element only foots up 1,295.

MARRIAGE RECORD.

Licenses have always been required in the State of Iowa before the nuptial knot could be tied, and the clerk of the court has always been the custodian of the books and has authority to issue the said permits, under certain restrictions. These records therefore have proved an invaluable source from which to draw the majority of the facts found here.

The first license on the record books of Kossuth county was issued by Judge Call, under date of April 22, 1857, and authorized the proper person to unite in the bonds of matrimony, William Moore and Sarah Wright. The ceremony was performed the same day, apparently, by George D. Wheeler, a justice of the peace. This was the first marriage within the limits of Kossuth county.

The second license was issued on July 21, 1857, by Judge Call, to Hurlbut W. Lake and Rachel W. Eggers. This couple were married the same day by "his honor the judge."

Licenses were issued the same year to the following parties: Charles I. Harvey and Minerva Wright, October 15. They were married by Judge Lewis H. Smith, the same day.

Thomas J. Foster and Jane Lane, October 15, who were also united in marriage by the county judge.

Lewis H. Smith and Abbie M. Rist, October 24. This couple were united under the sanction of the Church, in the person of Rev. Chauncey Taylor, and was the

first rite matrimonial to be so solemnized by a clergyman in the county.

Theodore J. Smith and Roxa Fleming, November 10.

Roderick M. Bessie and Mary E. Lane, November 20.

William D. Eaton and Nancy H. Kellogg, December 20. The last three couples were all married on the day of the issuance of the licenses by the Rev. Chauncey Taylor.

This comprises all the marriages for that year, nor did the number increase very materially the next year. In 1858 there were the following candidates for matrimonial honors:

August Zahlten and Mary Reibhoff, January 6. Married, the same day, by Lewis H. Smith, county judge.

Amos Otis, Jr., and Almira E. Heckart, March 24. Married the following day by J. E. Blackford, justice of the peace.

William A. Wilson and Chloe S. Lawrence, May 16. Married, the same day, by Rev. D. S. McComb, a Presbyterian clergyman.

James E. Hall and Susan Hall, July 1. Married at the same time by Judge Smith.

George M. Wiltfong and Martha A. Clarke July 17. Married the same day by W. B. Moore, a justice of the peace.

Sylvester S. Rist and Mary Ann Millen, August 31. Married by L. H. Smith, the county judge.

Marcena Harriet and Caroline Lattimore, September 14; also united the same day, by Judge Smith.

Swan Linquest and Hannah Peterson, Jan. 15, 1859. Married the same date by L. L. Treat, justice of the peace.

J. R. Armstrong and Jane Fife, Jan. 27, 1859. Married by Rev. O. A. Holmes.

G. W. Mann and Laura M. Bellows, Aug. 25, 1859. Married by Rev. C. Taylor.

J. E. Stacy and Harriet E. Taylor, April 12, 1860. United in wedlock by the Reverend father of the bride, Chauncey Taylor.

George P. Steele and Mary S. Clark, April 12, 1860. Married by Rev. C. Taylor.

Oscar Stevens and Jane Magoon, May 28, 1860.

Christian Hackman and Elizabeth Clark, May 24 1860.

Andrew L. Seeley and Alice Benschoter, May 30, 1861.

Richard Colburn and Elmira Heckart, May 7, 1861.

Elias N. Weaver and Polly Benschoter, Dec. 18, 1861.

But this is sufficient. Many of the names will be recognized as those of early settlers, and of the parties who have been most prominently identified with the progress and development of Kossuth county.

Herewith is appended a table showing the number of marriages of each year, and calling the attention to the curious variation in their number, as the times were hard or easy.

1857	8	1870	26
1858	7	1871	32
1859	3	1872	38
1860	4	1873	32
1861	3	1874	35
1862	2	1875	29
1863	3	1876	36
1864	5	1877	46
1865	9	1878	47
1866	16	1879	54
1867	9	1880	65
1868	18	1881	71
1869	20	1882	67

COURT HOUSE.

Some sort of offices were provided for the county officials at the county seat of

Kossuth county, from the date of its organization, but no regular court house was built for the use of the county until 1866. On the 26th of March of that year, a contract was entered into by and between the honorable board of supervisors and Samuel Reed, of Irvington, whereby the latter agreed to erect a building to be used by the county as a court house. This was a small frame building which answered its purpose but indifferently well until 1872, when the present building was erected. The building cost the county something like $800, and after the erection of the new court house, was sold by order of the county board; August Zahlten being the purchaser. This old court house becoming totally inadequate to the conveniences of the county, and besides offering no sort of protection to the records from fire, in 1871, the board of county supervisors submitted the proposition to the qualified electors of Kossuth county, that they should issue the bonds of the county to raise the necessary money to erect a court house. At the October election the people of the county, by a handsome majority, assented to burden themselves with the debt, and proceedings were at once commenced, looking toward the erection of the present magnificent structure that beautifies the town. The members of the board of supervisors, thinking, no doubt, it was for the best interests of the county, did not let the whole contract for the building to some contractor who would have slighted the work, having no particular interest in it, but raised the edifice themselves, giving work to home mechanics and laborers. The operation was commenced by letting a contract to C. F. Kyes for the excavation of the cellar. This contract was signed upon the 27th of April, 1872, and the price agreed upon was twelve and one-half cents per cubic yard, and the same was to be finished in twelve days from the date of the signing of the contract. Mr. Kyes completed the work in accordance with his terms of agreement. The next was to build the foundation and basement, and this was done out of native stone. There being no stratified rock nor quarry within the limits of this county, good building material was found by digging through the soil into the underlying drift and taking out the boulders, and dressing them into shape. These are nearly all quartzose in make up, being in many cases, Laurentian granite and gneiss, brought from the primeval beds, of which there exists none nearer than the north shore of Lake Huron, and being of a volcanic nature, are comparatively indestructible, make a firm foundation. On this was reared a beautiful and stately edifice in the Anglicized Tuscan style of architecture, that every inhabitant of the county feels a just pride in.

The building is constructed of Milwaukee brick and trimmed with cut stone, with a square roof, and a balcony or open belvedere in the center of it. On the northeast corner rises the beautiful square tower, characteristic of this style of architecture, and a small ornamental one finishes the opposite corner.

Within, the building is finished in most excellent style, and with its high ceilings, perfect ventilation and commodious quarters, make it a pleasure to call upon the obliging servants of the people who have

their offices therein. In the second story is the room used for the various courts that meet here for the administration of justice and law. This is one of the most magnificent rooms in proportion, in northern Iowa, and the whole building proclaims to every one the cultured taste that dictated its erection. No wonder that all the citizens of the county are proud of it when it calls forth the highest encomiums of every casual visitor to the town. The cost of this superb structure was about $38,000, of which the following gives some of the most prominent items :

Rough Stone	$1,557.24
Dressed Stone	1,621.74
Red Brick	3,830.07
White Brick	2,017.56
Mason Work	5,212 95
Lumber	3,987.76
John Hiles' bills of doors and sash, etc.	2,576.56
Teaming and common labor	1,018.48
Painting	621 48
Carpenter Work	2,799.42
Wages of foreman Booth	1,226 00
Tin Roofing	1,179.55
Freight	1,327.48
Hardware	1,237.65
Blacksmithing	231.75
Paid to architect M Mix	625,00
Lime, glass, etc	834.96
Sand	130.00
Miscellaneous	586.50
Total	$32,622.14

Other items carried the amount up to the figures mentioned above.

When the building was done charges of fraud were of course circulated, and it was claimed that D. H. Hutchins, agent of the building committee of the board, had diverted funds, and other claims of like nature. They were wholly without foundation, as the following extract from the minutes of the board will show. This was passed at the session held in July, 1873 :

"The majority report of the committee appointed to investigate court house matters was presented, accepted and ordered to be spread upon the minutes of the proceedings of the board of supervisors, which is accordingly done, and is in words and figures following, to-wit :

To the Honorable, the Board of Supervisors :

"The committee appointed by you to investigate certain frauds alleged to have been perpetrated by certain individuals in connection with the building of the court house and certain bridges beg leave to submit the following report :

"It is the opinion of your committee that the charges or rather insinuations were based seemingly upon a partial and superficial examination of the books and papers on file, and that the committee, after a careful examination of the same, can find no evidence of moneys misapplied or unaccounted for, and the tenor of the evidence taken has shown no disposition on the part of the board of supervisors or their agent, D. H. Hutchins, to divert the funds of the county.

"The cost of the building up to the present time is about $34,000.

"The items let by contract to the lowest bidder were: The largest portion of the rough stone ; the dressed stone was let to the lowest bidder, and at twenty-five per cent. less than had formerly been paid in in the same town ; the red brick ; the mason work ; painting, with the exception of some outside work, was let to the lowest bidder, and at about one-half the

common rates; tin roofing to the lowest bidder.

"The remaining items were not contracted for, some from their very nature, and others on account of other circumstances involving a supposed loss to the county. After taking all the testimony produced before the committee, which is quite voluminous, and has occupied your committee for many days, we have carefully examined the same and find nothing therein tending to the implication of the board of supervisors as a body, or D. H. Hutchins, their agent, in any frauds or misapplication of the county funds.

SAMUEL REED, Ch'n,
JOHN WALLACE,
ALBERT BUSH."

CIVIL TOWNSHIPS.

The thirteen civil townships into which Kossuth county is divided were organized upon the following dates: Algona, June, 1856; Irvington, March, 1857; Cresco, March, 1857; Greenwood, Jan. 5, 1869; Portland, October 1869; Wesley, June, 1871; Lotts Creek, Feb. 3, 1873; Fenton, April 7, 1873; Ramsey, June 3, 1879; Burt; Luverne, Sept. 4, 1882; Prairie, Sept. 27, 1882; Sherman, Feb. 19, 1883.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Lands exclusive of town property in acres	553,568
Total exemptions for trees planted	$134,146
Valuation after deducting exemptions	1,451,638

The value of realty in the towns, cities and villages of the county according to the assessment of 1882, is as follows:

Algona incorporated town	$80,785
Algona township	765
Greenwood "	8,148
Portland "	467
Wesley "	1,979
Lotts Creek "	3,911
Irvington "	667
Aggregate value in towns	$96,722
Total value of railroad property	$199,476
Total value of personal property	260,823
Total valuation of the county	$2,008,662

LIVE STOCK.

	No.	valuation
Cattle assessed in the county	10,723	$82,524
Horses " "	3,545	70,313
Mules " "	113	2,926
Sheep " "	1,592	1,522
Swine " "	3,969	4,297
Total valuation of live stock		$161,581

The total tax levied in the county, in 1882, was $76,087.70

FINANCIAL.

The following items show the growth in wealth and valuation in the county during the last decade. A full report of the valuation by years was not accessible, neither is it of much general interest. These are simply given to show the increase, as exhibited by the tax books of Kossuth county.

1872.

Value of land in county	$1,527,237
Value of personal property	118,996
Value of railroad property	57,600
Total value	$1,703,833

1874.

Value of lands	$1,775,475
Value of town property	131,651
Value of personal property	73,734
Value of railroad property	42,000
Total value	$2,022,850

1877.

Value of lands	$1,633,577
Value of lots	76,381
Value of railroad property	44,065
Value of personal property	152,715
Total value	$1,906,738

1878.

Total value of lands	$1,500,361
Value of town property	72,480
Personal property	155,321
Valuation of railroad property	41,250
Total value of county	$1,769,412

1879.	
Value of land in the county	$1,366,255
Value of town lots	78,228
Value of railroad property	80,652
Personal property valued at	170,873
Total valuation of county	$1,696,008

1881.	
Value of lands	$1,533,246
Value of lots	88,596
Value of railroad property	183,621
Value of personalty	113,340
Total valuation of county	$1,918,803

1882.	
Value of lands	$1,590,608
Value of town lots	96,976
Value of railroad property	261,175
Value of personal property	202,740
Total value of county	$2,151,499

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The last report of the county treasurer, S. S. Rist, made June 1, 1883, shows the following summary of cash on hand at that date in each several fund of the county treasury:

State Fund	$ 789.04
County "	5,130.88
Poor "	67.16
Bridge "	3,963.47
County School fund	287.40
War and defense bond fund	1.02
Court house bond fund	74.47
Insane fund	1,175.61
Algona township funds	1,092.52
Irvington " "	1,218 64
Cresco " "	504.86
Portland " "	677 25
Greenwood " "	707.36
Wesley " "	450 54
Fenton " "	249.74
Lott's Creek " "	580.17
Algona City " "	1,213.11
Ind. district of Algona	764.16
Ramsey township fund	303.92

REGISTRY OF DEEDS.

On consulting the records in the office of the county recorder, it is found that the first deed upon record is that of the dedication of the town plat of Irvington, and bears date of Sept. 19, 1856, and is signed by George Smith, Lyman L. Treat, and Kendall Young. The deed is acknowledged before L. H. Smith, a notary public, in and for Kossuth county, and by order of Asa C. Call, county judge, was filed for record on the 27th day of September 1856, at 9 o'clock A. M., by Chauncey Taylor, deputy recorder.

There are now in use some twenty-five books of deed records, nineteen of real estate, and six of town lots.

The first mortgage on record bears date of Aug. 27, 1855, and was given by the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company, to secure the payment of bonds of that corporation. The first mortgage, however, given by a resident and citizen of Kossuth county was one signed by Asa C. Call, the same date, and in favor of Morrison & Drakes, of Sturgis, Mich., and was on certain material and machinery for a saw-mill purchased by the judge of that firm. The consideration was $750, and was satisfied at the maturity of the notes.

There are now eleven books of mortgages of real estate in use by the recorder, running from A to N, which latter letter designates the volume in use at present. The chattel mortgages are recorded in some twelve books, in addition to this.

A list is herewith given of the various town plats that have been recorded from time to time in the books of the county, with the date of the filing of each, and names of original proprietors:

Irvington, filed for record, Sept. 27, 1856, by George Smith, L. L. Treat and Kendall Young.

Algona, filed Dec. 2, 1856, by Asa C. Call.

Ashuelot, filed July 30, 1858, by George Brizee.

Cresco, filed September, 1858, by Henry Kellogg.

Call's addition to the town of Algona, filed Sept. 11, 1871, by Asa C. and Ambrose A. Call, Henry and Anthony H. Durant, and John Heckart.

Wesley, filed Oct. 10, 1873, by J. H. Merrill, of Clayton county.

Whittemore, filed April 12, 1879, by W. H. Ingham and L. H. Smith.

Whitman, filed Feb. 1, 1881, by Western Town Lot Company, owners.

Luverne, filed March 23, 1881, by G. W. Hanna and B. B. Bliss, original proprietors.

Burt, filed Sept. 12, 1881, by A. A. Call, D. A. Buell and the Western Town Lot Company.

Bancroft, filed Sept. 3, 1881, by A. A. Call and Western Town Lot Company.

Irvington Station, filed Sept. 24, 1881, by Western Town Lot Company.

Ingham's addition to Algona, filed Nov. 22, 1881, by W. H. Ingham.

Call & Smarts addition to same, filed by A. C. Call, S. L. Witter and J. J. Smart, Aug. 4, 1882.

Western Town Lot Company's addition to Bancroft, filed for record by that corporation Oct. 5, 1882.

Call's third addition to Algona, filed Nov. 1, 1883, by Asa C. Call.

Full details of each of these appear in their proper places in this volume.

The whole number of record books in this office at the present is seventy-nine.

CHAPTER V.

POLITICAL.

Herewith is given the official canvass of the entire vote of the county, from the date of its organization until the present moment, with the exception of that of August, 1855, which is missing from the record books of the county.

ELECTION, APRIL 7, 1856.

School Fund Commissioner.

George W. Hand	42

Prosecuting Attorney.

Eber Stone	37

Coroner.

Francis Brown	37

ELECTION, AUGUST 4, 1856.

Secretary of State.

Elijah Sells	31— 18
George Snyder	13

State Auditor.

John Pattie	30— 16
James Pollard	13
M. L. Morris	1

State Treasurer.

M. L. Morris	30— 17
George Paul	13

Attorney-General.

Samuel A. Rice	30— 17
James Baker	13

Representative in Congress.

Timothy Davis	32— 19
Shepherd Leffler	13

Representative in Legislature.

E. R. Gillett	30— 17
W. C. Wilson	13

State Senator.

George A. Kellogg	13

Clerk of the District Court.

J. E. Stacy	43

Prosecuting Attorney.

Charles Osgood	43

Coroner.

Alexander Brown	43

ELECTION, APRIL, 1857.

State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

L. H. Bugbee	82— 72
M. L. Fisher	10

Commissioner of the Des Moines River Improvement.

Edwin Manning	82— 72
G. S. Bailey	10

Register State Land Office.

William J. Holmes	82— 72
Theodore S. Parvin	10

Sheriff.

H. F. Watson	83— 75
F. K. Davis	6
Jacob Cummins	1
H. A. Henderson	1

Assessor.

R. C. Shaw	88— 85
Robert Moore	2
C. Easton	1

Drainage Commissioner.

Joseph P. Sharp	86— 84
Amos Otis	1
"Scattering"	1

Coroner.

Joseph Thompson	43— 3
Luther Bullis	38
William Skinner	2

SPECIAL ELECTION, JUNE 20, 1857.

For an east and west railroad	75— 16
Against an east and west railroad	59
Against a north and south railroad	57— 13
For a north and south railroad	44

AUGUST ELECTION, 1857.

County Judge.

Lewis H. Smith	100— 95
Charles Easton	2
Charles Osgood	1
G. P. Taylor	1
Jacob Cummins	1

Treasurer and Recorder.

H. F. Watson	89—	74
C. Taylor	15	

Sheriff.

O. W. Robinson	97—	93
G. C. Carlon	1	
F. K. Davis	1	
Jacob Cummins	1	
N. Cleveland	1	

County Surveyor.

William H. Ingham	59—	21
Jerome Bleakman	36	
George Smith	1	
L. H. Smith	1	

Coroner.

Luther Bullis	101	

School Fund Commissioner.

William B. Moore	106	

On the New Constitution.

For the new constitution	61—	40
Against the new constitution	21	

On the proposition; "Shall the word white be stricken out of the article on the right of suffrage?"

"No"	51—	11
"Yes"	40	

On the proposition to aid north and south railroad.

For	75—	55
Against	20	

ELECTION, OCTOBER 13, 1857.

Governor.

Ralph P. Lowe	70—	25
Benjamin M. Samuels	45	

Lieutenant-Governor.

Oran Faville	70—	25
George Gillaspy	45	

Representative 13th Legislative District.

C. C. Carpenter	65—	15
John F. Duncombe	50	

ELECTION, APRIL, 1858.

Superintendent of Common Schools.

Rev. C. Taylor	48—	2
D. W. Sample	43	
Badger Easton	3	
Against increase of salaries	56—	4
For increase of salaries	52	

SPECIAL ELECTION, JUNE, 1858.

For a general Banking law	70—	42
Against a general Banking law	24	
For a State Bank of Iowa	101—	99
Against a State Bank of Iowa	2	
For an increase of salaries	72—	39
Against an increase of salaries	33	

ELECTION OCTOBER 12, 1858.

Secretary of State.

Elijah Sells	72—	40
Samuel Douglas	31	
E. Blackford	1	

State Auditor.

J. W. Cattell	68—	31
T. S. Parvin	36	
Dr. McCoy	1	

State Treasurer.

J. W. Jones	73—	41
Samuel L. Lorah	31	
O. Minkler	1	

Attorney-General.

Samuel A. Rice	72—	29
James L. Ellwood	42	
Cummins	1	

Register of State Land Office.

A. B. Miller	69—	33
James M. Reid	35	
M. Jones	1	

Commissioner Des Moines River Improvement.

W. C. Drake	72—	39
Charles Baldwin	32	
Ambrose Call	1	

Member of Congress, 2d District.

William Vandever	72—	39
W. E. Leffingwell	32	
A. Call	1	

Judge District Court, 4th Judicial District.

Asbael W. Hubbard	77—	50
W. G. Wyatt	26	
Gottenburg	1	

District Attorney, 4th District.

Orlando C. Howe	83—	62
E. D. Thompson	20	
C. Gray	1	

Member Board of Education.

Daniel E. Brainard	72—	40
J. S. Cole	31	
Samuel Nixon	1	

Clerk of the District Court.

J. E. Stacy	88—	80
Charles Easton	8	

Coroner.

K. Carlon	35—	24
F. R. Jewell	11	

County Surveyor.

A. F. Willoughby	3	

SPECIAL ELECTION, APRIL 25, 1859.

On the question of issuing Bonds.

Against the bonds	80—	55
For the bonds	25	

ELECTION, OCTOBER 11, 1859.

Governor.

Samuel J. Kirkwood	75—	38
Augustus C. Dodge	37	

Lieutenant-Governor.

Nicholas J. Rusch	76—	40
Lysander W. Babbitt	36	

Judges of Supreme Court.

Ralph P. Lowe	75—	38
L. D. Stockton	74—	36
Caleb Baldwin	76—	40
Charles Mason	37	
Thomas S. Wilson	38	
C. C. Cole	36	

State Senator, 32d District.

Luther L. Pease	68—	24
J. F. Duncombe	44	

Representative from 61st Legislative District.

John E. Blackford	96—	80
F. M. Corey	16	

County Judge.

J. E. Stacy	59—	10
Lewis H. Smith	49	

Treasurer and Recorder.

L. L. Treat	54—	4
H. F. Watson	50	

Sheriff.

O. Benschoter	87—	77
G. W. Blottenberg	10	

County Superintendent.

J. R. Armstrong	72—	71
H. Kellogg	1	

Drainage Commissioner.

H. Kellogg	102	

Surveyor.

William L. Miller	80—	70
C. Easton	5	
A. F. Willoughby	4	
W. H. Ingham	1	

Coroner.

Luther Bullis	87—	86
Judson Mason	1	

ELECTION, NOVEMBER 6, 1860.

For President.

Abraham Lincoln, Republican	64—	44
Stephen A. Douglas, Democrat	20	

Secretary of State.

Elijah Sells, Republican	63—	42
John M. Corse, Democrat	21	

State Auditor.

J. W. Cattell, Republican	63—	42
George W. Maxfield, Democrat	21	

State Treasurer.

John W. Jones, Republican	63—	42
John W. Ellis, Democrat	21	

Judge of Supreme Court.

George G. Wright, Republican	63—	42
J. M. Ellwood, Democrat	21	

Representative in Congress—2d District.

William Vandever, Republican	61—	39
B. M. Samuels, Democrat	22	

Clerk of District Court.

F. McCoy	53—	21
H. F. Watson	32	

Surveyor.

L. H. Smith	42—	38
John Brown	3	
H. Kellogg	1	

Coroner.

A. B. Mason	28—	5
John W. Summers	23	
F. McCoy	3	
Calvin Heckart	3	

County Supervisors.

A. A. Call, of Algona township	44—	43
A. C. Call, of Algona township	1	
J. R. Armstrong, of Irvington township	28	
M. C. Lathrop, of Cresco township	8—	7
Henry Kellogg, of Cresco township	1	

SPECIAL ELECTION, MAY 6, 1861.

On Proposition in Regard to Bridges.

For bridges	57—	30
Against bridges	27	

GENERAL ELECTION, OCTOBER 8, 1861.

Governor.

Samuel J. Kirkwood, Republican	71—	66
William H. Merritt, Democrat	3	
Benjamin M. Samuels, Democrat	2	

Lieutenant-Governor.

John R. Needham, Republican	72—	68
J. W. Williams	2	
Lauren Dewey	2	

Judge, Supreme Court.

Ralph P. Lowe	72—	68
J. M. Elwood	3	
Kinsey Carlon	1	

Representative from 56th Legislative District.

J. E. Blackford	72—	65
H. N. Brockway	7	

Treasurer and Recorder.

J. E. Stacy	72—	71
M. Fox	1	

County Judge.

D. S. McComb	70—	69
E. Easton	1	

Drainage Commissioner.

Horace Schenck	61—	59
H. Kellogg	1	
A. Davidson	1	

County Superintendent.

C. Taylor	69—	65
A. B. Mason	3	
J. R. Armstrong	1	

Sheriff.

Oliver Benschoter	51—	25
William Hoffiens	26	

Coroner.

John Summers	54—	43
Kinsey Carlon	9	
O. Minkler	1	
B. Divine	1	

Surveyor.

L. H. Smith	57—	56
E. W. Clark	1	

Supervisors.

Ambrose A. Call, of Algona township	24—	7
W. H. Ingham, of Algona township	17	
J. R. Armstrong, of Irvington township	25—	24
Ambrose Call, of Irvington township	1	
A. Hull, of Cresco township	9	

GENERAL ELECTION, OCTOBER 14, 1862.

Secretary of State.

James Wright, Republican	50—	31
Richard H. Sylvester, Democrat	19	

State Auditor.

John W. Cattell, Republican	50—	32
John Brown, Democrat	18	

State Treasurer.

William H. Holmes, Republican	50—	34
Samuel L. Lorah, Democrat	16	

Attorney-General.

Charles C. Nourse, Republican	51—	34
Benton J. Hall, Democrat	17	

Register State Land Office.

Josiah H. Harvey, Republican	51—	34
Frederick Gottschalk, Democrat	17	

Representative, Congress, 6th District.

A. W. Hubbard, Republican	62—	56
John W. Duncombe, Democrat	6	

Judge District Court, 4th Judicial District.

Isaac Pendleton	49—	29
John Currier	20	

Member Board of Education.

William J. Wagoner	50—	49
J. S. Cole	1	

Clerk of the District Court.

James L. Paine	65	

County Judge.

C. Taylor	5—	3
Kinsey Carlon	1	
J. E. Blackford	1	

Swamp Land Contract.

For the contract	47—	38
Against the contract	9	

Special Tax Levy.

Against the levy	62—	61
For the levy	1	

County Supervisor, Cresco.

Benjamin Clark	10	

GENERAL ELECTION, OCTOBER 13, 1863.

Governor.

William Stone, Republican	54—	39
James M. Tuttle, Democrat	15	

Lieutenant-Governor.

Enoch W. Eastman, Republican	55—	43
John F. Duncombe, Democrat	12	

Judge of Supreme Court.

John F. Dillon, Republican	54—	39
Charles Mason, Democrat	15	

State Senator, 43d District.

George W. Bassett	57—	45
C. E. Whiting	12	

Representative, 58th Legislative District.

L. H. Smith	39—	12
Edward McKnight	27	

Treasurer and Recorder.

J. E. Stacy	61	

Sheriff.

Oliver Benschoter	60	

County Judge.

Luther Rist	50—	44
Kinsey Carlon	5	
J. Carlon	1	

County Superintendent.

M. D. Blanchard	43—	27
C. Taylor	14	
J. R Armstrong	2	

Surveyor.

Jason Dunton	33—	21
L. H. Smith	9	
Benjamin Clark	2	
L. Smith	1	

Coroner.

Luther Bullis	9	
Franklin McCoy	8	
Kinsey Carlon	1	
Horace Schenck	1	

Drainage Commissioner.

Horace Schenck	12	
Kinsey Carlon	12	
Rone	1	

Supervisor, Algona Township.

D. W. King	37	

Supervisor, Irvington Township.

Addison Fisher	12—	5
Samuel Reed	7	

SOLDIERS' VOTE.

Treasurer and Recorder.

J. E. Stacy	3

Sheriff.

O. Benschoter 3

SPECIAL ELECTION, APRIL 25, 1864.

On the Proposition to Build a Bridge in Irvington Township.

For the bridge ..... 41— 32
Against the bridge 9

GENERAL ELECTION, NOVEMBER 8, 1864.

For President.

Abraham Lincoln, Republican ..... 74— 60
George B. McClellan, Democrat 14

Judge Supreme Court.

Chester Cole, Republican ..... 74— 60
Thomas M. Monroe, Democrat 14

Secretary of State.

John A. Elliott, Republican ..... 74— 60
E. C. Hendershott, Democrat 14

State Treasurer.

William H. Holmes, Republican ..... 74— 60
J. B. Lash, Democrat 14

Attorney-General.

Isaac L. Allen, Republican ..... 74— 60
Charles M. Dunbar, Democrat 14

Register State Land Office.

J. H. Harvey, Republican ..... 74— 60
B. D. Holbrook, Democrat 14

Representative in Congress, 6th District.

A. W. Hubbard, Republican ..... 74— 60
L. Chapman, Democrat 14

Clerk of District Court.

James L. Paine 69

Surveyor.

Jason Dunton 14
W. H. Ingham 12
L. H. Smith 2

Recorder.

Jerome E. Stacy ..... 61— 60
Franklin McCoy 1

Supervisor, Cresco Township.

C. Hackman ..... 10— 5
B. Clark 5

GENERAL ELECTION, OCTOBER 10, 1865.

Governor.

William M. Stone, Republican ..... 138— 126
Thomas H. Benton, Jr., Democrat 12

Lieutenant-Governor.

Benjamin F. Gue, Republican ..... 139— 127
W. W. Hamilton, Democrat 12

Judge Supreme Court.

George C. Wright, Republican ..... 49— 37
George G. Wright 44
George W. Wright 19
H. H. Trimble, Democrat 12
Oran Faville 26

State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Oran Faville, Republican ..... 110— 98
I. W. Sennett, Democrat 12
George C. Wright 26

Representative, 58th Legislative District.

Lemuel Dwelle, Republican 139

County Judge.

Luther Rist ..... 144— 142
John S. Love 2

Treasurer.

Jerome E. Stacy ..... 91— 35
W. H. Ingham 56

Sheriff.

Samuel Reed ..... 74— 10
Orange Minkler 64

Surveyor.

L. H. Smith ..... 112— 96
Jason Dunton 16

Superintendent of Schools.

C. Taylor ..... 139— 138
John Reed 1

Coroner.

A. C. Call ..... 26— 2
Jerry Abbott 24
Scattering 10

Drainage Commissioner.

Kinsey Carlon ..... 36— 22
G. W. Paine 13
J. Dunton 1

GENERAL ELECTION, OCTOBER 9, 1866.

Secretary of State.

Ed. Wright, Republican ..... 149— 144
S. G. Van Anda, Democrat 5

State Auditor.

John A. Elliott, Republican ..... 149— 144
Robert W. Cross, Democrat 5

State Treasurer.

E. Rankin, Republican ..... 149— 144
George A. Stone, Democrat 5

Register, State Land Office.

C. C. Carpenter, Republican ..... 149— 144
Levi P. McKinne, Democrat 5

Attorney General.

F. E. Bissell, Republican ..... 149— 144
W. Ballinger, Democrat 5

Clerk of Supreme Court.

C. Linderman, Republican ..... 149— 144
Fred Gottschalk, Democrat 5

Reporter of Supreme Court.

E. H. Stiles, Republican ..... 149— 144
Albert Stoddard, Democrat 5

Representative in Congress, 6th District.

A. W. Hubbard, Republican ..... 149— 144
J. D. Thompson, Democrat 5

Judge of District Court, 4th Judicial District.

Henry Ford, Republican	149— 144
O. C. Treadway, Democrat	5

District Attorney.

Orson Rice, Republican	149— 144
P. D. Mickel, Democrat	5

Clerk of the District Court.

James L. Paine	89— 25
L. M. Mack	47
Marcus Robbins	17

Recorder.

Harvey M. Taft	83— 22
John Reed	25
Charles C. Chubb	35
L. H. Smith	1

County Judge.

L. H. Smith	70— 47
E. Crawford	20
L. E. Smith	1
Albert Calkins	1
John Reed	1

Surveyor.

O. F. Hale	142

Supervisor, Cresco Township.

Benjamin Clarke	19

GENERAL ELECTION, OCTOBER 8, 1867.

Governor.

Samuel Merrill, Republican	217— 204
Charles Mason, Democrat	13

Lieutenant-Governor.

John Scott, Republican	217— 204
D. M. Harris, Democrat	13

Judge of Supreme Court.

J. M. Beck, Republican	217— 204
J. H. Craig, Democrat	13

Attorney-General.

Henry O'Conner, Republican	217— 204
W. T. Barker, Democrat	13

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

D. F. Wells, Republican	217— 204
Maturin L. Fisher, Democrat	13

Senator, 46th District.

Theodore Hawley, Republican	213— 199
C. C. Smeltzere, Democrat	14

Representative, 59th Legislative District.

C. W. Tenny, Republican	183— 145
W. P. Rosecrans, Democrat	38

County Judge.

L. H. Smith	82
James H. Warren	55
J. C. Chapen	47
H. F. Watson	7
H. Durant	1

Treasurer.

J. E. Stacy	202— 186
A. S. Gardner	11
A. D. Clarke	5

Sheriff.

John Pinkerton	215— 211
A. Hill	1
Samuel Reed	1
Rufus Watson	1
O. Minkler	1

Superintendent of Schools.

John Reed	215— 209
C. Taylor	3
Scattering	3

Surveyor.

Henry Durant	174— 132
Jason Dunton	42

GENERAL ELECTION, NOVEMBER 3, 1868.

President.

U. S. Grant, Republican	332— 302
Horatio Seymour, Democrat	30

Representative in Congress, 6th District.

Charles Pomeroy, Republican	333— 303
Charles A. Russell, Democrat	30

On the First Amendment.

For	347— 317
Against	30

On the Second Amendment.

For	348— 318
Against	29

On the Third Amendment.

For	348— 318
Against	29

On the Fourth Amendment.

For	348— 318
Against	29

On the Fifth Amendment.

For	348— 318
Against	29

Secretary of State.

Ed. Wright, Republican	333— 303
David Hammer, Democrat	30

State Treasurer.

S. E. Rankin, Republican	333— 303
L. McCarty, Democrat	30

State Auditor.

John A. Elliott, Republican	333— 303
H. Dunlevy, Democrat	30

Register of State Land Office.

O. C. Carpenter	333— 303
A. D. Anderson	30

Attorney General.

Henry O'Conner, Republican	333— 303
J. E. Williamson, Democrat	30

Judge of Circuit Court, 2d Circuit.

Marcus Robbins	249	163
J. M. Snyder	69	
J. P. White	9	
James White	8	
James B. White	1	

Clerk of the District Court.

A. E. Wheelock	277	211
S. G. A. Read	62	
A. Wheelock	4	

Recorder.

H. M. Taft	285	282
Charles C. Chubb	1	
Scattering	2	

Surveyor.

William H. Ingham	21	
Jason Dunton	20	
Scattering	2	

Stock Act.

For	175	154
Against	21	

Supervisor of Cresco Township.

G. W. Olmsted	26	7
Albert Bush	19	

GENERAL ELECTION, OCTOBER 14, 1869.

Governor.

Samuel Merrill, Republican	353	352
George Gillaspy, Democrat	1	

Lieutenant-Governor.

M. W. Walden, Republican	352	351
A. P. Richardson, Democrat	1	

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Abraham Kissell	353	

Judge of Supreme Court.

John P. Dillon, Republican	353	352
W. F. Brannan, Democrat	1	

Representative from 66th Legislative District.

James H. Todd, Republican	326	306
H. G. Day	9	
Scattering	11	

Treasurer.

J. E. Blackford	253	152
James L. Paine	100	
Blackford	1	

Auditor.

A. E. Wheelock	232	112
Marcus Robbins, Jr.,	120	

Sheriff.

John M. Pinkerton	220	90
O. Minkler	130	

Superintendent.

A. W. Osborne	188	153
H. H. Grant	31	
Dr. Read	2	
Scattering	2	

Surveyor.

J. B. Jones	290	

Coroner.

L. A. Sheetz	62	30
James Barr	31	
E. A. Crawford	1	

On Bridge Bond Question.

Against	251	243
For	8	

GENERAL ELECTION, OCTOBER 11, 1870.

Judge of Supreme Court, full term.

Chester C. Cole	375	334
Joseph C. Knapp, Democrat	38	
Reuben Noble, Democrat	3	

Judge of the Supreme Court, to fill vacancy caused by the declension of J. F. Dillon.

William E. Miller, Republican	383	345
Reuben Noble, Democrat	38	

Judge Supreme Court, to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of George G. Wright.

James G. Day, Republican	383	345
P. Henry Smith, Democrat	38	

Secretary of State.

E. Wright, Republican	440	393
Charles Doerr, Democrat	47	

State Auditor.

John Russell, Republican	443	396
W. W. Garner, Democrat	47	

State Treasurer.

Samuel E. Rankin, Republican	443	396
William C. James, Democrat	47	

Register State Land Office.

Aaron Brown	443	397
D. F. Ellsworth	46	

Attorney-General.

Henry O'Conner	443	396
H. M. Martin	47	

Reporter Supreme Court.

E. H. Stiles	443	396
C. H. Bane	47	

Clerk Supreme Court.

Charles Linderman	443	396
William McLenan	47	

Representative in Congress, 6th District.

Jackson Orr, Republican	443	396
C. C. Smeltzer, Democrat	47	

Judge of District Court, 4th Judicial District.

Henry Ford	443	439
H. E. J. Boardman	4	

District Attorney.

Charles H. Lewis	443	430
John A. Hull	13	

Constitutional Convention.

For a convention	59	37
Against a convention	22	

Clerk of the Courts.

A. E. Wheelock 468

Recorder.

H. M. Taft ..... 232— 6
F. M. Taylor 202
J. M. Cowan 24

Supervisors.

D. H. Hutchins 377
Daniel Rice 220
C. C. Chubb 204
O. F. Hale 72
Addison Fisher 116
Abram Hill 66
J. R. Armstrong 4
Albe Fife 23
Thomas Robinson 1
Thayer Lumber 49
G. W. Mann 3
Benjamin Clark 1
Edwin Sparks 1

On the Question of Restraining Stock.

For the restraint of stock from running at large ..... 272— 120
Against the restraint of stock from running at large 152

On the Question of Prohibition.

For prohibition ..... 374— 328
Against prohibition 46

On the Stock Act.

For the stock act ..... 280— 240
Against stock act 40

GENERAL ELECTION, OCTOBER 10, 1871.

Governor.

Cyrus C. Carpenter, Republican ..... 517— 454
J. C. Knapp, Democrat 63

Lieutenant-Governor.

H. C. Bullis, Republican ..... 518— 455
M. M. Ham, Democrat 63

Judge Supreme Court.

James G. Day, Republican ..... 518— 455
John F. Duncombe, Democrat 63

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Alonzo Abernathy, Republican ..... 519— 456
Edward Munn, Democrat 63

State Senator, 46th District.

E. A. Holland 518

Representative, 67th Legislative District.

Robert Stouthers 519

Treasurer.

M. W. Stough ..... 315— 46
J. E. Blackford 269

Auditor.

A. E. Wheelock 569

Sheriff.

J. M. Pinkerton ..... 430— 274
J. B. Robinson 156

Superintendent of Schools.

M. Helen Wooster ..... 543— 542
J. R. Armstrong 1

Surveyor.

J. B. Jones ..... 250— 218
O. F. Hale 20
J. P. Colby 11
Addison Fisher 1

Coroner.

L. A. Sheetz ..... 130— 67
James Barr 23
R. Vanbolt 15
S. G. A. Read 13
Scattering 12

County Supervisor.

Daniel Rice ..... 393— 382
Addison Fisher 10
Abram Hill 1

On the Proposition to Issue Bonds to Build a Court House.

For court house bonds ..... 305— 68
Against court house bonds 237

GENERAL ELECTION, NOVEMBER 5, 1872.

President.

U. S. Grant, Republican ..... 519— 398
Horace Greeley, Democrat and Liberal Republican 119
Charles O'Conner, Straight Democrat 2

Secretary of State.

Josiah T. Young, Republican ..... 527— 407
E. A. Guilbert, Democrat 105
Charles Baker 2

Auditor of State.

John Russell, Republican ..... 526— 415
J. P. Cassady, Democrat 111

Treasurer of State.

William Christy, Republican ..... 527— 416
M. J. Rolilfs, Democrat 109
D. B. Beers 2

Register State Land Office.

Aaron Brown, Republican ..... 526— 416
Jacob Butler, Democrat 109

Attorney-General, to fill vacancy.

M. E. Cutts, Republican 363

Attorney-General, full term.

M. E. Cutts, Republican ..... 526— 413
A. G. Case, Democrat 113

Representative in Congress, 9th District.

Jackson Orr, Republican ..... 499— 360
John F. Duncombe, Democrat 139

Judge of Circuit Court, 4th District.

Addison Olliver 630

Clerk of the Courts.

A. E. Wheelock	521— 404
A. D. Clarke	117

Recorder.

A. M. Horton	290
H. M. Taft	220
Charles Birge	83
John Reed	24
A. E. Wheelock	1

Supervisor.

R. I. Brayton	380— 120
Addison Fisher	213
R. Brayton	26
Charles Chubb	1

On the Proposition, "Shall the Board of Supervisors Be Increased to Five?"

For the increase	436— 387
Against the increase	49

GENERAL ELECTION, OCTOBER 20, 1873.

Governor.

C. C. Carpenter, Republican	642— 639
Jacob Vail, Democrat	3

Lieutenant-Governor.

Joseph Dysart, Republican	644— 642
Judge Whiting, Democrat	2

Judge of Supreme Court.

J. M. Beck, Republican	644— 643
B. J. Hale, Democrat	1

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Alonzo Abernathy, Republican	643— 641
D. W. Prindle, Democrat	2

Representative, 69th Assembly District.

David Secor, Republican	657— 656
L. A. Sheetz, Democrat	1

Treasurer.

Milo W. Stough	509— 357
H. P. Hatch	128
E. Woodworth	24

Auditor.

H. S. Vaughn	366— 65
Z. C. Andruss	102
John Reed	197
P. Burlingame	1
J. M. Pinkerton	1

Sheriff.

John M. Pinkerton	405— 146
R. J. Hunt	249
D. J. Long	8
J. Henderson	2

Superintendent of Schools.

A. A. Bronson	411— 153
M. P. Hartford	246
H. M. Taft	10
M. Helen Wooster	2

Surveyor.

A. D. Clarke	524— 385
L. C. Dunton	127
O. F. Hale	6
C. B. Hutchins	3
J. Dunton	2
D. Long	1

Coroner.

L. A. Sheetz	526— 516
H. Vanbolt	6
M. H. Wooster	2
Scattering	2

GENERAL ELECTION, OCTOBER 13, 1874.

Secretary of State.

Josiah T. Young, Republican	429— 318
David Morgan, Democrat	111

State Auditor.

Buren R. Sherman, Republican	428— 316
J. M. King, Democrat	112

State Treasurer.

William Christy, Republican	429— 318
Henry Harges, Democrat	109
J. W. Barnes	2

Register State Land Office.

David Secor, Republican	430— 320
R. H. Rodarmel, Democrat	110

Attorney-General.

M. E. Cutts, Republican	419— 308
J. H. Keatly, Democrat	111

Clerk of the Supreme Court.

E. J. Holmes, Republican	430— 319
S. W. Ball, Democrat	111

Reporter of Supreme Court.

John S. Runnells, Republican	420— 308
J. M. West, Democrat	112

Representative in Congress.

Addison Olliver, Republican	425— 310
C. E. Whiting, Democrat	115

Judge of District Court, 4th District.

Charles H. Lewis	401— 266
P. D. Mickel	135

Judge of Circuit Court.

J. R. Zonver	429
Frank E. Chamberlain	111

District Attorney.

George B. McCarty	470— 404
M. Wakefield	66

Clerk of the Courts.

John Wallace	266— 6
A. E. Wheelock	260

Recorder.

A. M. Horton	296— 47
William Ward	249

Supervisor.

Daniel Rice	318— 181
Addison Fisher	114
Scattering	23

On the Question, "Shall Stock be Restrained from Running at Large?"

For restraint	430— 394
Against restraint	36

GENERAL ELECTION, OCTOBER 12, 1875.

Governor.

Samuel J. Kirkwood, Republican	582— 510
Shepherd Leffler, Democrat	71
J. H. Lozier	1

Lieutenant-Governor.

Joshua G. Newbold, Republican	589— 521
Emmet B. Woodward, Democrat	68

Judge of Supreme Court.

Austin Adams, Republican	589— 521
W. J. Knight, Democrat	68

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Alonzo Abernathy, Republican	588— 520
Isaiah Doane, Democrat	68

State Senator, 46th District.

Lemuel Dwelle, Republican	584— 512
James M. Elder, Democrat	25
James Elder	7
J. M. Elder	37
R. H. Spencer	3

Representative, 69th Assembly District.

Henry H. Bush, Republican	566— 480
Charles Berge, Democrat	85
James M. Elder	1

Auditor.

Victor M. Stough	405— 158
H. S. Vaughn	247

Treasurer.

M. D. Blanchard	229
D. S. Ford	206
W. H. Nycum	169
E. W. Clarke	41

Sheriff.

J. M. Pinkerton	359— 56
P. L. Slagle	201
C. D. Pettibone	97
D. J. Long	5

Superintendent of Schools.

A. A. Brunson	461— 281
H. B. Butler	180

Coroner.

H. C. McCoy	155— 5
L. A. Sheetz	121
R. E. Glover	28
A. L. Seeley	1

Supervisor.

Philip Dorweiler	446
Robert I. Brayton	297
Addison Fisher	139
Anthony Hinton	134
L. Ayers	77
A. B. Sheldon	9
J. E. Webster	19
Scattering	30

GENERAL ELECTION, NOVEMBER 13, 1876.

President.

Rutherford B. Hayes, Republican	638— 409
Samuel J. Tilden, Democrat	227
Peter Cooper, Greenback	2

Representative in Congress, 9th District.

Addison Oliver, Republican	627— 402
Samuel Rees, Democrat	215
John N. Weaver, Greenback	10

Secretary of State.

J. T. Young, Republican	640— 413
John H. Stubenrauch, Democrat	227

State Treasurer.

George W. Bemis, Republican	640— 413
Wesley Jones, Democrat	227

Register State Land Office.

David Secor, Republican	640— 413
N. C. Ridenour, Democrat	227

Attorney-General.

John F. McJunkin, Republican	639— 411
I. C. Cook, Democrat	228

Judge of Supreme Court, to fill vacancy.

William H. Seevers, Republican	639— 442
Walter I. Hayes, Democrat	197

Judge of Supreme Court, full term.

W. H. Seevers, Republican	639— 413
Walter I. Hayes, Democrat	226

Judge of Supreme Court, to fill vacancy.

James H. Rothrock, Republican	639— 421
William Graham, Democrat	218

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Carl Von Coelln, Republican	640

Judge of District Court, 14th District.

E. R. Duffie	852

Judge of Circuit Court.

John N. Weaver	584— 364
Lot Thomas	220

District Attorney.

J. M. Tolliver	852

Clerk of the Courts.

John Wallace	853

Recorder.

John Reed	342
John K. Fill, Jr.	99
A. D. Clarke	216
George L. Galbraith	193

On the Special Levy of a One Mill Tax.

Against the tax	85	58
For the tax	27	

GENERAL ELECTION, OCTOBER 9, 1877.

Governor.

John H. Gear, Republican	463	125
John P. Irish, Democrat	236	
Elias Jessup, Prohibition	89	
D. P. Stubbs, Greenback	13	

Lieutenant-Governor.

Frank T. Campbell, Republican	561	320
W. C. James, Democrat	234	
A. M. Cready, Greenback	7	

Judge of Supreme Court.

James G. Day, Republican	561	321
M. E. J. Boardman, Democrat	233	
John Porter	7	

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Carl Von Coelln, Republican	571	332
G. D. Cullison, Democrat	232	
S. F. Ballard	7	

Representative, 76th Assembly District.

John J. Wilson, Democrat	405	7
L. H. Smith, Republican	398	

Auditor.

V. H. Stough	664	526
J. W. Kenyon	138	

Treasurer.

M. D. Blanchard	791	

Sheriff.

J. M. Pinkerton	405	11
C. D. Pettibone	200	
D. A. Haggard	194	

Superintendent of Schools.

A. A. Crose	418	36
A. A. Brunson	382	

Coroner.

S. G. A. Read	559	320
H. C. McCoy	239	

Surveyor.

J. B. Jones	801	

Supervisor.

E. S. Streeter	451	105
A. Rutherford	346	

GENERAL ELECTION, OCTOBER 8, 1878.

Secretary of State.

J. A. T. Hull, Republican	582	174
E. M. Farnsworth, Democrat	408	

State Auditor.

Buren R. Sherman, Republican	482	68
Joseph Eibœck, Democrat	414	

State Treasurer.

George W. Bemis, Republican	483	65
M. L. Devin, Democrat	408	

Register State Land Office.

J. K. Powers, Republican	485	67
M. Farrington, Democrat	408	

Attorney-General.

John F. McJunkin, Republican	484	73
John Gibbon, Democrat	411	

Judge Supreme Court.

James H. Rothrock, Republican	493	89
Joseph P. Knapp, Democrat	404	

Clerk of Supreme Court.

E. J. Holmes, Republican	486	79
Alexander Runyon, Democrat	407	

Representative in Congress, 9th District.

C. C. Carpenter, Republican	505	112
L. D. Hoggart, Democrat	393	

Clerk of the Courts.

N. B. Benham	475	33
W. H. Nycum	441	
W. C. Nycum	1	

Recorder.

John Reed	918	

GENERAL ELECTION, OCTOBER 20, 1879.

Governor.

John H. Gear, Republican	700	305
D. Campbell, Greenback	150	
H. H. Trimble, Democrat	245	

Lieutenant-Governor.

F. F. Campbell, Republican	699	295
W. H. Moore, Greenback	153	
J. O. A. Yeomans, Democrat	251	

Judge of Supreme Court.

J. M. Beck, Republican	606	289
M. H. Jones, Greenback	152	
Reuben Noble, Democrat	255	

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Carl Von Coelln, Republican	707	311
J. A. Nash, Greenback	151	
E. Baker, Republican	245	

State Senator, 49th District.

E. J. Hartshorn, Republican	696	288
John Wallace, Greenback	166	
P. O. Cassady, Democrat	242	

Representative, 76th Assembly District.

A. D. Bicknell, Republican	685	271
George W. McCauley, Democrat	413	
W. H. Brown	1	

Auditor.

R. W. McGetchie, Peoples	307	
V. H. Stough, Independent	277	
H. L. Goodrich, Independent	156	
M. De L. Parsons, Greenback	209	
J. Q. A. Hudson, Republican	153	

Treasurer.

S. S. Rist..... 509
H. P. Hatch..... 340
M. L. Bush..... 243

Sheriff.

J. M. Pinkerton..... 587— 79
A. B. Frink..... 504

Superintendent of Schools.

A. A. Crose..... 571— 46
J. H. Saunders..... 441
O. H. Wilbridge..... 84

Surveyor.

C. B. Hutchins..... 970— 955
A. D. Clarke..... 15

Coroner.

L. K. Garfield..... 539
H. A. McCoy..... 447— 28
W. F. Browne..... 64

GENERAL ELECTION, NOVEMBER 2, 1880.

President.

James A. Garfield, Republican..... 758— 417
Winfield S. Hancock, Democrat..... 254
James A. Weaver, Greenback..... 87

Secretary of State.

J. A. T. Hull, Republican..... 755— 412
A. B. Keith, Democrat..... 253
G M. Walker, Greenback..... 90

State Auditor.

W. V. Lucas, Republican..... 756— 413
Charles I. Barker, Democrat..... 254
G. V. Swearingen, Greenback..... 89

State Treasurer.

E. H. Conger, Republican..... 754— 409
Martin Blinn, Democrat..... 255
Mathew Farrington, Greenback..... 90

Register of State Land Office.

J. K. Powers, Republican..... 756— 413
Daniel Daugherty, Democrat..... 254
Thomas Hooker, Greenback..... 89

Attorney-General.

S. McPherson, Republican..... 756— 413
Charles A. Clark, Democrat..... 254
W. A. Spurrier, Greenback..... 89

Representative in Congress, 9th District.

C. C. Carpenter, Republican..... 759— 446
P. H. Guthrie, Democrat..... 246
D. Campbell, Greenback..... 67

Judge of District Court, 14th District.

E. R. Duffie..... 1097

Judge of Circuit Court.

J. N. Weaver..... 1087

District Attorney.

J. M. Tolliver..... 1097

Clerk of the Courts.

N. B. Benham..... 1096

Recorder.

John Reed..... 1097

On the question "Shall there be a convention to revise the constitution, and amend the same?"

"No"..... 463— 355
"Yes"..... 108

On the proposition to strike out the word "white" in the State constitution.

For..... 470— 343
Against..... 127

GENERAL ELECTION, OCTOBER 11, 1881.

Governor.

Buren R. Sherman, Republican..... 371— 319
L. G. Kinne, Democrat..... 231
D. M. Clark, Greenback..... 19
William Johnson, Prohibition..... 2

Lieutenant-Governor.

Orlando H. Manning, Republican..... 573— 321
J. M. Walker, Democrat..... 230
James M. Holland, Greenback..... 19
John Kent, Prohibition..... 3

Judge of Supreme Court.

Austin Adams, Republican..... 572— 321
H. B. Hendershott, Democrat..... 231
W. W. Williamson, Greenback..... 18
J. W. Rodgers, Prohibition..... 2

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

John W. Akers, Republican..... 573— 330
Walter H. Butler, Democrat..... 227
Mrs. A. M. Swain, Greenback..... 14
J. Hammond, Prohibition..... 2

Representative, 76th Assembly District.

L. A. Sheetz..... 547— 275
John J. Wilson..... 269
Scattering..... 3

Treasurer.

S. S. Rist,..... 820— 818
Scattering,..... 2

Auditor.

R. W. McGetchie, Peoples..... 506— 197
M. De L. Parsons..... 308
A. E. Wheelock..... 1

Sheriff.

D. A. Haggard..... 469— 125
Edson Williams..... 342
Scattering..... 2

Superintendent of Schools.

J. J. Wilkinson..... 447— 68
W. M. Colby..... 379

Coroner.

L. K. Garfield..... 422— 29
George A. Jackson..... 393

Surveyor.

D. P. Mayer	413—	8
D. T. Mayer	14	
O. F. Hale	391	

SPECIAL ELECTION, JUNE 27, 1882.

On the question of adopting the prohibition amendment to the State constitution.

For the adoption of the amendment	706—	81
Against the adoption of the amendment	625	

GENERAL ELECTION NOVEMBER 7, 1882.

Secretary of State.

J. A. Hull, Republican	815—	399
T. O. Walker, Democrat	384	
William Gaston, Greenback	31	
O. W. Hall, Prohibition	1	

State Auditor.

John L. Brown, Republican	809—	384
William Thompson, Democrat	392	
C. A. Wyant, Greenback	31	
William Elliott, Prohibition	1	
John Foley	1	

State Treasurer.

E. H. Conger, Republican	810—	382
John Foley, Democrat	393	
George Deer, Greenback	33	
W. Stringstead, Prohibition	1	
W. Thompson	1	

Attorney-General.

Smith McPherson, Republican	810—	385
J. H. Bremerman, Democrat	393	
A. J. Reed, Greenback	31	
Jacob Rogers, Prohibition	1	

Judge of Supreme Court.

William H. Seevers, Republican	809—	384
Charles E. Bronson, Democrat	393	
M. A. Jones, Greenback	31	
J. P. Ferguson, Prohibition	1	

Clerk of Supreme Court.

G. B. Pray, Republican	811—	387
H. F. Bonorden, Democrat	392	
F. H. Clark, Greenback	31	
W. P. Nourse, Prohibition	1	

Reporter of Supreme Court.

E. C. Ebersole, Republican	810—	386
F. A. Palmer, Democrat	393	
J. H. Williamson, Greenback	31	

Representative in Congress, 10th District.

A. J. Holmes, Republican	900—	394
John Cliggett, Democrat	372	
Isaac Dane, Greenback	32	

Clerk of the Courts.

N. B. Benham	758—	292
Isaac Sweigard	464	
Scattering	2	

Recorder.

John Reed	811—	432
E. V. Sweeting	379	

GENERAL ELECTION, OCTOBER 9, 1883.

Governor.

Buren R. Sherman, Republican	910—	298
L. G. Kinnie, Democrat	570	
James B. Weaver, Greenback	42	

Lieutenant-Governor.

O. H. Manning, Republican	912—	306
Justus Clark, Democrat	564	
S. Kirkpatrick, Greenback	42	

Judge of Supreme Court.

Joseph R. Reed, Republican	910—	303
Walter I. Hayes, Democrat	565	
Daniel W. Church, Greenback	42	

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

J. W. Akers, Republican	912—	300
E. P. Farr, Democrat	568	
Abbie O. Canfield, Greenback	44	

State Senator, 47th District.

C. C. Chubb, Republican	933—	376
Alexander Mitchell, Democrat	556	
John J. Wilson	1	

Representative, 84th Assembly District.

T. W. Harrison, Republican	861—	411
John J. Wilson	450	

Auditor.

C. B. Hutchins, Republican	798—	85
R. W. McGetchie, Peoples	713	

Treasurer.

S. S. Rist	779—	42
C. Rickard	737	

Sheriff.

D. A. Haggard	1498—	1493
Scattering	5	

Superintendent of Schools.

J. J. Wilkinson	1312—	1306
Scattering	6	

Surveyor.

O. F. Hale	1514—	1512
Scattering	2	

Coroner.

A. Richmond	1515—	1515

CHAPTER VI.

JUDICIAL.

For some reason Kossuth county for several years after its organization was not honored by the presence of the district court, all the legal business being transacted at the bar of the county court. However, in 1858, Kossuth county was placed in the 4th judicial district, but no cases being on file, no term of the court was held until in 1860.

The first regular term of the district court in Kossuth county was held in May, 1860, and convened for the first time on the 21st of that month at Algona. There were present the following members: Hon. Asahel W. Hubbard, judge; O. Howe, district attorney; J. W. Moore, clerk; and O. Benschoter, sheriff.

Immediately upon the assembling of the court the following gentlemen were impaneled and sworn in as the grand jury: S. P. Martin, Luther Bullis, G. W. Blottenberger, Henry Kellogg, John Hutchinson, Frederick P. Schaad, William H. Ingham, W. B. Carey, Malichi Clark, Andrew L. Seeley, Asa C. Call, Albe Fife, John Heckart, Thomas Robinson and Alexander Davidson, who retired for deliberation.

The first case that came up before the court was one entitled H. A. Henderson *vs.* Albert McKinney, and was a suit on attachment. The record states that "whereas this case having been compromised and settled out of court, and it being shown that the costs in the same have been paid," the case was dismissed.

Lewis H. Smith, presenting himself then, before the court, and asking to be admitted to practice at the bar of that court, the petition was granted and Mr. Smith enrolled among the legal fraternity.

Hon. A. W. Hubbard, the judge who presided over this court, was a resident of Sioux City, and afterwards was elected member of Congress from this district, and is noted at more length under that head in the chapter on "National, State and County Representation."

The next judge, Isaac Pendleton, was elected in 1862, and presided for the first time in Kossuth county at the May term in 1863. He was a good judge and deeply read in the law, and occupied the bench for one full term of four years.

At the May term of court, 1863, while Judge Pendleton was on the bench, the first jury trials came off and the first petit jury was impaneled. It consisted of the following well-known citizens: Kinsey Carlon, foreman; Francis Harrison, Robert Braden, David Haggarty, Charles Hubbard, W. P. Keyes, W. P. Winter,

John Wallace, G. O. Austin, Abel Wooster, Charles Strubel and J. E. Blackford.

The cases seem to have been some trifling misdemeanor committed by three parties, but the jury in every case brought in a verdict of acquittal, and the prisoners were discharged by the court.

The succeeding judge, who donned the ermine in this, the 4th district, was Henry Ford, who was elected in 1866, and held his first term of court, in Kossuth county, in May, 1867. He was considered a fair, impartial judge, courteous to all who labored at the bar, and of fair legal ability. Orson Rice was the district attorney of this court. In 1870 Judge Ford was re-elected and served, in all, eight years upon the bench of this district. At the time of his re-election, C. H. Lewis was chosen to fill the position of district attorney.

In 1874, C. H. Lewis, who had held the position of district attorney during the four years previous, as mentioned, was called upon by his fellow citizens to assume the higher duties of judge of the district court, which he did to the satisfaction of all. He, however, held it for but two years, when E. R. Duffie was elected to the ermine. He was re-elected in 1880, this county having at that time become a part of the new 14th judicial district, and still occupies the bench. Judge Duffie is a resident of Sac City, and is a native of Lewis county, State of New York. He came to Iowa in 1867, and is counted as one of the finest lawyers in this district. Shrewd, well posted on all law, he seldom errs in judgment, and is quoted as a model jurist.

CIRCUIT COURT.

The business requiring the attention of the district court having grown too onerous, in April, 1868, the General Assembly established a circuit court having the same general jurisdiction as the district court in all civil actions, and having control of all probate matters, and exclusive jurisdiction on all writs of appeals from inferior tribunals. This law went into effect the first Monday of January, 1869, and the first judge to grace the bench in this circuit was a Mr. Snyder, who had been elected the previous fall. Mr. Snyder was a resident of Humboldt county. He held the office for four years with credit, and the approbation of the bar, although not a lawyer, when elected.

Addison Olliver was elected to fill the position of judge of the circuit court in 1872, and occupied the bench for one term of four years.

J. R. Zonver was elected to fill this position in 1874, and held it four years, when he stepped aside to make room for a successor.

In 1876 J. N. Weaver, one of the ornaments of the bar of Kossuth county, was called upon to assume the judicial robes and ascend the bench, which he did. He was re-elected at the general election, in the fall of 1880, and is the present incumbent of the office.

COUNTY COURT.

This, as has been stated, was the government of the county at an early day, and combined the powers and authority now delegated to the board of supervisors, county auditor and circuit court. The first county judge was Asa C. Call, one of the pioneers of the county, upon

whom devolved the difficult task of organizing the county, then in its infancy. Judge Call's successors were: Lewis H. Smith, Jerome E. Stacy, D. S. McComb, Chauncey Taylor and Luther Rist. During 1861 the board of supervisors came into being, thus cutting off some of the authority and business of the county judge, and in 1869, on the creation of the county auditor and circuit court, the office having no further business, was abolished.

These officers may be found treated in greater detail, in the chapter entitled, "National, State and County Representation," to which the reader is respectfully referred.

CHAPTER VII.

THE BAR OF KOSSUTH COUNTY.

A faithful record of the bar of any county should be of more general interest than perhaps any other part of its annals. No men are more widely known, or are more public property than the members of this honorable profession. Upon them depend so much that is of vital interest to the lives and property of every individual in the community, for it must be borne in mind that upon the judicious framing, and the wise interpreting of the laws, depend, in a large measure, the prosperity of the country. Therefore it must be that anything relating to these gentlemen must form a very important portion of the history of the county. The bar of Kossuth county, has in no respect, been behind any other portion of this broad land of ours, as some of the best legal minds, fairest logicians and finest orators in the State have practiced at its bar, and have been proud to claim a residence in the county. Many of them have been honored with political preferment, and have represented their constituents in the councils of the State and sat upon the woolsack, as judges.

Perhaps no business requires a severer code of morality than does that of the profession of the law, and any swerving from a straight line causes a large falling off in practice. But the members of the bar of Kossuth county have been, with few exceptions, an honor to their county and State. So far as the material would permit, personal sketches are given in this connection of all who have practiced before the bar of courts in this county. Intentionally, none have been omitted, and much would have gladly been said of many of them were the data accessible.

Judge Lewis H. Smith was the first lawyer in the county, having been admitted to the bar in 1860, but never practiced to any extent except in the earlier years of the county's history.

The first to enter the county and make a business of practicing law was Marcus Robbins, Jr. This gentleman came to Algona during the year 1865, and opened an office. He had been admitted to the bar in Minnesota and had been engaged in practice there. He had a fair library and was a well read lawyer; an excellent office worker and a good debator. He worked up considerable practice and in 1868 was nominated for the office of judge of this circuit, which had just been created. He is now a resident of Washington Territory, where he is engaged in the the practice of his profession.

Judge A. C. Call was admitted to the bar about the time that L. H. Smith was, but never practiced to any extent.

Having thus defined the position of the first lawyers in the county, it will be in order to give a full account of the other members of the bar, in this connection. Among those who have practiced at the bar of Kossuth county, and who have been resident lawyers, but who have either died, removed hence or quit practice, were the following: J. H. Hawkins, Mr. Doran, G. G. Ames, A. D. Clarke, J. B. Loomis, Mr. Herron, C. G. Jones, A. L. Hudson, Pitt Cravath, Charles Birge and John Gates.

Jasper H. Hawkins practiced law in Algona, from 1872 until May, 1883. He came to Kossuth county from Jessup, Buchanan county, and while here acquired a large and lucrative practice. He was a well-read lawyer, posted on all questions of jurisprudence, subtle in argument and forcible in logic. He removed to Des Moines, where he has worked up an extensive business, although his advent in the capital city has been of recent date.

Mr. Doran located at Algona in 1875, but staying but a short time was hardly identified with the bar of Kossuth.

G. G. Ames, a member of the bar at Algona, located in that city in 1880, and remained about one year. He is now in Oregon, engaged in the practice of his profession.

Mr. Herron came to Algona about 1870, and remained for several years. He was a man of more than average ability and excellently educated. He did not give much attention to his law practice, although he did to some degree, but was much engaged in teaching foreign languages, especially German, a tongue in which he was a proficient.

C. G. Jones came to Algona in 1871 and was admitted to the bar, while a resident of that place, in 1876. A more able lawyer, or office-worker, never was in the county, except that when he came to plead, the least little opposition set him off, and he swept down upon his adversary with a torrent of words and violent gesticulations. He was intensely nervous, and this taken in connection with the fierce onslaught he made upon any and every opponent, gained for him the nick-name of "Blizzard" Jones. Several years ago he left this county and is now located in Milwaukee, where he has a large practice.

A. L. Hudson, a brilliant young man, who gave evidence of a rich intellect, well-stored, located in this county, at Algona, in 1876. He acquired considerable practice, and was for some time the editor the *Upper Des Moines*, and his keen pen-notes in that paper are models of cutting sarcasm and scintillating wit. In 1882 he removed to Sioux City, where he is making quite a success in the line of his legal profession.

Pitt Cravath, at one time the editor of the *Upper Des Moines*, was also a practicing lawyer at the bar of this county. He is now at Whitewater, Wis., engaged in the newspaper business for which he has natural abilities.

John Gates, an attorney of the Floyd county bar, came to Algona and entered into practice during the year 1876, but remained but a short time when he returned to Nora Springs, where he at present resides.

Charles Birge was one of the legal profession of Kossuth county, who came to Algona in April, 1870. A more extended

sketch of the gentleman may be found under the head of first officers of the incorporated town of Algona, he having the honor to have been the first mayor of that place.

The Algona Bar Association was organized with the beginning of the year 1883. The first election for officers was held upon the 13th of January, and the following were chosen: George E. Clarke, president; H. S. Vaughn, vice-president; Harvey Ingham, secretary; C. P. Dorland, treasurer. The articles of organization recite that the object of the association is for "the mutual improvement and advancement of the interests of the members of the legal profession in the county." All members are subject to duty on work assigned them by the president. Meetings are held the first and third Saturday evenings of each month. The present officers are: J. N. Weaver, president; A. F. Call, vice-president; B. F. Reed, secretary.

The present members of the bar of Kossuth county, who are in active practice, are recognized throughout the State as among the leading representatives of their profession. Indeed some have more than a local reputation for astuteness and legal acumen. The following is the list of those who ornament the profession in question: George E. Clarke, F. M. Taylor, H. S. Vaughn, Benjamin F. Reed, A. F. Call, J. N. Weaver, Eugene H. Clarke, C. P. Dorland, Quarton & Sutton, R. J. Danson, William L. Joslyn, W. P. Colbaugh, J. B. Jones, J. C. Raymond, W. E. Morrison, Samuel Mayne, and Harvey Ingham.

Asa F. Call, attorney at law, is a native of Algona, born May 20, 1856. He is a son of Judge Asa C. Call, one of the founders of Algona. He was admitted to practice in the courts of Indiana in September, 1876, and in the courts of Iowa, in November, 1877. He married Lucinda M. Hutchins, in September, 1877, and they have two children. He is one of the founders, and is now a director of the Bank of Algona, one of the best banks in northern Iowa. He is one of the attorneys of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, and his general legal business is extended over the northwest quarter of the State, in both State and Federal courts. He has saved about $20,000 out of his business, and his success is the best recommendation of his merit.

Benjamin F. Reed, son of Samuel Reed, of Irvington, was born at Lincoln, Logan Co., Ill., May 16, 1848. When five years old, his parents emigrated to Marshall Co., Iowa, where he received the rudiments of his early education in the pioneer log school house. In May, 1858, the family removed to Kossuth county, and settled in Irvington township, where they endured the hardships and privations of early settlers. It was here that "Ben," as he is familiarly known, grew to manhood, working on the farm during the summers and attending school during the winters. Having here acquired a general education, he subsequently taught school for about five years, with marked success, employing his leisure time in reading law. In June, 1873, he was admitted to the bar, after graduating from the law department of the Iowa

State University. During 1874–5, he was law partner of G. C. Wright, of Waverly, Iowa, after which he returned to Algona, and was for some time the junior member of the firm of Hawkins & Reed. In the fall of 1875 he was married to Stella E., daughter of Dr. M. H. Hudson. And now with their two children—Fay and Lee, they enjoy life in their beautiful residence on McGregor street, owing no man a single dollar. Mr. Reed has been identified with Kossuth county for over twenty-five years. He has seen the rude cabins by the grove transformed into comfortable houses upon gigantic farms. He is of a social disposition, and has always taken an active part in the educational interests of his county. Politically he is a republican, and has been for years one of the most energetic workers and supporters of that party. Although never a candidate for office himself, yet he has taken the deepest interest in the political issues of the country. As an orator and "stump speaker," he has won considerable distinction. Also his ability as a campaign solo singer and song writer has called forth the finest encomiums of the press. His original songs as sang by him during the republican canvass of 1883—"Rally at the polls" and "Sherman's Victory," were sang in different parts of the State with telling effect.

John B. Jones was born in Kenosha Co., Wis., Dec. 16, 1845. In 1864 he enlisted in company E, 39th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, serving under Capt. Graham. Mr. Jones did post duty in Tennessee. After coming home from the war he followed farming for one and a half years. In 1866 he went into a land and abstract office. He studied law under S. J. Brande. He remained in the office until 1868, and in the spring of 1869 he came to Kossuth Co., Iowa. He again commenced reading law. In 1869 he was appointed county surveyor, and in 1871 was elected surveyor. He was admitted to the bar in 1870, and began practicing in Algona. He does a very large land and abstract business; also a large insurance business. Mr. Jones wrote the first set of abstract books ever written in the county. He was married in July, 1876, to Theresa E. Burlingame, a daughter of A. Burlingame, of Algona. The result of this union was a pair of twins—John Paul and Jennie Pauline, born in December, 1877. Mr. Jones owns one of the largest and best farms in the county. It consists of 440 acres, situated on sections 16 and 17, township 95, range 29, with his house on the northeast quarter of section 17. The house contains two stories, and consists of two parts; one of which is 18x26 feet, and the other 16x26 feet in size. He also has a house 16x20 in size for his foreman. His barn for cattle is 42x140 feet in size, with stone basement. The barn for his horses is 28x36 feet in size; granary 16x24 feet, and he has wagon sheds and tool houses, etc. His buildings are considered about the best in the county. Mr. Jones deals quite extensively in fine stock. He has 150 head of cattle, forty-six of which are full blood Durham, and twenty-two head of Clyde and Norman horses. Four Mile creek runs through his farm. He has a windmill, double header, twenty-two foot wheel, which runs his corn-sheller, feed-cutter, etc. He has a farm one mile south

of the home farm, which contains 400 acres; also owns three other farms, two in Cresco township and one in Fenton township. Besides these farms he owns considerable land elsewhere. He has a grist-mill in Algona, in connection with J. E. Stacy, known as Jones & Stacy's water-mill.

John N. Weaver, circuit judge of the 14th judicial district of Iowa, was born June 4, 1844, in Wayne Co., Ohio. His parents were Rev. S. and Alice (Black) Weaver, his father being the founder and for eight years president of Western College, Iowa. Judge Weaver was educated at Western College. In March, 1864, he enlisted in company D, 12th Iowa Infantry, and served until the 26th day of June, 1866. [Judge Weaver's nativity on the muster roll is given as Stark Co., Ohio, by mistake, he having left Wayne county with his parents when very young.] He then read law with the late Judge William Smyth, also late member of Congress, at Marion, Iowa, being admitted to the bar at Marion in the fall of 1867. On account of failure of health, Judge Weaver was unable to practice much until 1869. He was one of the founders, in 1869, and afterwards editor and proprietor, of the Springvale *Republican*, at Springvale, now Humboldt, Iowa. He continued in this business nearly three years, the most of which time he practiced law. He then sold the newspaper and engaged in the practice of law at Humboldt until 1874, when he removed to Algona and entered into practice at this place. In the fall of 1876 he was elected to his present position, going into office Jan. 1, 1877. He was re-elected and began his second term Jan. 1, 1881. Judge Weaver was married Nov. 13, 1870, at Humboldt, Iowa, to Martha M. Gould. They have four children—Kate F., Daisy L., twins; Flora B., Cora P., twins. Judge Weaver is a Royal Arch Mason, belonging to Prudence Chapter, No. 70, Algona, Iowa. He is a member of Algona Lodge, No. 236, I. O. O. F. He is also a member of Anchor Encampment, Mason City.

Chester P. Dorland, attorney at law, was born May 25, 1851, in Henry Co., Iowa. His parents, Willett and Abigail (Bedell) Dorland, were natives of New York, and removed to Henry Co., Iowa, in 1844. When twelve years of age he removed with the family to Chicago, Ill., remaining until 1871. He then entered Penn College, at Oskaloosa, Iowa, from which he graduated in 1876. While at Penn College he taught two or three hours a day, besides keeping up his studies, and in this way paid all his expenses while in school. After leaving college he engaged in teaching, spending his vacations in the study of law. In 1878 he entered the law department of the Iowa State University, graduating in 1879, and came directly to Algona. He was principal for two years of the Algona public schools. He then engaged in the practice of law, in which profession he is very successful. Mr. Dorland married Linda A. Ninde, of Oskaloosa, Iowa, in 1876. Mr. Dorland is a self-made man. Having started early in life to do for himself, he has reached his present position by his own unaided efforts.

Robert J. Danson, attorney at law and notary public, was born Feb. 2, 1857, in Waukesha, Wis., being there reared and

educated. He began the study of law in 1879, under M. S. Griswold, of Waukesha. After studying with him about nine months he went to Davenport, Iowa, and there continued his studies with the law firm of Stewart & White, and nine months later, December, 1880, he was admitted to the bar of Waukesha county. He engaged in practice in that city and in Rock Island, Ill., until in 1882, then came to Algona, where he continues to practice law. Mr Danson was married March 17, 1880, to Ella J. Lilly, a native of Milwaukee, Wis. They have one child—Ella E.

G. T. Sutton, of the law firm of Quarton & Sutton, is a son of T. W. and Deborah (Query) Sutton, born in Adams Co., Ohio, May 14, 1854. His father was born in Ohio, in 1819. He removed to Wayne Co., Iowa, in 1858 and followed farming. His death occurred in February, 1878. His mother was born in Ohio in 1826, and and died June 10, 1859. On Aug. 28, 1863, his father was again married. This time to Frances George. She survives Mr. Sutton, and now lives at Promise City, Iowa, having married William Kirk in 1883. The subject of this sketch followed farming during his early life, until seventeen years of age, when he taught school that winter, farmed the next summer for his father; taught the next winter, and in the spring of 1873, entered Oskaloosa College. After leaving that college he again taught school and farmed, thereby laying up enough money to enable him to finish his collegiate education, which he accomplished, graduating in 1881. Every dollar that he spent in procuring his education was earned by his own exertions. In the summer of 1881 he took a trip through Iowa and Nebraska. In the fall of the same year he taught school at Beacon, Iowa, being the principal. About this time he began to read law; and after his school was out, entered the law office of John F. Lacey, in Oskaloosa, Iowa. He was admitted to the bar in December, 1882. On the 1st day of January, 1883, he came to Algona and formed a partnership with W. B. Quarton. The firm is building up a substantial and lucrative practice, and their prospects for the future are of the brightest. Mr. Sutton is a staunch republican of the "Jim" Blaine type. Mr. Sutton's father was a whig. His grandfather served in the War of 1812, and his great-grandfather in the War of the Revolution.

J. C. Raymond is the only practicing lawyer in Luverne. He is a native of New York State and studied law at Westford, Penn. He was admitted to the bar at Wellsborough, in that State in 1854. Mr. Raymond came to Luverne from Butler county, in 1882.

Samuel Mayne, came to Bancroft from Eagle Grove, on tho 17th of October, 1883, and engaged in the practice of law. He was born in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., and studied law at the State University at Iowa City, from which he graduated in the class of 1882.

W. L. Joslyn, attorney at law, is a native of DeKalb Co., Ill. He received a common school education. He afterwards taught school. He was admitted to the bar at Sycamore, Ill. in 1881. In 1882 he came to Algona and commenced the practice of his profession.

George E. Clarke, one of the most prominent attorneys of the Kossuth county bar, was born March 19, 1845, in Sangerville, Piscataquis Co., Maine. He received his education at Foxcroft Academy. In August, 1865, he removed to Illinois, remaining there until 1866, when he removed to Red Oak, Iowa, where he taught school several years. He also taught school in Saint Charles, Ill. Mr. Clarke commenced the practice of law in Algona in the winter of 1869–70. Very few men have been more successful in the practice of their profession than has Mr. Clarke. He soon built up a large and lucrative practice not only in Kossuth, but in the counties adjoining as well. In 1877 he became employed in various cases for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company. His business with this company has grown so extensive that for three years past it has occupied his entire attention and time. In fact, he makes that business a specialty, hence does not devote any time to general practice as formerly. Mr. Clarke has charge of the legal business of over 700 miles of the C., M. & St. P. R. R. lines. Mr. Clarke's reputation in his profession is co-extensive with the State, as he is largely engaged in both the federal and supreme courts of the State. Mr. Clarke was married July 7, 1869, at Saint Charles, Ill., to Lou E. Hawkins. She died July 5, 1875. On the 21st of June, 1876, he was united in marriage with Carrie A. Straw, of Guilford, Maine. Mrs. Clarke is very highly educated and accomplished. She was a graduate of Kents Hill Seminary, in Maine, and received an excellent musical education at the Boston Conservatory of Music. This marriage was a happy one, and has been blessed with a pleasant home. Mr. Clarke has three daughters—Gertie E., born June 25, 1871; Lulu M., born June 24, 1875; and Nellie Straw, born Oct. 28, 1882. Mr. Clarke's parents are of English descent. His paternal ancestor, Hugh Clarke, came from England to the colony in Massachusetts in 1624. Willliam G. Clarke, father of the subject of this sketch, was a prominent lawyer in Piscataquis Co., Maine. He stood at the head of the bar in that county.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION OF KOSSUTH COUNTY.

There is probably no profession or business in existence among civilized communities, in which the members are called on to make more daily self-sacrifices and undergo more privations than the medical profession. No more thankless mission can a man enter upon, in the arena of the world's activity, than that of healing sick and suffering humanity. Much more than their share of the unpleasantness of this must necessarily be the lot of those conscientious and bold pilots of the guild, who pushed out among the early pioneers in former days. Called on, at all hours of the day or night, to mount his horse, and answer the call of duty, oftimes to face the fearful "blizzard," the summer's rain or mud and wet, the doctor of those days had a lot that none could envy.

Money in all new countries is a scarce commodity, and the pioneer physician's hope of reward was but a slender chance, but notwithstanding this, be it spoken to the eternal honor of the profession, never did the cry of distress and suffering reach their ear, but what it was answered. The doctor did what he could to relieve, and if the fee was not forthcoming, the service was cheerfully given for the sake of the brotherhood of man. More real moral courage was required to adopt this profession and labor upon the verge of civilization in pioneer times, than it does to lead armies or storm death-dealing batteries, and yet the grand heroes of these conflicts with disease and the grim king of terrors, has no wreath of victory, no grand song of fame to herald their actions. Let it then be the pleasant task of the historian to here write down the acts and lives of these, the real heroes of pioneer days, that when the present generation have passed away, the children of a coming age shall do honor to their memories.

The first disciple of the healing art that came into Kossuth county, to practice his profession, was Dr. R. Cogley, who was one of the pioneers of the county. He located on what is now the Huntly place, in June, 1855. This farm was a part of section 13, in Cresco township. Dr. Cogley was the graduate of a medical college of some note in Ohio, and was a very proficient physician. He, after some years spent in this county, left and went to Oskaloosa, Iowa, where he enjoyed the fruits of a large and remunerative practice.

Dr. Amos S. Mason, one of the argonauts of 1856, located at Algona, and entered into the practice of medicine. He was a graduate of the Pennsylvania University, at Philadelphia, and a fine scholar and physician. He remained in the county

until the breaking out of the Rebellion, when listening to the call of duty, he enlisted and received a commission as captain. After the close of the war, his health not proving very good, he moved to New Orleans, where he lived for some years. He died quite recently at Cincinnati, while on a trip from Washington to New Orleans. At the time of his death he was part owner of the *Times-Democrat*, at the Crescent City, one of the best papers of the State of Louisiana.

Dr. Franklin McCoy came to Kossuth county in 1857, and commenced the practice of his profession. He was a thoroughly energetic man, and a successful practitioner. Coming to a new country without money, he was compelled to meet many obstacles, but by labor and energy, he overcame them and acquired a fair share of real estate. Early in the year 1866, he left Algona and went to Columbia City, Ind., where he grew into a large practice and became quite wealthy. He died at that place, on the 9th of January, 1874, of heart disease, mourned by a large circle of friends, acquaintances and patients.

Dr. Davidson, a follower of the old school of medicine, came into the county and took up some land. He came here from Waterloo, and practiced to a considerable extent and acquired some local reputation, and went back to Pennsylvania.

Dr. M. C. Lathrop was also one of the early disciples of Esculapius in the county. In July, 1858, he first landed at Algona, and entered into practice. In the spring of 1859, liking the place, he went back to Cedar Falls, and brought his family to this point. He remained until the beginning of the Civil war, when he went to Cedar Rapids and entered the service as surgeon. After the cessation of hostilities, he went east, and at present is at Dover, N. H., where he has a most lucrative practice.

Dr. Andrew Mason was also at one time a practicing physician at Algona.

Dr. Whitney located at Algona, for a short time being engaged, during 1870, in the drug business with H. C. McCoy. One of the most eminent men in the profession, he has never seemed to get ahead, but rather to retrograde in all respects. He went from here to Emmetsburg, but is at present located at Pierre, Dakota.

Dr. J. H. Leavitt came with Dr. James Barr and remained in partnership with him some time. He is now located somewhere in Wisconsin.

Dr. Jackson came to Algona in 1881, but made quite a short stay, and now resides at Fergus Falls, Minn., where he is working up a fine practice.

Among the physicians now resident in Kossuth county are: Dr. L. A. Sheetz, Dr. L. K. Garfield, Dr. S. G. A. Read, Dr. James Barr, Dr. M. H. Hudson, Dr. L. E. Potter, Dr. A. Richmond, Dr. H. C. McCoy, Dr. J. M. Pride, Dr. H. Alleyne, Dr. L. R. Baker, Dr. G. T. West, Dr. A. W. Berryman, Dr. E. W. Bachman and Dr. G. B. Forbush.

L. K. Garfield, M. D., the oldest practicing physician in this county, was born May 6, 1820, in Langdon, Sullivan Co., N. H. He was reared and educated in his native State. When twenty-one years of age he entered the office of Dr. Graves of Langdon, and commenced the reading of medicine. Two years later he at-

tended the Vermont Medical College, his last course in that college being in 1846. He afterward attended the Missouri Medical College; the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, and the Rush Medical College of Chicago. Soon after his last term at the Vermont Medical College he emigrated to Tioga Co., Penn., where he commenced the practice of medicine in partnership with Dr. Krouse, which he continued eight years. He then moved to Schuyler Co., N. Y., and continued his practice until 1865, when he emigrated to Algona, Kossuth Co., Iowa, where he still follows his profession. At this time the county was sparsely settled and his rides were long and dreary, his only guide being the sun and wind by day and the stars by night. Dr. Garfield has been continuously engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery for over thirty-seven years; yet he is well preserved for a man of over sixty-four years. He is a very positive man, and when he makes up his mind no power on earth can move him from his purpose, and in most instances it will be found that he is correct. By his high social endowments and his skill and success in his profession, he has gained many warm and ardent friends, and by his positive character he has made some bitter enemies. Much of his success in life may be attributed to his high professional attainments, skill and success in practice.

S. G. A. Read, M. D., A. M., one of the prominent physicians of Algona, was born in January, 1817, in Washington Co., Vt., where he lived until fifteen years old, when his parents emigrated to St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., where they remained two years, then emigrated to Medina county, on the Western Reserve of Ohio, being among the early settlers of that county. He was educated in Oberlin College, after which he took a medical course at the Cleveland Medical College, and was graduated therefrom with the degree of M. D. This was in 1852–53. He immediately commenced the practice of his profession at Wooster, Wayne Co., Ohio, and in 1854, removed to Columbia City, Whitley Co., Ind. The doctor was married in Ohio to Beulah E. Smith. They had three children—Mary J., wife of J. P. Hawkes; Julia A., widow of Samuel Hill; and Martha, wife of A. S. Hawkes. In March, 1860, Mrs. Read died in Columbia City. In March, 1863, Mr. Read married Elizabeth Bunnell, a daughter of Edmond H. and Betsey (Ashley) Bunnell. On the 4th of July, 1865, Dr. Read reached Algona, coming by railroad to Cedar Falls, (then the terminus) thence by stage to Algona. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and a Knight Templar. Himself and wife are connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church. The doctor is an active student, not laying aside even the classics. The Greek New Testament is his intimate companion in all his travels. He is now studying the Hebrew language.

L. A. Sheetz, M. D., one of the prominent business men of Algona, was born in Stephenson Co., Ill., in 1844. His parents were Jared and Magdalena Mennig, who emigrated to Stephenson Co., Ill., in 1840, being among the early settlers of the county. The doctor was reared and educated in his native county. He entered the medical department of the Uni-

versity of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, in 1862, and finished the studies of the sophomore class in 1863. In 1864 he enlisted in the 8th Illinois Volunteer Infantry, was made adjutant of the regiment. The regiment led in the charge at Fort Blakely and was the first to plant their colors on the walls. In 1866 he was mustered out at Baton Rouge. Returning from the war he commenced the study of medicine in the office of Dr. B. T. Buckley, at Freeport, Ill., and during the winter of 1867–8, attended medical lectures at Rush Medical College, Chicago, Ill. In the winter of 1868–69 he attended lectures at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, graduating in the spring of 1869. In May of the same year he came to Algona, where he embarked in the drug business in company with Durant brothers, and at the same time followed the practice of medicine. In 1872 the firm was dissolved, the stock being divided, and he started his present place of business. In 1870 he was married to Dona Langdon, a daughter of Henry D. Langdon, of St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.

Dr. James Barr was born July 25, 1836, in Lanarkshire, Scotland. At nine years of age he was apprenticed to the weaver trade. His health failing, at the end of three years, he was placed on a farm. When seventeen years old he came with the family to this country, working in a coal mine a short time near Sharon, Penn. In 1854 he went to Trumbull Co., Ohio, and worked on a large dairy farm till the spring of 1856, when he moved to Iowa, locating in Fayette county, and spending two seasons on a farm. When twenty-two he attended the district school, up to that time not having had more than one year's schooling and was not able to do the most simple example in multiplication or division, being principally self-educated. In a short time he entered Upper Iowa University, then recently located at Fayette, and dilligently pursued his studies till the Civil war commenced. During this time he had no means of support except the earnings of his own hand. In September, 1861, he enlisted as a private in the 12th Iowa Infantry, and soon after the battle of Shiloh was appointed hospital steward, in which capacity he served three years. During the year 1865 the surgeon of the 12th regiment was absent most of the time on detached duty, when he had charge of the regiment, and in September of that year was commissioned assistant surgeon, serving until mustered out in February, 1866. Returning to Fayette, he read medicine with Dr. C. C. Parker, surgeon of the 12th Infantry, and attended lectures at Rush Medical College, graduating in February 1868. After spending a short time in Mindoro, Wis., Dr. Barr located in Clermont, Iowa, practiced there till May, 1869, when he settled in Algona, where he has a large and lucrative practice. He is a modest, quiet, unassuming gentleman, attending to the duties of his profession with the utmost assiduity. In 1871 Dr. Barr was appointed United States examining surgeon for pensions, and still holds that office. In February, 1876, he became a volunteer weather reporter for this immediate section of the State, and still makes his daily observations, reporting to Prof. Herrick of Iowa City. In March, 1880, he graduated in the Hahnemann Medical College

of Chicago, after attending lectures during the winter. Dr. Barr has always voted the republican ticket and is a staunch supporter of the temperance cause. He is a Master Mason. He married, June 15, 1871, Selina M. Bradshaw of Davenport, Iowa. They have four children—Bertram J., Arthur E., Emma N. and Mary A. Mrs. Barr is a graduate of the high school and training school of Davenport, was a teacher there for several years, and is a woman of no small degree of intellectual polish. They are both active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and active in the Sabbath school. Dr. Barr's experience in the army hospital as steward and assistant surgeon was an excellent school to him, and aided him in laying a good foundation on which to build in medical science, of which he is a very close student. When he entered the army he took some books with him, and at first pursued his studies when not busy in the hospital. He fitted himself for a surgeon's duties by studying two hours before any one else was astir. Industry in so noble a direction has been amply rewarded.

Dr. E. W. Bachman was born in Green Co., Wis. His father was a Methodist minister, being on the circuit twenty-six years, so that during Mr. Bachman's early life he was in schools in Baraboo, Mauston and Lodi, these being the places where his father preached at different times. His education was finished at Kilbourn City Institute. At the age of twenty, he was engaged as clerk in Eau Claire, Wis. for one year. When twenty-three years old, he went into business for himself in Mazo Manie, sold out, and moved to Fayette, Wis., where he commenced studying medicine with Dr. Arahm. After studying two years, he went to Iowa City, to attend the lectures in the State University, from there he went to the Insane Hospital at Mt. Pleasant, for the study of nervous diseases with Dr. Ranney. He then came to West Bend, where he has since practiced, having a range of ten miles in each direction. He owns a nice residence in West Bend, which he bought a short time since of E. S. Bagley. He has displayed considerable taste in fitting it up, having good grounds. In the fall of 1883, Dr. Bachman was elected county superintendent by the largest majority ever received by any officer in the county. He was married Oct. 18, 1883, to Jennie Forest, of Emmetsburg. He is a member of the Congregational Church. In politics he is a republican, and belongs to the order of Odd Fellows.

Dr. John M. Pride was born in Seneca Co., Ohio, May 3, 1849. His father, John Pride, was a native of New York, and his mother, Esther (Reed) Pride, was a native of Pennsylvania. They were early settlers in Seneca county. When John was eighteen years of age he went with his parents to Franklin Co., Iowa. In 1875 he began the study of medicine with Dr. O. B. Harriman of Hampton, Iowa, being a student with him until the spring of 1878. During that time, however, he attended the winter terms of 1875–6 and 1877–8, of school at the State University of Iowa, graduating at the close of the latter term. He then returned to Hampton, and practiced under his former

preceptor until June, 1879, when he came to Whittemore. He was the first and only physician in practice here. Dr. Pride was married April 5, 1880, to Mary Brown, a native of Wisconsin.

Dr. Loron E. Potter, homeopathic physician and surgeon, was born in Niagara Co., N. Y., April 27, 1823. When eighteen months old he went with his parents, Sheldon and Wealthy (Baldwin) Potter, to Genesee county and thence to Erie county, his father being engaged in the lumber business. In the fall of 1839 they removed to Ashtabula Co., Ohio, where Dr. Potter led a frontier life with his parents until twenty-one years of age. His chance for an education being very limited, he might be termed a self-made man. The most of his education was gotten with the help of his mother, in the chimney corner, after his days, work was done and his companions were pleasure seeking. When twenty-two years of age he began the study of medicine with Dr. Horace Eaton, at Sheffield, Ashtabula Co., Ohio. He continued to study with him three years, then attended lectures at the Kingsville Institute. He then removed to Knox Co., Ill., where he resided five years, then went to Henry county remaining ten years, engaged in farming and practicing medicine. Before he had been in Henry Co., Ill., one year, there were no less than nine physicians settled around him, who had come west to seek a field of labor. In the fall of 1865 Dr. Potter removed to Marengo, Iowa, spending the winter, and in the spring of 1866 going to Greencastle township, Marshall Co., Iowa. He resided here eighteen years, having a large practice, and at times employing three teams and drivers, and getting the most of his sleep in the wagons, and sometimes riding a circuit of twenty-five miles. He at first practiced the regular system, but in eight years adopted the homeopathic, which he deems far superior. In May, 1883, on account of failing health, Dr. Potter retired from active practice, and moved on a farm in Cresco township, Kossuth county. He owns eighty acres of land on section 18, township 95, range 29, eighty acres on section 19, township 95, range 29, and eighty acres on section 26, township 95, range 30, where he now resides. He has erected some substantial buildings, a house 18x24 feet, a barn 26x36 feet and a sheep barn 26x64 feet. Dr. Potter is not allowed to rest, however, for he is frequently called to see his old patrons in severe cases, even to Illinois, Missouri, Kansas and Dakota, and being compelled to attend on his immediate neighbors, he is kept so busy that he is obliged to neglect his farming interest. Dr. Potter has been unfortunate in the way of accidents. Soon after moving to Marshall county, while hauling a load of lumber, his team ran away and the doctor was thrown from the wagon, breaking three of his ribs, and injuring his spine so badly that his lower limbs were paralyzed for some time. Two years later he lost his right hand in a broom corn machine. Mr. Potter was married Dec. 31, 1843, to Thankful Rickard, of Sheffield, Ashtabula Co., Ohio. They have had eight children, five of whom are living—Orange A., a veterinary surgeon, living in Cresco township, this county; Albert C., homeopathic physician and surgeon at Clifton, Kan.; Caroline

C., residing in Tama Co., Iowa; Lawrence E., residing in Cresco township, and Horace E., attending lectures at the Homeopathic Medical College in Missouri. Dr. Potter is a republican in politics. He is a radical temperance man, and in religion is liberal. He owns the only Cassimere goats in the county, has a fine flock of sheep, some fine high grade Shorthorns, and some very fine horses for driving purposes.

Dr. B. G. Forbush was born March 20, 1821, in Cayuga Co., N. Y. His father died when he was quite young. When seven years of age his mother moved to Erie Co., N. Y., where he grew to manhood, receiving a common school education. When twenty-eight years of age he commenced reading medicine in Buffalo, N. Y., under Dr. J. B. Pride, attended lectures at Buffalo Medical University, and graduated in 1852. He began the practice of medicine in Buffalo, where he remained three years. He married Sophrona P. Mann, of Aurora, Erie Co., N. Y. She died in 1851. He then married Louisa Holbrook, in 1853, who died in 1866, leaving two children—Charles G. and Endora L. In 1853 he removed to Chautauqua Co., N. Y. In 1856 he went to Grant Co., Wis., where he followed his profession till the spring of 1872, when he came to Algona, and is now engaged in the drug business. Dr. Forbush is a member of Prudence Lodge, No. 205, and is an upright man and a gentleman of the old school. In 1868 he attended the Eclectic College at Cincinnati, where he graduated. In 1875 he was married to Viola Bellows, his present wife.

M. H. Hudson, M. D., graduated at the Berkshire Medical College, Pittsfield, Mass., in the year 1844. He commenced the practice of his profession in the city of Brooklyn, N. Y. After praticing several years in Brooklyn, he took a trip to California for his health. He went in a sailing packet around Cape Horn, being four months on the water. He remained in San Francisco for two years. On returning home he decided to locate in the west; consequently removed with his family to Paw Paw, Ill., where he practiced some eight years, while he experienced many of the hardships incident to the practitioner in a new and thinly settled country. He came to Kossuth with his family in the spring of 1864, and settled on the farm where he now resides.

Dr. Harban Alleyne, was a native of the West Indies, and a graduate of Edinburgh University, Scotland, of 1871. He came to Wesley in 1880, where he established himself in practice. He has the reputation of being a most excellent physician.

Dr. L. R. Baker, a homeopathic physician, a graduate of the Michigan University, at Ann Arbor, located at the village of Luverne in May, 1883, and is engaged in practice at that point.

Dr. G. T. West, allopathic physician, located at Bancroft on the 1st of March, 1883. He is a graduate of the St. Louis Medical College, of the class of 1876.

Dr. A. W. Berryman, an allopathic physician, settled at Bancroft in April, 1882, and is one of the resident physicians of the county. He is a graduate of the medical department of the State University, at Iowa City. He practiced for about two years at Montour, Iowa, before coming to this place.

CHAPTER IX.

THE PRESS.

There is no instrumentality, not even excepting the pulpit and bar, which exerts such an influence upon society as the press of the land. It is the Archimedian lever that moves the world. The talented minister of the Gospel on the Sabbath day preaches to a few hundred people; on the following morning his thoughts are re-produced more than a thousand fold, and are read and discussed throughout the length and breadth of the land. The attorney at the bar, in thrilling tones, pleads either for or against the criminal arraigned for trial, often causing the jury to bring in a verdict against the law and the testimony in the case. His words are re-produced in every daily that is reached by the telegraphic wire, and his arguments are calmly weighed by unprejudiced men and accepted for what they are worth. The politician takes the stand and addresses a handful of men upon the political questions of the day; his speech is reported, and read by a thousand men for every one who heard the address. Suddenly the waters of one of our mighty rivers rise, overflowing the land for miles and miles, rendering thousands of people homeless and without the means to secure their daily bread. The news is flashed over the wire, taken up by the press, and known and read by all men. No time is lost in sending to their relief; the press has made known their wants, and they are instantly supplied. "Chicago is on fire! Two hundred millions worth of property destroyed! Fifty thousand people rendered homeless!" Such is the dread intelligence proclaimed by the press. Food and clothing are hastily gathered, trains are chartered, and the immediate wants of the sufferers are in a measure relieved.

The power for good or evil, of the press, is to-day unlimited. The shortcomings of the politician are made known through its columns; the dark deeds of the wicked are exposed, and each fear it alike. The controlling influence of a Nation, State or county is its press; and the press of Kossuth county is no exception to the rule.

The local press is justly considered among the most important institutions of every city, town and village. The people of every community regard their particular newspaper or newspapers as of peculiar value, and this not merely on account of the fact already alluded to, but because these papers are the repositories wherein are stored the facts and the events, the deeds and the sayings, the undertakings and the achievements that go to make up local history. One by one these things are gathered and placed in type; one by

one the papers are issued; one by one these papers are gathered together and bound, and another volume of local, general and individual history is laid away imperishable. The volumes thus collected are sifted by the historian, and the book for the library is ready. The people of each city or town naturally have a pride in their home paper. The local press, as a rule, reflects the business enterprise of a place. Judging from this stand-point, Kossuth county need not fear the closest scrutiny. Its papers are well filled each week with advertisements of home merchants, and of its numerous business ventures. No paper can exist without these advertisements, and no community can flourish that does not use the advertising columns of its local press. Each must sustain the other.

The first paper in the county was the Algona *Pioneer Press*, and was established by Ambrose A. Call, in the early part of 1861.

The material for this journalistic venture was bought by the proprietors at Fort Des Moines, as it was then called, and brought to Algona in an ox-cart, by O. Minkler. The press was set up, and with Ambrose A. Call in the editorial chair, the infant journal embarked upon its career. The initial number was issued on the 13th of April, 1861, and in deference to the way of the craft, Mr. Call thus indulges in a salutation:

We this week give to the public the first number of the Algona *Pioneer Press*, and in doing so we would say to our friends and the public generally, that we do not mount the tripod for any particular love we have for the profession of an editor, for, so far as we may learn, they are the hardest worked and poorest paid fellows in Christendom. Neither do we assume this responsibility as a labor of love, for however much we might love the people of Kossuth and the adjoining counties, it is obvious that something more material is necessary to satisfy the cupidity of our compositor, and stop the whimperings of our devil. But we have been led to believe that such a paper as we intend to make the *Press* can be sustained in Algona and made to pay—not the proprietor alone, but the whole community. We do not ask a gratuity, and have no desire to live on charity. All we expect is the co-operation of our friends, and the support of the people so far as our paper merits it, and they think it compatible with their interests to give it. One principal object of the *Press* will be to bring to the attention of those looking westward for homes, and a remunerative field for the investment of their capital, the vast extent and productiveness of our unoccupied and unsold lands. While Kansas has been over-run with emigrants, and Minnesota rapidly filled up, northern Iowa has remained in *statu quo*. A man may travel through the counties west of us, bordering the Sioux river, for a hundred miles without seeing a single sign of civilization, the buffalo and elk unscared by the pioneer. And what is the reason of this? We believe that as northwestern Iowa holds out as many inducements to the emigrant as any other portion of the United States, the reason is this, those wishing to come west have been deceived; they have been made to believe that the lands of Iowa are already all occupied;

they have been coaxed on to the sterile plains of western Kansas by political organizations for the purpose of accomplishing certain political ends, without any regard whatever to the resources of the country; and during the past winter, if we can credit the reports coming from there, many have died from actual starvation. We believe a reaction is about to take place. The unsettled condition of the country, and the small demand for labor and capital in the eastern States, will create a demand for western lands, and cause a heavy emigration to the west the coming summer, and it is for the interest of northwestern Iowa, in order to develop her resources and to secure the speedy completion of her railroads, that she should receive her fair proportion. And we believe that to secure this, it is only necessary that the people should be enlightened in regard to our resources and prospects.

To our acquaintances, it is not necessary to say anything in relation to the politics of the *Press*, but to those with whom we are not acquainted, we would say that the editor has worked with and for the republican party ever since its organization, and has no desire to forsake it now. We expect to support the administration of Lincoln, having faith in his integrity and statesmanship, and believing that he will stand firm to the principals enunciated in the Chicago platform, and endorsed by the people on the 6th of November. Upon new questions, as they arise for the consideration of the American people, the *Press* will take the liberty of deciding for itself, without asking the permission of political leaders, or having its opinions forestalled by the actions of others.

The paper contains the proceedings of the first board of county supervisors, and a few foreign advertisements. The only home advertisements are the cards of Dr. Franklin McCoy as physician and surgeon, Lewis H. Smith as attorney at law, and John Heckart as turner and painter.

The sheet was a six column folio, and quite neatly made up and printed. The editorials were far above the average of the usual effusions to be met with in the country newspapers of that date, and, taken altogether, the *Pioneer Press* was a model paper. The second number contains an account of the bombardment of Fort Sumter, in Charleston bay, and the subsequent ones teem with war news, and overflow with the loyalty and patriotism of the editor.

In those days, a newspaper received advantages that none at the present day can boast of. The printing of the tax-lists was a "fat take" and the Algona *Pioneer Press*, not only enjoyed the official patronage of this county, but several of the adjoining counties, not being yet honored with the great civilizer, a local press, had their legal printing done here. All these things combined to make this a lucrative undertaking. In 1863, Mr. Call rented the office, material and business to George Ingersoll, of the Fort Dodge *Messenger*, who sent Col. Page, the present postmaster of that town, to Algona, to manage the paper. Under this administration the *Pioneer Press* was continued until the latter part of 1864, when the paper was suspended.

After the lapse of a year or two, the material was purchased by Mrs. Lizzie B. Read, and the paper commenced a new life under the name of the *Upper Des Moines*, a name it has retained until the present. This was engineered by Mrs. Read, and is said to have been a very readable paper. The editorial and literary columns teemed with good things well said.

In November, 1866, J. H. Warren became the owner of the *Upper Des Moines*, and assumed the editorial chair. Mr. Warren had never before acted in this capacity, or had experience in the printing business, but great natural abilities united with a mind well stored gave him the advantage of circumstances, and he soon gave evidence of his fitness for the position. As a writer he was pungent and to the point, wasting no long space or time in long winded editorials, but going straight to the point and in a few words disposing of the subject under discussion. Upon assuming the helm of the good ship *Upper Des Moines*, he addressed his readers in the following words by way of salutation: "In assuming the responsibility of publishing a weekly journal, we do so with a full knowledge of the magnitude of the undertaking. To publish a journal that will please every one is a task that we do not expect to perform; as such a task has never yet been accomplished by any power, either human or Divine. But if careful attention to business, perseverance and hard labor can make the *Upper Des Moines* a welcome visitor to all our patrons, we shall perform the task cheerfully. We are aware that during the past three months complaints have arisen against the former publishers; but whether such complaints have been just, well grounded, or false and unreasonable, it would be neither wisdom nor policy in us now to decide; for, peradventure, we might be pronouncing sentence against one whom we would not wish to censure. For, in taking the place of the former publishers, we are subjecting ourself to a like criticism.

"The political complexion of the *Upper Des Moines* will continue, as heretofore, Union republican. The principles advocated by the two great political parties of the present day, are too well understood by every one to require any explanation here. But, like Col. Crockett, shall endeavor first, to be sure we are right, and then go ahead.

"The advancement of the interests of Kossuth and adjoining counties will claim particular attention. And to this end we hope for and shall expect the aid and cooperation of all who desire to see this portion of our State still further improved; our vast prairies more thickly dotted with improved farms, farm houses, schoolhouses and churches, the natural results of honest industry and intelligence combined.

"Our columns will at all times be opened for the full and free discussion of all topics of general interest, but it cannot be used for the gratification of personal ill-will, under any circumstances, as such things always have a bad effect upon the moral and social condition of society, and will never be tolerated by any publisher desirous of maintaining the respectability of his journal.

"With these remarks we leave the *Upper Des Moines* to speak for itself, and our readers to judge of its merit."

After nine years of strenuous work in placing the paper on a proper footing, and raising it from a small six column affair to a large, handsome and well conducted journal of nine columns to the page; graduating from the printing of it upon the old fashion hand press to the much more speedy steam press, Mr. Warren disposed of the office and business to Pitt Cravath. This was upon the 20th day of September, 1875. In stepping out from the sanctum, Mr. Warren said a few words at parting, that have the right ring about them. He said:

"To say good-by to friends has always been to me one of the most unpleasant tasks of life. And at this time it is with feelings of deep regret that I say it to those with whom I have for the past few years maintained business and friendly relations. A trifle less than nine years ago I quietly and unostentatiously stepped into the editorial harness, and now I as quietly and unostentatiously lay it by and resume a place in the peaceful walks of private life. During the years of my management of the *Upper Des Moines* I have assiduously labored for what I deemed the best good of the town and county in particular, and the whole State in general. If at times I have erred, which I cannot deny has often been the case, it was an error in judgment, without evil intent.

"The bold, uncompromising course I have at all times pursued when combatting the powers of evil, in attempting to expose corruption or to thwart the designs of unscrupulous schemers, has made enemies of *such*, but has also made friends of honest men who always pursue a policy that shall result in the greatest good to the greatest number.

"Of my success in bringing the *Upper Des Moines* to the enviable position it now occupies in journalism, I scarcely need speak. Starting from a small twenty-four column sheet, it has steadily advanced with the growth of the county, until it has reached a size of thirty-six columns, with a large and constantly increasing circulation, and a good, paying patronage.

"A word to my former patrons in relation to my successor will here be appropriate. Something more than a years' residence in Algona, during which time his deportment has been that of a gentleman and a ripe scholar, has drawn around him the best elements of society and has made him universally admired and esteemed for his good qualities. I cheerfully recommend him to my friends and former patrons, and trust they will continue unbroken the friendly relations so long existing between themselves and the former publisher. The future policy of the new proprietor will be fully set forth in his salutatory, and I have not the shadow of a doubt but it will be rigidly adhered to.

"And now, in the full belief that my friends who have so long stood shoulder to shoulder with me in every good work, will always have in their hearts a warm place for me, I say to them, good-by. To my enemies who have so relentlessly pursued me in the *vain* hope of tearing down whatever I had builded, I say I *can* for-

get and *forgive*, but shall always *remember* them."

Pitt Cravath continued sole proprietor of this flourishing paper until Feb. 20, 1879, when he sold out to A. L. Hudson Mr. Cravath was a bold, fearless writer, with a keen, sarcastic pen that pricked the evil-doer or political enemy until they writhed.

Mr. Hudson, who was alone in the control of the *Upper Des Moines* for one year, was a prominent member of the bar of Kossuth county, and was of a most aggressive disposition. Like Paul Jones, of yore, he sailed through the seas of life, with the ominous motto, "Don't tread on me," displayed at his masthead, and woe betide the unfortunate wretch that dared to meet him in the tilt. Keen, scathing and scholarly, his attacks were so fierce that all dreaded his pen. Yet gentlemanly in all that he said and did he was a great favorite in all circles, except that of the few political enemies he must have of a necessity made.

On the 20th of February, 1880, R. B. Warren acquired a half interest in this paper and the firm became Hudson & Warren. The latter partnership continued until Nov. 20, 1882, when Harvey Ingham purchased the interest of Mr. Hudson, and the present firm of Ingham & Warren came into existence.

Throughout all these years, the paper has gone through manifold changes in shape, size and make up. Commencing as a six column folio, under the management of Mr. Warren, it arose to the dignity of a nine column, having been enlarged successively to seven, eight and nine, as the years rolled on. After it passed into the hands of Mr. Hudson, it became a six column quarto, and later a seven column, of the same form. The present paper is a nine column folio, on the "flexible plan." On weeks when there is an abundance of matter, it is issued with six pages, and when material runs short, but four pages. Messrs. Ingham & Warren are both young men, and understand all the branches of the art of printing. The paper is a model of neatness besides being well edited.

Harvey Ingham was born in Portland township, Kossuth county, Sept. 8, 1858, and is a son of W. H. and C. A. (Rice) Ingham. In 1876 he entered the Iowa State University, at Iowa City, and graduated from the literary department in 1880. He immediately entered the law department of the same institution, from which he was graduated in the class of 1881. Soon after leaving college, he obtained a situation as county historian for Capt. A. T. Andreas, of Chicago, Ill., and was one of the assistants in compiling and editing the history of Nebraska. When that volume was completed, and ready for publication (1882), Mr. Ingham purchased a half-interest in the *Upper Des Moines*, and in connection with R. B. Warren, has been fairly successful in the publishing business.

R. B. Warren was born at Horicon, Dodge Co., Wis., Dec. 1, 1849, and is a son of J. H. and A. B. (Horton) Warren. He passed his earlier life in Trempealeau and Eau Claire counties, Wis., and attended school until thirteen years of age. In September, 1865, he entered the office of the Eau Claire *Argus*, R. H. Copeland publisher, to learn the printer's trade, and

remained with him until June, 1866. In November, of the same year, his father, who had removed to Iowa in June, purchased the office of the *Upper Des Moines*, and good will of the paper, and our subject assisted him in the management of the paper for nine years. In July, 1875, he went to Chicago, Ill., and secured a position as compositor on the *Daily Times*, holding a case for fifteen months. Leaving Chicago, he was employed, for nine months, as a traveling salesman through Kansas, Missouri and southern Iowa, and in the fall of 1877, accepted the foremanship of the *Upper Des Moines*, then under the management of Pitt Cravath. He remained in charge of the office for fifteen months, and continued with the new proprietor, A. L. Hudson, a year longer. He then purchased a half interest in the business, and Feb. 20, 1880, assumed the management of the business, which position he has since continued to hold. In 1882 Harvey Ingham purchased Mr. Hudson's interest, and the firm name was changed to Ingham & Warren.

Although it has been written that the *Pioneer Press* was the first paper in the county of Kossuth, still a strict regard for historical accuracy impels the statement that this is only true so far as regards printed papers. A manuscript paper, called *The Bee*, was in existence several years prior to the appearance of the above-mentioned periodical. This was an eight-page paper, written on letter paper, and was edited by Harriet E. Taylor, now Mrs. J. E. Stacy. The first number of this paper was issued upon the 27th of December, 1857. The fair editress, in this initial sheet, makes an opening address to the readers of *The Bee*, in the following words:

"We are happy to present to our friends this first number of *The Bee* as the first paper published in this 'little world of Algona,' and though now small and may be insignificant in the eyes of many, still we have sanguine hopes that it will thrive, and before many years stand the first and oldest among our village papers. A person when first starting in an enterprise like this, feels rather delicately. Many fears arise whether the paper will suit the readers. Knowing there are as many minds as persons, and also knowing that unless all these minds are satisfied, we are the loser, we feel still more anxious than we would otherwise.

"*The Bee* is intended to be strictly a neutral paper. We shall strive to please all by offending none. It will abound in wit and humor, be graced with sound, intellectual studies and pleasing stories, have all the news of the day, we hope none of the gossip. We have able correspondents for *The Bee* who will favor it with their productions from time to time. A few advertisements will be inserted just to help pay expenses. We have tried to tell you imperfectly, however, what we shall strive to make *The Bee*, and we humbly beg our friends to stand by us and not allow it to sink into obscurity, as the papers in our neighboring towns have done."

Miss Taylor sometimes was assisted in her arduous labor by junior editors and a corps of contributors, but still the labor of writing the paper every week, must have proved irksome. The paper ran for two or three years, and filled the niche

that it was intended to. Some numbers betray a literary excellence far in advance of later and more pretentious sheets.

In the fall of 1871 Bryan J. Castle, who had been a member of the Chickasaw county bar, and the ex-editor of the Lawler *Times*, established a paper at Algona. This sheet, which was a seven-column folio, was called the Algona *Times*, and was democatic in politics. The initial number of this paper was issued upon Friday, Sept. 15, 1871, and Mr. Castle thus addressed his readers, in a plain practical talk:

"With this number commences our new paper, and as custom requires us to make known our principles in the beginning, and let the people know what kind of a paper we intend to publish, we proceed to perform that duty. The *Times* will be, emphatically, a people's paper, devoted to the local interests of our town and surroundings. It will be our aim to advance the best interests of all classes—mercantile, mechanical and agricultural—and do all in our power to develop the resources of the country.

"In politics we are democratic, and as a democrat, we intend to discuss freely all the issues before the country, and show up and expose the short-comings of all our public functionaries, no matter of what political complexion. We will not frame our views with reference to latitude or longitude; but will feel free to express ourselves on all subjects affecting the welfare of the country.

"The prosperity of Algona will be to us of paramount importance, and we will ever work for its growth and development in preference to anything else. We will discuss freely and candidly all those questions in which the people are interested; as free trade, tariff, protection, etc., and will be found at our post at all times ready to stand up for 'the right;' to advocate economy, encourage industry, and add to the general welfare of the people.

Upon the 14th of March, 1872, the *Times* appeared under the management of the new firm, who had just purchased the interest of Mr. Castle—Messrs. Horton, Jones & Co. This firm was composed of the following parties: A. M. Horton, J. B. Jones and Milton Starr.

The editor, Mr. Horton, in assuming the tripod, thus addressed the patrons of the paper, and the public in general:

"In appearing before the people of Kossuth county in the capacity of caterers to the public appetite for news, the present proprietors of the *Times* fully realize the magnitude of the task to which they have set themselves. In a community like our own, where the great eastern dailies are taken and read by a large number of inhabitants, it is no light undertaking to attempt the publishing of a weekly which shall be at once interesting as a *news* paper and an organ for the dissemination of sound and wholesome views on subjects of general and local importance. Indeed we could not hope to exist in competition with these great organs were it not for the fact that we will be able to furnish our patrons with what in the nature of the case it is impossible for foreign publications to supply them—local news, and an opportunity to discuss through our columns matters of local interest, and read the opinions of others on those subjects. These advantages it shall be our

chief aim to furnish to the Kossuth county public, and it is our ambition to become *par excellence* the organ of the people.

"While we shall hold decided opinions upon all questions of either general or local public policy, we will endeavor to discuss them in a dispassionate manner, and be willing to accord to our opponents that courteous treatment which we ask for ourselves. We will not stultify our manhood by cringing to power, be the same considered respectable or disreputable. We shall make it a point to assail principles, rather than men.

"When found in the ranks of the majority, it will be because we believe them to be right, and we will when compelled, patiently if not cheerfully bear defeat with the minority, believing it better to be right than to be successful, and that,

> "Though the mills of God grind slowly,
> Yet they grind exceedingly small;
> Though with patience he stands waiting,
> With exactness grinds he all."

"Believing intemperance to have been and still to be the cause of more human misery than any other evil, or all other evils combined, we will ever stand ready to second all well directed efforts for its suppression.

"Having always been found in the ranks of the republican party, and firmly believing that the accession to power at this time of the so-called democratic party would be a National calamity, we shall continue to identify ourselves with that party for whose principles we have contended as well on southern battle fields as in the more congenial but not less earnest contests of civil life.

"Our principal reason for adhering to the republican party is that we consider the administration of affairs to be safer in the hands of those who preserved the Nation from distruction than in the hands of those who either attempted to destroy it or sympathized with those who did so attempt.

"We speak of the democratic party as an organization; with individual members we have no controversy. Good men and patriotic can be found in the ranks of the democrats, but the record of the party, as an organization, during the darkest period of our existence as a Nation, must ever remain a source of humiliation to every true American.

"Gen. Grant is our first choice for the next Presidential term. Not that we do not believe many others to be just as capable of discharging the duties of chief executive as he; but we believe Grant, in the main, to have administered the affairs pertaining to his office with an eye single to the public weal, and in a manner satisfactory to all who are not either blinded by party prejudice or warped by disappointed ambition.

"In county, town and village affairs, we shall advocate that course which we deem to be most beneficial to all concerned, knowing no north nor south, but whole sections.

Of our predecessor, B. J. Castle, Esq., who bowed himself out in last weeks' issue, it is unnecessary to speak at length. To his reputation as a journalist, no words of ours can add. His public career in Algona, although not of long duration, has certainly not been devoid of interest. He has not failed to strike at whatever in

his opinion had the appearance of evil, nor has he been found wanting when any laudable enterprise needed encouragement. We will gladly hail his decision to settle permanently in Algona; but if he concludes to locate elsewhere, we bespeak for him a cordial reception, and prophesy for him a successful career, and hosts of friends among those whose friendship it is an honor to possess.

"In concluding this, our salutatory, we respectfully solicit your patronage, when, after strict trial, we shall be found deserving it, and your indulgence when, as is very likely to be the case, being human, we make mistakes."

Respectfully,

HORTON, JONES & Co.

This new firm, as will be seen, changed the politics of the paper, and upon the 16th of May, 1872, altered the make-up of the sheet to an eight column folio, and the name to that of Algona *Republican*, a name it still retains.

The paper continued under the management of this co-partnership until April 12, 1875, when Mr. Starr purchased the interest of J. B. Jones, and the style of the firm was changed to that of Horton & Starr. Ably edited and neatly gotten up in the mechanical department, the *Republican* now succeeded to a liberal patronage. Upon the 22d of February, 1881, Mr. Horton disposed of his share in the enterprise to his partner, Milton Starr. On the 1st of July, 1883, Mr. Cowles was admitted as a partner in the *Republican*, and the style of the firm at present is Starr & Cowles. The paper is a well edited, and in the general make-up, most creditable. Local columns teeming with items and a large display of advertisements, proclaim the healthy state of this weekly. Mr. Starr is an easy, fluent writer, and by strict attention to business and the wants and wishes of the community, has built up one of the best papers in northern Iowa.

Milton Starr, son of Jesse and Lucinda Starr, was born in Whitley, Canada, Feb. 17, 1846. His grandparents on his father's side were natives of Pennsylvania. His father was a carpenter, but became part proprietor in a flouring mill, in which he retained his interest until removing to Wisconsin and settling on a farm in Dane county. The family remained at this place until the summer of 1861, when they removed to Jones Co., Iowa. In 1866 he entered Cornell College, graduating from that institution in 1870. In October, 1871, he came to Algona, and entered the office of the Algona *Times*, then just established by B. J. Castle, and assisted in the printing of the second number of the paper. He was a member of the firm of Horton, Jones & Co., who bought out the *Times* March 4, 1872, changing the name to the Algona *Republican*. In April, 1875, Mr. Starr bought the interest of J. B. Jones, thus acquiring a half interest in the paper. In February, 1881, he became sole proprietor by the purchase of the interest of A. M. Horton. Mr. Starr immediately put a power press in the office, and many improvements were made. In 1882 Mr. Starr erected a building 22x72 feet in dimensions, and twenty-four feet in height, which is intended for the permanent home of the *Republican*. The lower story is used for printing and editorial rooms, and the second floor for a

public hall. In July, 1883, he admitted Gardner Cowles as a partner. The paper has always been uncompromising in its advocacy of republicanism and prohibition. Mr. Starr was a charter member of the lodge of Good Templars organized at Algona in 1876, and has since maintained his connection with the institution. In 1879 he was elected grand secretary of the order in Iowa, a position which he held four years. Mr. Starr is a member of the Congregational Church. He was married Oct. 1, 1879, to Kate Krater, born in Clayton Co., Iowa, July 23, 1852, her parents being natives of Lorraine. Mrs. Starr was educated at the Iowa Agricultural College, graduating in 1873. From that time until her marriage her attention was given almost wholly to art studies, three years being spent in the studio of Helen M. Knowlton, in Boston, a pupil of the late William M. Hunt. Mr. and Mrs. Starr have two children—Helen, born July 30, 1880, and Robert, born March 15, 1882. Mr. Starr's mother died Feb. 17, 1852. His father resides in Palo Alto Co., Iowa, being upwards of eighty years of age.

The Kossuth County *Review*, a new venture in the newspaper world, first saw the light in the spring of 1883. On the 16th of March, the first number was issued by its present editor and proprietor, V. S. Ellis, at Luverne. The editor in honor to the time-honored custom of the craft, made his bow to the people of this locality in the following words:

"With this, the first issue of The Kossuth County *Review*, we make our bow, and to the general public and future readers of the *Review*, would say: good morning.

"Of course a live and generous public will allow us to say a few words; however, we do not call your attention to this move to gratify any personal pride that we might entertain, but we intend to make the *Review* a live paper, published in the interests of Luverne and surrounding country. Our motto shall be, 'home first, then the outside world.' We shall ever endeavor to set forth at all times that which will be for the upbuilding of our town.

"While this is yet a new undertaking in this young but prosperous burg, we are sure that we can make it a success. Having been in the newspaper business for several years we are aware of the price that it costs to run a paper, and a partial canvass of the business firms of this place has convinced us that we shall have a hearty support, which we need to make the paper a success financially.

"We shall treat subjects that we deem worthy of mention in our own way and according to our own views. However, in the great political field we shall be independent. When we say independent we do not mean that we will entirely ignore all political questions, but that we will not ally our paper to party, clique or ring. If we are on the fence, we reserve the right to strike either way, and if we should strike more on one side than the other, it will be because our convictions outweigh our caution, for the political history of our country proves that parties, like individuals, are liable to make grave errors.

"With these few remarks and hoping the *Review* will find a hearty welcome in every household in southern Kossuth and northern Humboldt counties, we again say to you, one and all, 'good morning.'"

The paper is a seven column folio, neatly printed and with a liberal show of advertising patronage. Although the editor is a young man, still the leaders show more than average ability. The first issue has an interesting account of the rise of the town and the resources of the surrounding country, and three and a half columns of local items.

Verne S. Ellis, son of Smitzer and Charlotte Ellis, was born Jan. 16, 1864, in Geauga Co., Ohio. When five years of age his parents moved to Iowa, locating in Montour, Tama county, where his father erected a building for a meat market, but soon sold out and went to work at his trade, being a painter. Mr. Ellis received his education in Montour. In 1879 he went into the office of the Montour *Review*, to learn the printing business under A. A. Blackman. The paper was discontinued in 1880, when in about two months, Mr. Ellis and brother, David A., started it again, and issued it until September, 1882. They then discontinued its publication and moved the office to Bancroft, Kossuth Co., Iowa, where they were running a paper called the Bancroft *Register*, which was established April previous. In March, 1883, they started a paper in Luverne, called the Kossuth County *Review*. Getting the material here Monday morning, they sent out the first issue on Saturday evening dated March 16. The paper has been published regularly since then, both papers being owned and published by Mr. Ellis and brother.

The Bancroft *Register*, a neat little seven column folio, was established in the town of Bancroft, Kossuth county, in 1882, by D. A. Ellis and brother. The first sheet was issued upon Friday, April 14, and is now in a good healthy condition. David A. Ellis, the senior editor, handles a pen to some purpose and the local column is quite creditable. Mr. Ellis, although a young man, has had some journalistic experience, having published the *Review* in the town of Montour, Tama county, previous to coming to this county.

David A. Ellis, editor of the Bancroft *Register*, was born in Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, Feb. 21, 1861. When eight years of age he moved with his parents, S. and Charlotte L. (Frazer) Ellis, to Tama Co., Iowa, locating in Montour. In 1878 Mr. Ellis entered the office of the Montour *Review*, edited by Mr. Blackman, to learn the printers' trade. After working there two months the office was closed, and it being in debt to Mr. Ellis for his work, he took charge of it, operating it for six months. In 1879 Mr. Ellis purchased new material and started the paper anew. He published the paper until Sept. 29, 1882, when it was discontinued, Mr. Ellis having six months previous to this time started the *Register* in Bancroft. He still has control of the *Register*, and makes it a very lively and spicy little sheet. Mr. Ellis is a republican in politics.

CHAPTER X.

EDUCATIONAL.

When upon that cold and stormy day in December, 1620, the noble band of Pilgrims landed upon the bleak and desolate shore of New England, their first thought was of religious duty, the second of schools and academies. They came, fleeing from the religious intolerance of the old world, to found a Utopian country of their own in the wilds of America. Scarce were they landed when all were assembled and prayers and religious services were held, the echoes of which yet reverberate around the world; for in their prayers they sought the Divine assistance to found a colony, where freedom and education could go hand in hand, and if in after years, their stern creed of morals and religious asceticism led them into intolerant acts towards their neighbors, still the general movement was toward the light of liberty and education.

There, on the stony soil of Massachusetts, these stern and rigid moralists first planted the seed of our grand system of educational facilities. There they originated the district school that has outlasted them and their other institutions, seen governments wax old and pass away, and survived the throes of revolution, when these colonies revolted from the galling yoke of Britannia. In that land of its birth, the system of district schools, with its board of select men, still survives, with but little change from that of the original system that was planted two centuries and a half ago. The sons and daughters of New England, in their journey toward a home in the west, carried the precious seed, and planting it in the fruitful soil, it flourished and grew until it far overshadowed the parent tree. In Iowa, such has been the fostering hand of our State government, it has reached the very acme of perfection. According to the report of the census of the United States government, the ratio of illiteracy in this State is less than in any other of the States of the Union, and the citizen of our noble young commonweath can well hold up his head and say, "although we are among the youngest in the sovereignties of the world, none can exceed us in intelligence or knowledge, or in our system of education."

One of the county school superintendents of Kossuth county, and one of its best educators, M. Helen Wooster, says of the subject of education and teaching as follows:

"History is one long record of the rise, supremacy and downfall of theories, institutions and governments. The longing for true theories, lasting institutions and safe governments has caused to be

recognized the fact, that the common perception of many individuals is safer and presumably more nearly correct than the perceptions of a few; as the rays collected and converged by the microscope produce a more legible representation than can be produced directly upon the eye. If, however, the lens be defective, the eye is the truer interpreter.

"Democratic institutions must be based upon the strong common sense of the masses. If it be an educated common sense, no concern need be felt for the effect of time or the loss of individuals, for the elements of life are within and not applied.

"To accomplish a general dissemination of knowledge, method after method was advocated, tried and modified, until the present public school system was adopted and established. Soon interested observation detected that the end obtained was not the end desired, and as quickly discovered that one cause of the partial failure lay in the misapplied energies of the teachers. Perhaps no one better understood the duties and, therefore, the qualification of a teacher than Horace Mann. He says:

'One requisite is a knowledge of common school studies. Teachers should have a perfect knowledge of the rudimental branches which are required by law to be taught in our schools. They should understand, not only the rules which have been prepared as guides to the unlearned, but also the principals on which the rules are founded, those principles which lie beneath the rules, and supercede them in practice, and from which, should the rules be lost, they could be framed anew. Teachers should be able to teach subjects, not manuals merely. The knowledge should not only be thorough and critical, but it should be always ready at command for every emergency, familiar like the alphabet, so that as occasion requires, it will rise up in the mind instantaneously and not need to be studied out with labor and delay * * * The next principal qualification is the art of teaching. This is happily expressed in the common phrase, aptness to teach. The ability to acquire and the ability to impart are wholly different talents. The former may exist in the most liberal measure without the latter.'

"The necessity for such trained talent in the school room has involved the Normal School, and, for the benefit of those teachers who cannot take a Normal course, the Teachers' Institute. Probably there are many teachers who receive their first and only true ideas of teaching through them. There is nothing of arrogance in the assertion. Until the teachers' profession shall have taken its proper position in public opinion and none be allowed to enter it without special training, numbers will for a few months in the year assume the place of teacher to the child. They cannot be expected to understand the art of instructing others. To help this class of teachers and prepare them for their duties is the object of the Teachers' Institute. There the methods that have been wrought out by educators who have made it their life's study, are explained and illustrated. Surely nothing but a censurable indifference on the part of the teacher to his duties toward the pupil, or the equally censurable willingness to re-

ceive compensation from the public treasury without having rendered an equivalent, could permit one to neglect the means for improvement so offered them."

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

When the county of Kossuth was organized, the office of school superintendent was not yet created, and the only officer in the educational department of the county was the school fund commissioner, and he only had charge of the school fund, only so far as it is in the hands of the board of supervisors at present. He could loan the surplus funds to private parties upon first-class securities. So far as educational matters were concerned, he had little or no authority. The directors hiring the teachers, made the necessary examination into their requisite qualifications for the position, and public examinations were totally unknown. The first party to hold the position of school fund commissioner, in Kossuth county, was George W. Hand, who was elected to fill the position, in April, 1857. Mr. Hand did not hold it very long, as his time of office expired with that year. Some years since, he left the county, going to the State of Kansas, where he is believed to be at present.

W. B. Moore was his successor, but only held it for a short time, as this office expired in the latter part of the year 1858. Mr. Moore has been dead some time, and nothing can be gathered in regard to him, of an interesting nature.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.

This office was created during the year 1858, and the duties of the office were the same as at present, but the official put in much less time, and in several instances the semi-annual appropriation of the county court and, subsequently, of the board of supervisors, for the salary of county superintendent, reached the munificent sum of $20 for six months services. The first to occupy this responsible position was the Rev. Chauncey Taylor, who was elected in April, 1858, and served one year. Mr. Taylor was a member of the Congregational Church, and was one of the first to conduct Divine service in the county. He died on the 29th of February, 1876, at Algona, and the following obituary of him, written by the hand of one who knew and loved him, gives a better sketch of him than can be penned by the hand of a stranger, no matter how much he may admire the man and the record of his work. The item in question goes on to relate the fact of his death, and then says:

"Sorrow at his departure is not alone confined to those who knew him well, and knowing, learned to love and admire his many virtues, his unflagging zeal in prosecuting his life work of doing good, his broad charity towards his fellow-men, for all recognized in him the true, honest Christian minister, and as such mourn his loss. Father Taylor had filled the allotted three score years and ten, and had filled them with blessings for others, and eternal blessings for himself. He commenced his ministerial labors in Iowa in 1856, though for twenty years previous he had possessed the design of one day coming to our western prairies, and here founding a Church and lending his efforts to establishing an institution of learning.

"In 1856 he was appointed an agent of the Home Missionary Society, and leav-

ing his family in New York, came hither to the scene of his future labors, crossing the Mississippi on foot, stopping at Des Moines a short time, and then taking up his route to this then almost solitary region. He at once went to work to advance the moral and mental well-being of his fellows, and mainly through his exertions, was erected a town hall, during the first years of his stay, and which, enlarged, is now the Congregational church. For sixteen years he was the presiding genius, the spirit of the Congregational Society, and in great measure the parent of most of the religious interests in the county. During the time of his ministry here he assisted in consigning to their last resting place eighty-eight of his parishioners, among them, the old and young, withered and fair, and poured the balm of religious consolation into the aching hearts of the mourning friends. During that time also, he solemnized sixty-three marriages and lived to christen the pledges of many of those happy unions and to give them their early instruction of reverence and love for the Great Parent of all.

"He also established the first reading club, devoted to the intellectual improvement of its members and of the citizens of the county generally. The first singing class in the county was inaugurated by him, and for many years he was the sole musical instructor. For the greater portion of his twenty years ministry among us he filled appointments at various places throughout the county, until his kindly features and gentle words were known to almost every inhabitant of the county. In 1858 he attended the State Congregational Association at Dubuque, and in reply to the astonishment of his admiring friends, that a man of his abilities should bury himself in the northwestern solitudes, insisted that Algona was in the centre of the world, that the difficulty was, the world was one sided.

"He was one of the three ministers who organized the Northwestern Congregational Society, then including but three Churches, and now representing no less than twenty-three Churches, with a membership of 932. When the War of the Rebellion broke out, he sent, with tears of sorrow but the glow of patriotism, his youngest son to do battle for his country, soon to mourn him a victim offered upon the alter of his country. A few years later and he was called upon to grieve the loss of his only remaining son, his sorrow doubled from the fact that they each died surrounded by strangers, and far from the loving embrace of parents and kindred.

"The formal organization of the Church here was made in August, 1858, and for over fifteen years he filled the position of pastor, gaining the love, not only of his parishioners but of the whole community, by his eminent piety, and broad charity and tolerance, and to-day young and old throughout the county, mourn with sincerest sorrow the departure of Father Taylor."

What more could be added, when it is well known that the above is the verdict of every one in the county. Admiration for his many virtues, and for his truly Christian life shall never cease while any who knew him shall exist upon earth.

In 1859 J. R. Armstrong was elected to fill this office and served for two years in

that capacity. He is still one of the prominent residents of the county.

The Reverend Chauncey Taylor was again chosen superintendent of schools of the county at the general election in 1861, and served a term of two years from the 1st of January, 1862, when he again retired to the shades of private life and his ministerial duties.

M. D. Blanchard was the immediate successor of Mr. Taylor, entering upon the duties of the office with the first of the year, 1864, and fulfilling its functions for the space of two years. Mr. Blanchard, at a later date, filled the office of county treasurer, under which head the reader may find a more extended sketch of the gentleman. His term of office expired the last of December, 1865.

The Reverend Chauncey Taylor was again called to superintend the school system of Kossuth county, entering the office the 1st of January, 1866, and again serving, as such, for a term of two years.

John Reed, the present recorder of the county, was elected county superintendent of common schools, in 1867, and entering upon the function of the office with the year 1868 served until September, 1869, when he resigned. Mr. Reed is noticed in fuller detail under the head of recorder, in the chapter devoted to the representation of the Nation, State and county.

On the resignation of Mr. Reed the board appointed A. W. Osborne to this office, and at the election of that year, 1869, he was elected to be his own successor, and held the office until October, 1870, when he too, resigned the office. Mr. Osborne shortly afterward left this county, emigrating to Spirit Lake, Dickinson county, where he has since been prominently identified with the official management of county matters, having been county treasurer of that county for seven or eight years. He has always been spoken of as a man of excellent business habits and quite methodical in all the affairs of life.

On the acceptance of the resignation of Mr. Osborne, the board appointed M. Helen Wooster to fill the vacancy, and at the general election of 1871, the people of the county endorsed the selection by electing the lady to the office by a handsome majority. Miss Wooster, the only lady official the county has ever elected to fill an office, was a native of Massachusetts and came west for the purpose of engaging in educational pursuits, especially in the higher branches. Her peculiar ability fitted her well for the arduous duties of superintendent and under her able management the schools of the county took a great step forward in the march of progress. Miss Wooster is now in California, where she went several years ago.

A. A. Bronson was elected county superintendent of schools in 1873. Was reelected in 1875 and 1877, and held the office for six years. Having fulfilled the duties devolving upon him in a manner creditable to himself and satisfactory to the people of the county, he retired from official position covered with laurels. He is still one of Kossuth county's influential citizens.

A. A. Crose, another of the present residents of the county was chosen by his

fellow electors, in 1879, to fill this difficult office, and served two years.

J. J. Wilkinson, the present incumbent of the office of county superintendent of schools, was elected in 1881, and at the election of 1883 was re-elected to the same position for the ensuing term.

J. J. Wilkinson was born Aug. 31, 1851, in Oakland Co., Mich. His parents, Joseph and Sarah (Scholey) Wilkinson, were natives of England, and emigrated to the United States in 1850, locating at Detroit, Mich., where they spent one winter, then went to Oakland county, where he engaged in farming. In 1862 they removed to Shiawassee Co., Mich., which is still their home. Coming to this country a poor man, he has by hard labor accumulated a comfortable property, and is to-day one of the well-to-do farmers in this county. J. J. Wilkinson was reared on a farm, received a common school education, and afterward graduated from the High school. He then entered a store as clerk at Perry, remaining two years, afterward attended Mayhews Business College in Detroit, Mich., graduating in 1873. After leaving Detroit, he taught school several years. In 1877 he came to Kossuth county where he taught till 1881, then was elected county superintendent of public schools, was re-elected in 1883 without opposition. Mr. Wilkinson is a young man, well qualified for his position, and the interests of the schools are carefully looked after. He married Mertie Harper, a daughter of Judge A. A. Harper, of Michigan. They have three children—J. Leslie, George H. and Stanley. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

From the time of the first organization of the county into school districts,the number of schools have increased quite rapidly,and educational facilities have become more and more efficient. Each cycle has shown a marked difference in this respect. Much difficulty has been found in getting any reliable information in regard to the early schools, as it seems, that in those pioneer days not much care was exercised in the preservation of the records, and but few of them have survived the lapse of years, even if they have been comparatively few. In 1864, however, it is found there were in the county, 150 scholars between the ages of five and twenty-one years,of which eighty-two were males, and sixty-eight females. There were at the same time, some eleven schools in the county, with an enrollment of 147 scholars and thirteen teachers. The average attendance of pupils was set down for that year at seventy-six, and the average weekly compensation to the teachers in the county is recorded to have been $5.62 for males, and $3.58 for females.

By 1880 the educational work had made a giant stride from this primitive showing. In the statistics of that year the following items will probably be of interest, in this connection.

Number of district townships	9
Number of independent districts	1
Number of sub-districts	76
Number of ungraded schools	88
Number of rooms in graded schools	5
Number of children in the county between the ages of 5 and 21 years	2,565
Of which are males	1,286
Females	1,279
Total number of pupils enrolled	1,909
Average attendance	1,177

Number of school houses, frame	78
Total value of school houses	$32,201
Value of apparatus	$ 1,854
Number volumes in library	1,300

PRESENT CONDITION.

From the last statistical report available, a number of items are herewith presented, which will show the present condition of educational matters, in Kossuth county, better than a long, labored article would:

Number of district townships	12
Number of independent districts	1
Number of sub-districts	81
Number of ungraded schools	95
Number of rooms in graded schools	9
Number of teachers employed	9
Male teachers	2
Female teachers	7
Average compensation to males	$60 00
Average compensation to female	$35 71
Number of children between the ages of 5 and 21 years	3,062
Of which are males	1,537
Of which are females	1,525
Enrollment in public schools	2,486
Number of school houses in county	88
Of which are frame	88
Total value of school houses	$46,348
Total value of apparatus	$1,870
Number of volumes in libraries	1,620
Number of certificates granted in Oct. 1882, up to Oct. 1883	192
Of which are males	40
Females	152
Average age of male teachers	24
Females	20
Number of applicants rejected	14

In this connection a few items are presented, taken from the official records, showing the financial condition of the educational department of Kossuth county for the year 1883:

SCHOOL HOUSE FUND.	Dr.
Amount on hand per last report	$1,882 00
Received from district tax	8,173 10
Received from other sources	809 95
Total	$10,865 15

	Cr.
Paid for school houses and sites	$5,945 41
Paid for apparatus	68 88
Paid on bonds and interests	441 18
Paid for other purposes	1,245 93
On hand	3,162 75
Total	$10,865 15

CONTINGENT FUND.	Dr.
On hand per last report	$3,155 45
Received from district tax	6,817 04
Received from other sources	36129
Total	$10,333 78

	Cr.
Paid for rent and repairs on school houses	$1,743 39
Paid for fuel	2,379 50
Paid secretaries and treasurers	786 61
Paid for records, etc	202 08
Paid for insurance and janitor	325 00
Paid for supplies	592 15
Paid for other purposes	1,930 37
On hand	2,198 98
Total	$10,333 78

TEACHERS' FUND.	Dr.
On hand, last report	$12,041 26
Received from district tax	22,121 07
Received from semi-annual appointment	2,749 96
Received from other sources	255 77
Total	$37,168 06

	Cr.
Paid teachers	$23,815 78
Paid for other purposes	2930
On hand	13,322 98
Total	$37,168 06

NORMAL INSTITUTES.

The State superintendent of public instruction, in a report made in 1872, used the following, in regard to these institutes:

"The subject of normal schools deserves special attention from the legislators and school authorities in the State. The time

has evidently gone by when intelligent parents are willing to entrust the education of their children to the novices and quacks with which the profession is everywhere crowded. If parents are not sufficiently intelligent to perceive the lasting damage resulting to their children from the crude methods of ignorant and incompetent teachers, the State, at least, is supposed to be informed on this point, and is in duty bound to exert its resources to the utmost that the evil may be removed. The intellectual and moral training of the youth of the land is a public trust, guarded with constitutional sanctions, and lying nearest the great heart of our republican institutions. The strength and permanency of a popular government are invested in the intelligence and refinement of the people, and therefore our common schools are the hope of the Nation. Now, if these are neglected, or through defective supervision are suffered to fall into incompetent hands, the State thereby commits the two-fold error of squandering the public funds, and what is infinitely worse, of allowing meantime her occasions for strengthening the very foundations of government to go by unimproved. It is asserted that ninety-four per cent. of the 200,000 teachers of the United States have entered the school room without any professional training for the work; and forty per cent. of them without any design whatever of making it a profession.

"Perhaps it is because the primary and district schools of this country are so largely given over to charlatanry on the one hand and the probationary blundering of novices on the other, that the statement has gone out upon the endorsement of the bureau of education, that 'poor schools and poor teachers are in a majority throughout the country,'. and that 'multitudes of schools are so poor that it would be as well for the country if they were closed.

"But we have failed fully to comprehend the office of professional training for the teacher, until the subject of method has been taken into the account. Teaching is an art, and as such has been undergoing progressive improvement through many ages of research and discovery. It has assumed new shapes, invented new facilities, and adopted successively a great variety of methods by which the young mind may be aroused to action, and all the spiritual faculties may be put in the way of an ordinary and healthful development. As the human mind has been more and more profoundly studied, and its laws and capabilities, its social and material relations have been drawn out, the methods of imparting instruction and the whole art of school organization and management have undergone changes corresponding to these new directions of thought. Theory and practice have thus mutually kept pace with each other. It is pre-eminently the province of the normal school to drill in method, and enforce the underlying principles which commend recent and improved methods to the acceptance of its pupils.

"In every particular case, excepting, of course, when an actual and manifest incapacity is developed, the young man or woman submitting to a thorough normal drill, gains in a brief time what the experience of years would fail to supply

and is enabled in this way to bring to the schools of the country a fund of skill and resources which otherwise the country would not have. It can be asserted with confidence that such results are always more than an equivalent for the money expended, both by the student and the State, and the time and toil and sacrifice attending these preparatory years. It is returned as a moral force in our public school system immeasurably more powerful, and far-reaching and enriching to the life of the Nation, than can be contributed from any other agency immediately within the embrace of the State. The teacher enters the school room already a practiced hand in the detail of management, and with lofty and just conceptions of the dignity and worth of his profession, and it is inevitable that the air of confidence he exhibits, and the calm devotion he manifests, in the work he loves, will be caught by the children, and the schools will gain an advantage in this way which money cannot purchase.

"Under the hand of the patient, intelligent teacher, our Nation is reduced to homogenity in the school room.

"It is deemed feasible, therefore, to inaugurate a system of graded normal schools. The subject has been broached by the National Teachers' Association of 1870, and is a scheme upon which there is pretty general unanimity among all the leading educators of the land. Two very strong papers urging the necessity, and detailing the advantages of such a plan, were submitted at the National Teacher's Association, and were deemed so timely and suggestive with reference to this most pressing problem, that the commissioner of education has incorporated them entire in his report for 1870. So thoroughly has the subject been canvassed in these two papers, and the advantages and practicability of the plan so clearly and judiciously set forth, that I cannot do better than commend the careful reading of them to all those who are in any way interested in the movement. Meantime it is proper in this connection to state briefly the considerations favoring the plan.

"*First*, then, if the plan were consummated, all the normal schools that would be established in the State, with the exception of some central normal schools, would possess the character and curriculum of primary normal schools. These would be preparatory and tributary to the central normal school, the grade of the latter answering to the higher department of our graded school system, and preparing teachers more expressly for these; whereas the organization and course of studies in the former would prepare teachers for the mixed schools of our rural districts and the lower department of our graded school system.

The article is too long to quote entire, but the above extract has been given simply to show the purposes for which the normal institute was created. The act of Legislature which instituted them was passed in the fall of 1873, and in the spring of 1874 the first of them was held at Algona, in Kossuth county. This commenced the 30th day of March, and lasted for several days. The following is a report of this meeting, taken from the newspapers of the county published at the time:

At 9 A. M. Prof. Eldridge and about forty teachers met at the high school department in Algona. The Professor, after exchanging salutations with some of his numerous friends, ascended the platform and called the school to order, then read an appropriate lesson from the Bible and opened the session by prayer. He than addressed a few words of greeting to the school, and stated that the principal business of the day would consist in organization and classification. While the teachers were handing in their names and postoffice address, Superintendent Brunson put in an appearance and introduced to the school Prof. P. Ritner, of Columbus, Louisa county, stating that he would assist Prof. Eldridge in instructing the school, and that he "trusted we should get our money's worth from both gentlemen."

Prof. Eldridge then stated that the order of exercises in the afternoon would be a classification of the sciences and exercises in grammar, physiology and arithmetic.

In the afternoon the number in attendance was increased to forty-eight. * *

The programme as announced in the morning was carried out, and at 4 P. M. the session closed. The indications are all favorable for a large, profitable and interesting school.

Tuesday, March 31.

The number of pupils arrived since yesterday is twelve, making sixty now present, and more are expected. Among the arrivals from other counties I notice John Bennett and Mr. Prouty, from Emmetsburg; Miss O'Brien, from Hancock, and Mr. Hudson, from Minnesota. The school is classified in three divisions, and as our superintendent conducts some of the classes, there are three teachers. The school is already an assured success, and I hear the highest terms of gratification expressed by those in attendance. One teacher said, and the language found a cordial response from all, "This is just the opportunity I have long wished for."

Since this time an institute has been held each year, with increasing interest and success, demonstrating beyond a doubt the usefulness of the system. Each year they have grown in attendance, and the effect is plainly visible in the increased efficiency of the teachers of the county.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

This association was organized in the latter days of the year 1875. In a report of the first meeting of the society held on Thursday and Friday evenings, December 30 and 31, it is said that there was no difficulty in carrying out the programme which was arranged several weeks previous to the meeting. Several questions of great interest to both teacher and parents, were brought before the association for discussion. The discussion of each question was opened by some one, previously appointed, after which each one present was invited to present his views on the subject. The following are the questions:

"Should corporal punishment be resorted to in governing a school?"—discussion opened by Prof. Bushnell.

"Should vocal music be taught in our public schools?"—Emma Heckart.

"Should we have compulsory education?"—John Reed.

"What can be done to secure more permanent employment, better pay and longer engagements for teachers?"–Superintendent Brunson.

"Should we give rewards and prizes for excellence in scholarship and deportment?"—Eunice Knapp.

"How can we secure the co-operation of the parents?"—B. F. Reed, Esq.

"When and in what order shall the branches taught in our common schools be taken up?"—Prof. Saunders.

Great interest was manifested in the discussion of each of these questions, but more especially in those of "corporal punishment" and "compulsory education."

Thursday evening President Barclay delivered a very entertaining and instructive lecture on "The art of securing attention," which was listened to with attention and marked appreciation. Mrs. Colton read an excellent essay entitled "Gather up the fragments." The audience was favored with several pieces of good music rendered by some of the best musical talent of the city. The music was under the direction of Prof. Saunders, assisted by F. M. Taylor and wife, Cora Setchel, Mrs. J. R. Jones, Mrs. Buffum and Leroy Setchel, with Minnie Billington at the organ. On Friday evening the exercises consisted of music, a discussion, a question-box, a sociable and several toasts.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: A. A. Brunson, president; Emma Heckart, secretary; Prof. Saunders, treasurer; John Reed, President Barclay and Francis Moore executive committee.

This meeting was held at the college chapel, and was largely attended by teachers and others interested in educational progress.

CHAPTER XI.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

The institution of slavery was always a source of trouble between the free and slave-holding States. The latter were always troubled with the thought that the former would encroach on their rights, and nothing could be done to shake this belief. Compromise measures were adopted from time to time to settle the vexed question of slavery, but the fears of the slave-holders were only allayed for a short time. Threats of secession were often made by the slave-holding States, but as some measures of a conciliatory character were passed, no attempts were made to carry their threats into execution. Finally came the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the adoption of a measure known as the Kansas-Nebraska bill.

This bill opened certain territory to slavery, which, under the former act, was forever to be free. About the time of the passage of this act, the whig party was in a state of dissolution, and the great body of that party, together with certain democrats who were opposed to the Kansas-Nebraska bill, united, thus forming a new party, to which was given the name of republican, having for its object the prevention of the further extension of slavery. The people of the South imagined they saw in this new party, not only an organized effort to prevent the extension of slavery, but one that would eventually be used to destroy slavery in those States in which it already existed.

In 1860 four Presidential tickets were in the field. Abraham Lincoln was the candidate of the republicans, Stephen A. Douglas of the national democrats, John C. Breckenridge of the pro-slavery interests, and John Bell of the Union. The Union party was composed principally of those who had previously affiliated with the American or know-nothing party. Early in the campaign there were threats of secession and disunion in case of the election of Abraham Lincoln, but the people were so accustomed to Southern bravado that little heed was given to the bluster.

On the 20th of December, 1860, South Carolina, by a convention of delegates, declared, "That the Union now existing between South Carolina and the other States of North America is dissolved, and that the State of South Carolina has resumed her position among the Nations of the earth, as a free, sovereign and independent State, with full power to levy war and conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and do all other acts and things which independent States may of right, do."

On the 24th, Gov. Pickens issued a proclamation declaring that "South Carolina is, and has a right to be a free and independent State, and as such has a right to levy war, conclude peace, and do all acts whatever that rightfully appertain to a free and independent State."

On the 26th, Major Anderson evacuated Fort Moultrie and occupied Fort Sumter. Two days previously he wrote President Buchanan's Secretary of War, John B. Floyd, as follows:

"When I inform you that my garrison consists of only sixty effective men, and that we are in very indifferent works, the walls of which are only foutreen feet high; and that we have, within 160 yards of our walls, sand hills which command our works, and which afford admirable sites for batteries and the finest coverts for sharp-shooters; and that besides this there are numerous houses, some of them within pistol shot, and you will at once see that, if attacked in force, headed by any one but a simpleton, there is scarcely a possibility of our being able to hold out long enough for our friends to come to our succor."

His appeal for re-inforcements were seconded by Gen. Scott, but unheeded by President Buchanan, and entirely ignored by John B. Floyd, Secretary of War.

On the 28th, South Carolina troops occupied Fort Moultrie and Castle Pinckney, and hoisted the palmetto flag on the ramparts. On the 29th John B. Floyd resigned his place in Buchanan's cabinet,

charging that the President, in refusing to remove Major Anderson from Charleston Harbor, designed to plunge the country into civil war, and added: "I cannot consent to be the agent of such a calamity." On the same day the South Carolina commissioners presented their official credentials at Washington, which, on the next day, were declined.

On the second day of January, 1861, Georgia declared for secession, and Georgia troops took possession of the United States arsenal in Augusta, and Forts Pulaski and Jackson.

Gov. Ellis, of North Carolina, seized the forts at Beaufort and Wilmington and the arsenal at Fayetteville. On the evening of the 4th, the Alabama and Mississippi delegations in Congress telegraphed the conventions of their respective States to secede, telling them there was no prospect of a satisfactory adjustment. On the 7th, the conventions of Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee met in secret conclave. On the 9th, Secretary Thompson resigned his seat in the Cabinet on the ground that, contrary to promises, troops had been sent to Major Anderson. On the 9th, the *Star of the West*, carrying supplies and re-inforcements to Major Anderson, was fired into from Morris Island, and turned homeward, leaving Fort Sumter and its gallant little band, to the mercy of the rebels. On the same day, the ordinance of secession passed the Mississippi Convention. Florida adopted an ordinance of secession on the 10th, and Alabama on the 11th. The same day (the 11th) Thomas, Secretary of the Treasury, resigned, and the rebels seized the arsenal at Baton Rouge, and Forts Jackson and St. Philip, at the mouth of the Mississippi river, and Fort Pike at the entrance of Lake Pontchartrain. Pensacola navy yard and Fort Barrancas were surrendered to rebel troops by Col. Armstrong on the 13th. Lieut. Slemmer, who had withdrawn his command from Fort McRae to Fort Pickens, defied Armstrong's orders, and announced his intention to "hold the fort" at all hazards. The Georgia Convention adopted an ordinance of secession on the 19th. On the 20th, Lieut. Slemmer was besieged by a thousand "allied troops" at Fort Pickens. Louisiana adopted an ordinance of secession on the 25th. On the 1st of February the rebels seized the United States Mint and custom house at New Orleans. The Peace Convention assembled at Washington on the 4th, but adjourned without doing anything to quiet the disturbed elements. On the 9th, a provisional constitution was adopted at Montgomery, Ala., it being the Constitution of the United States "re-constructed" to suit their purpose. Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, was chosen President, and Alexander H. Stevens, of Georgia, Vice-President of the "Confederate States of North America." Jeff. Davis was inaugurated on the 18th, and on the 25th it was learned that General Twiggs, commanding the Department of Texas, had basely betrayed his trust, and that he had surrendered all the military posts, munitions and arms to the authorities of Texas.

Mr. Lincoln was inaugurated March 4, 1861, in front of the capitol, the inauguration ceremonies being witnessed by a vast concourse of people. Before taking

the oath, Mr. Lincoln pronounced in a clear, ringing voice, his inaugural address, to hear which, there was an almost painful solicitude, to read which the whole American people and the civilized world awaited with irrepressible anxiety. With that address, and the administration of the oath of office, the people were assured. All doubt, if any had previously existed, was removed. In the hands of Abraham Lincoln, the people's President, and himself of the people the government was safe.

Traitors were still busy, plotting and planning. Troops were mustering in all the seceded States. On Friday, April 12, the surrender of Fort Sumter, with its garrison of sixty effective men, was demanded and bravely refused by the gallant Major Anderson. Fire was at once opened on the helpless garrison by the rebel forces, numbered by thousands. Resistance was useless, and at last the National colors wers hauled down, and by traitor hands were trailed in the dust. On Sunday morning, the 14th, the news of the surrender was received in all the principal cities of the Union. That was all, but that was enough. A day later, when the news was confirmed and spread through the country, the patriotic people of the North were startled from their dreams of the future—from undertakings half completed—and made to realize that behind that mob there was a dark, deep, and well organized purpose to destroy the government, rend the Union in twain, and out of its ruins erect a slave oligarchy, wherein no one would dare question their right to hold in bondage the sons and daughters of men whose skins were black. Their dreams of the future—their plans for the establishment of an independent confederacy—were doomed from their inception to sad and bitter disappointment. Everywhere north of Mason and Dixon's line, the voice of Providence was heard:

"Draw forth your million blades as one;
Complete the battle now begun;
God fights with ye, and overhead
Floats the dear banner of your dead.
They, and the glories of the past,
The future, dawning dim and vast,
And all the holiest hopes of man,
Are beaming triumphant in your van.'

"Slow to resolve, be swift to do!
Teach ye the False, how fights the True!
How buckled Perfidy shall feel,
In her black heart the Patriot's steel,
How sure the bolt that Justice wings;
How weak the arm a traitor brings;
How mighty they who steadfast stand,
For Freedom's flag and Freedom's land."

President Lincoln, on the 15th of April, issued the following proclamation:

"WHEREAS, The laws of the United States have for some time past, and are now, opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed, in the States of South Carolina, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the marshals; now therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution and the laws, have thought to call forth, and hereby do call forth, the militia of the several States of the Union, to the number of 75,000, in order to suppress said combinations, and to cause the laws to be duly executed.

The details for this subject will be immediately communicated to the State authorities through the War Department. I appeal to all loyal citizens to favor, facilitate, and to aid this effort to maintain the honor, the integrity, and existence of our National Union, and the perpetuity of popular government, and to redress wrongs already long endured. I deem it proper to say that the first service assigned to the forces hereby called forth will probably be to repossess the forts, places and property which have been seized from the Union; and in every event the utmost care will be observed, consistently with the object aforesaid, to avoid any devastation, any destruction of, or interference with property, or any disturbance of peaceful citizens in any part of the country; and I hereby command the persons com-

posing the combinations aforesaid, to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within twenty days from this date.

Deeming that the present condition of public affairs presents an extraordinary occasion, I do hereby, in virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution, convene both Houses of Congress. The Senators and Representatives are therefore summoned to assemble at their respective chambers at 12 o'clock, noon, on Thursday, the fourth day of July next, then and there to consider and determine such measures as in their wisdom the public safety and interest may seem to demand.

In witness thereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, on the fifteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-fifth.

By the President,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State."

The last word of this proclamation had scarcely been taken from the electric wire before the call was filled. Men and money were counted out by hundreds and thousands. The people who loved their whole country, could not give enough. Patriotism thrilled and vibrated and pulsated through every heart. The farm, the workshop, the office, the pulpit, the bar, the bench, the college, the school house—every calling offered its best men, their lives and fortunes, in defense of the Government's honor and unity. Party lines were for a time ignored. Bitter words, spoken in moments of political heat, were forgotten and forgiven, and, joining hands in a common cause, they repeated the oath of America's soldier statesman: "*By the Great Eternal, the Union must and shall be preserved!*"

Seventy-five thousand men were not enough to subdue the Rebellion. Nor were ten times that number. The war went on, and call followed call, until it seemed as if there were not men enough in all the free States to crush out the Rebellion. But to every call for either men or money, there was a willing and ready response. The gauntlet thrown down by the traitors of the South was accepted; not, however, in the spirit which insolence meets insolence, but with a firm, determined spirit of patriotism and love of country. The duty of the President was plain under the constitution and laws, and, above and beyond all, the people, from whom all political power is derived, demanded the suppression of the Rebellion, and stood ready to sustain the authority of their representative and executive officers, to the utmost extremity.

While all the country was springing to arms, Kossuth county, which was intensely loyal, did not stand back, but men flocked to the standard of the republic from all parts of the county. Of course but few men represented this precinct in the front of lurid battle, for in 1860 the whole population of the county only numbered 416, but her quota was ever kept full. In this connection is given first the actions of the various boards of county supervisors, in relation to the war and its prosecution, in regard to bounties and support of the families of the "brave boys in blue" who represented this people in the service of the United States.

At a special session of the board of supervisors held in April, 1862, the following preamble and resolution was passed:

WHEREAS—The governor has asked for 5,000 volunteers, as a part of the quota of this State, under the late call of the President for 300,000 men, and

WHEREAS—The whole compensation offered, by our governor, is less than labor is now worth in this county, therefore,

Resolved, That to enable patriotic citizens to enlist without great pecuniary loss, the county of Kossuth will pay to each volunteer from this county, in addition to the pay and bounty offered by the State and general government, the sum of $10 bounty at the time of enlistment, and the further sum of $5 per month during the time such volunteer shall be in the service of the country, under such enlistment, which sum shall be paid monthly to such person as said volunteer may designate. In case of the death of such volunteer, said sum shall be so paid to his widow or minor children until the expiration of his term of enlistment, and the clerk is hereby ordered to issue to any *bona fide* resident of Kossuth county, who may so volunteer, warrants on the county fund of the amount; and at the times above designated."

This resolution was shortly afterwards revoked and a substitute for it passed by which the bounty was made $25, instead of $10, and the monthly compensation increased to $10.

Jan. 5, 1863, the board also passed the following resolution:

WHEREAS—Kossuth county has furnished more than her full quota of volunteers under the different calls of the President of the United States, therefore,

Resolved, That the resolution of the board of supervisors which was passed in July, 1862, in regard to bounties to volunteers, be so amended. That no person who is mustered into the United States service after the date of the passage of this resolution shall be entitled to said bounty or monthly pay, or any part thereof.

But as the war progressed and call succeeded call, and men grew scarcer, or were loth to leave their homes and loved ones to mingle in the fatal fray, it became necessary for the board to take some steps to induce enlistments. On the 28th of December, 1863, therefore, they passed a series of resolutions, of which the following is an abstract: The preamble goes on to recite the circumstances, and the resolution, says, that, "to induce persons to enlist to fill the quota of this county, under the recent call for 300,000 men, the county of Kossuth will pay a bounty of $500, and authorize the clerk to issue the necessary warrants, with the proviso that this was only to be paid to those who enlisted before the date of the proposed draft on the 5th of January, 1864. This provision was inserted that the men receiving the bounty would enlist in ample time, to be credited to the county, and avert the impending draft. To meet these war debts, the board, at the same time, ordered the levy of a special tax to make a separate fund for the redemption of the warrants issued to the volunteers. The first warrant issued to a volunteer under this resolution was for $500, drawn in favor of Henry M. Johnston, and bore the number twenty-three, and dateof Jan. 12, 1864.

Nearly one year later, in August, 1864, it became again necessary to furnish more volunteers as food for powder. At an extra session of the board a resolution was passed whereby it was, *Resolved*, "That the clerk of the board of supervisors

be instructed to issue Kossuth county bonds to the amount of $1,000, payable ten years from date, with ten per cent. interest, payable annually, to each volunteer who shall enlist to fill the present quota of Kossuth county, on their presenting the proper evidence that they have enlisted and been accepted."

This was afterward amended so that the volunteers could by election have either warrants or bonds.

Under the call of the President for 300,000 more men, dated December, 1864, the board of supervisors resolved, that each member thereof should act as agent in his own township to procure men to fill the quota necessary from that township, on the best terms that they could procure men for, not to exceed in amount $1,000 per man. These were, also, to receive pay in the bonds of the county, as under the last call. This was passed at a session held Jan. 16, 1865.

THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

COMPANY A.

John Reed.	William T. Crockett.
Abiather Hull.	George W. Barnes.
William Moore.	John Talbot.
C. E. Orcutt.	Rufus Sanderson.
Charles Gray.	George Benschoter.
M. J. Sample.	W. T. Hensley.
John Stockham.	Thomas Miller.
William Thayer.	O. B. Wilson.

A full and complete history of this famous regiment, their trials, marches and contests may be found in the history of Hancock county. It would be needless to reiterate it here, and the reader is referred to the chapter on this subject in its proper place in the annals of that county.

SECOND CAVALRY REGIMENT.

COMPANY F.

Henry M. Patterson.	Charles Moll.
William B. Carey.	Edward P. Crockett.
John K. Fill.	Thomas J. Clarke.
Horace Schenck.	John Henderson.
Simon Helpmen.	A. M. Johnson.
J. Calvin Heckart.	Charles Kellogg.
Elias Kellogg.	James Taylor.
Levi Carey.	John Reibhoff.
John Ehingher.	David Holcombe.

Nothing is more difficult to do than to write the history of a cavalry regiment. Separated in companies, on detailed service, scouting in knots and squads, seldom, if ever, preserving its regimental formation. A sketch of it as a unit would be an almost impossible task. The second was organized with W. L. Elliott, of the regular army, as colonel, and was mustered into the active service of the United States at Davenport, the 1st of September, 1861. Besides its endless duties as scouting parties, videttes and train-guards, it participated in the siege of Corinth, battles of Booneville, Rienzi, Iuka, Corinth, Coffeeville, Palo Alto, Birmingham, Jackson, Grenada, Colliersville, Moscow, Pontotoc, Tupelo, Oldtown, Oxford and Nashville. After a severe and dangerous campaigning of over four years, it was mustered out at Selma, Ala., Sept. 19, 1865, and officers and men returned to their homes.

NORTHERN BORDER BRIGADE.

COMPANY A.

Captain, William H. Ingham.
1st Lieutenant, Edward E McKnight.
2d Lieutenant, Jesse Coverdale.

Privates and non-commissioned officers.

H. C. Watson.	J. R. Armstrong.
Addison Fisher.	August Zahlten.
Christian Hackman.	William Crook.

Thomas J. Clarke.	J. G. Greene.
John Heggarty.	Andrew J. Jones,
Henry Patterson.	Thomas Robinson.
John W Summers.	Michael Smith.
James Young.	Jacob Altwegg.

Quartermaster.

Lieutenant Lewis H. Smith.

The Northern Border Brigade was raised during the Indian troubles in Minnesota, in 1862, for the defense of the northern frontier. In August, Capt. William H. Ingham, of Algona, received notification and a commission from the adjutant-general of the State of Iowa, N. B. Baker, to enlist a company for service in this brigade. The men were to be only such as would be accepted by the United States inspecting officer, able-bodied and between the ages of eighteen and forty-five. The pay of these State troops was to be exactly the same as that paid to regular volunteers in the service of the general government, with the exception of bounties, premiums, etc. Capt. Ingham immediately took steps to enlist the company, which was soon done. The various companies, on being raised, were forwarded to the frontier, the company in question, A, going to Estherville, Emmett county, where they threw up some fortifications. The raising of these troops by the State produced complications with the United States authorities, and on the application of Gen. Sully for their withdrawal and disbandment, the following order was issued by the State war department:

STATE OF IOWA,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
DAVENPORT, NOV. 21, 1863.

General Orders No. 127.

I. Capt. William H. Ingham's company, organized for service of the State of Iowa on the northwestern frontier, under General Orders No. 121, will be discharged on the 1st day of January, 1864, or at an earlier date upon being relieved by U. S. troops.

II. Capt. William H. Ingham will proceed on the 1st day of January, 1864, or at an earlier date, upon being advised of relief by U. S. troops, to the posts where any details of said company are located and there muster out said detachment.

III. Capt. William H. Ingham is hereby ordered to turn over to Lieut. Lewis H. Smith, Quarter-master of Northern Border Brigade, all arms, equipments, ammunition, commissary stores, forage and all other public property, taking his proper receipt therefor, and reporting with same, in person, to this Department, to be mustered out.

IV. Lieut. Lewis H. Smith will hold all such property subject to orders of this Department.

By order of Commander-in-Chief,

N. B. BAKER,
Adjt. Gen. and A. Q. M. Gen. of Iowa.

In accordance with this, the company was mustered out and returned to their homes.

TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

J. C. Cummins, company unknown.
Richard Parrott, company unknown.

COMPANY AND REGIMENT UNKNOWN.

Levi Stone.	John Long.
D. N. Crosby.	Lafayette Brinkley.
John S. Sixby.	Martin V. B. Jones.

Lieut.-Col. Spencer, for years past, the postmaster at Algona, had the most thrilling adventure in the way of an escape from rebel prison-pens, during the war. At the request of many prominent citizens the history of the trials endured and the perils braved, written by Gen. John A. Kellogg, of Wisconsin, is here inserted.

In the first place, it must be premised that Captain, afterward Col. Spencer, was captured in front of Richmond, and after having quite an experience of the

rebel pens, was taken at Charleston, S. C. He in company with the others, made their escape, on the 5th of October, near Branchville, S. C., and reached the Union lines after twenty-one days of unparalleled hardships. But let Gen. Kellogg tell the story:

"Five months previous an officer had been captured, who succeeded in retaining possession of a very accurate topographical map of Georgia and South Carolina. This map had been copied by Capt. John B. Vliet, one copy of which I had been fortunate enough to obtain. I was also in possession of a small compass, presented to me by Commodore Pendergrast, when he was exchanged. I conversed with several of my companions, and found four beside myself, ready to take the chances with me in an attempt for liberty, by way of a trip across the States of South Carolina and Georgia, on the underground railroad.

The party consisted of Capt. John Vliet, Capt. Henry Spencer, Lieut. (or Adjutant) Gough, of the 10th Wisconsin; Lieut. Hatcher, of the 30th Ohio, and myself.

At last the morning of the 5th day of October, 1864—the last day of imprisonment, so far as the above named were concerned—dawned upon us. There had been rumors for several days, that we were to be removed to another prison, but nothing definite could be gleaned from the rebel authorities. No notice was given until the very morning of our departure. In fact many of us thought that, like many rumors of exchange that had preceded it, it would end in nothing.

But that morning just after roll call, we were officially ordered to hold ourselves in readiness to take the cars within one hour, for Columbia.

The rebels had taken the precaution to time the removal, so that we had but one day's rations on hand, with the view of preventing us from attempting to escape, for lack of food; but they did not, for all this, relax any in their efforts to retain us in their possession. A regiment (the 30th Georgia Infantry) was detailed to guard us, and we filed out of the yard, our parole ended.

Between the long lines of grey coated soldiers wearily watching our every movement, the long procession of prisoners marched once more through the streets of Charleston to the railroad depot. Our party managed to keep together and were assigned the same car, located near the center of the long train. The transportation furnished was as usual, freight cars, and each car crowded to its utmost capacity. The side doors were thrown open to furnish air and we secured a place between the open doors. Four guards were, as usual, stationed on the inside, and from five to six others on the roof of each car, with orders to shoot any one of the prisoners attempting to leave the car without leave. The guards inside our car took their station at each corner of the open doors.

At length, everything being in readiness, the whistle tooted, the wheels began slowly to revolve, and we were soon formed; we were to wait patiently until night, and then selecting a time when the cars were running down grade, at their maxium rate of speed, jump from the

train. It was necessary that the cars should be moving rapidly, as the guards would have but little difficulty in riddling us with bullets, and the guards on each car, in succession as it passed, would have a chance for a shot at us at unpleasantly short range, and for the same reason our chances would be better in the dark. We could easily calculate that at the usual rate of running we could not reach Columbia until after midnight. So that these two very essential concomitants to success were not beyond the bounds of probability. The route selected was to make the nearest practicable point in the lines occupied by Sherman's command, between Atlanta and Chattanooga. A careful inventory of stock belonging to the party was taken. Shoes were more essential than any other article of clothing. A man can travel without a hat or coat, he can dispense with under-garments; he may even travel *sans culottes*, but he must have his feet protected. All in the party excepting Lieut. Hatcher were provided with something in the shape of boots or shoes. Hatcher had a pair of boots, but they were nearly minus the soles, and it was evident that they would last but a few days. Capt. Vliet had a pair of long-legged army boots that I made up my mind would furnish leather enough to make a pair of moccasins for Hatcher, and still enough left to answer a useful purpose (if not ornamental) to their owner. Our clothing was nothing to boast of. We each had a coat, shirt and pantaloons, and neither hat nor cap. There was but one blanket in the party, and a new linen sack or bag, we had a kettle that I made out of an old paint keg while in the Roper Hospital. Spencer had about a quart of flour in addition to the one day's rations furnished us at starting, and I had saved a small piece of salt pork.

We had two maps and a compass. One difficulty there was yet to overcome; there were four armed men to prevent our attempt to escape. We knew that at the first movement we would be fired upon, and if not hurt, the shot would give notice to the guards on top of the succeeding cars that something was wrong, and would result in attracting vastly more attention to ourselves personally than we were ambitious of attaining just at that time. We must either disarm them or render their muskets temporarily useless. This we accomplished. "Familiarity breeds contempt," so reads the old proverb, and it proved so with our guards. At first they were on the alert every moment; not a movement of the prisoners was made that they did not narrowly scan; but after a while they became interested in our conversation and would laugh at our jokes. And while at first they were watchful, and perhaps a little nervous at such close proximity to fifty or sixty Yanks, even if they were unarmed, this all passed away and we were conversing together like old acquaintances. And as it began to get dark, tired of standing so long on guard without being relieved, they set their muskets on the floor of the car and seated themselves at the corner of the open door, with their feet hanging on the outside, the bayonets of the muskets leaning against the top of the doorway.

A man was stationed near each sentinel, and, getting in conversation with them, quietly raised the hammer of the lock from the tube with the thumb, while with the little finger the cap was worked off the nipple, all without attracting attention. Within twenty minutes after commencing operations every musket was uncapped. Meanwhile we had arrived at Orangeburg, and after short delay, the train again started. It was quite dark now, and we were only waiting for the train to get under full headway. At length we reached a thick wood, and the train was moving through it at the rate of at least twenty miles an hour. The pine forests through which we were passing added to the darkness. The time had arrived. Quietly notifying my companions to be in readiness, grasping the bag before described, into which I had deposited the kettle and pork, I gave the signal and sprang from the car out in the darkness.

It is very difficult to describe one's sensations in jumping from a rapidly moving to a stationary object. It is as one would imagine it would be, jumping from a stationary object upon a large and very rapidly revolving wheel. You do not fall but the earth comes up and hits you, and then, unless you hold fast to something, you roll off. I struck first upon my feet, and then upon the back of my neck, and then, as it seemed to me, I rolled over several times. In fact, before I had fairly settled in one position, the train had passed me. Some idea may be gained of the rapidity with which the train was moving, from the fact that five of us jumped, one after the other, as rapidly as possible, and yet from where I landed to where the last struck the earth, it was at least twenty rods. Fortunately the ground was smooth, though very hard, where we landed; and although terribly jarred and shaken up, none of us were seriously injured, and in a few moments were standing together on the track. We knew that an alarm would be given, and probably we would be pursued. While we were talking, a musket was discharged from the train, and we heard the whistle sounded for "down brakes." We at once plunged into the forest in the direction of the coast, exactly the opposite of our true direction, and traveled perhaps a mile and then doubling our track, crossed the railroad within a quarter of a mile of where we left it, and taking a northwesterly course, commenced our pilgrimage towards Sherman and liberty. Our object in apparently wasting precious time in making a false start, was to puzzle the pursuers, whom we knew would be on our track in the morning.

We had hardly left the railroad when, in the thick brush ahead of us, we heard men's voices, and the barking of dogs! Hist! lie down! Which way are they heading? Straight for us! Shall we run? No, that will not do; we will be heard and followed. Crouching upon the ground in a thicket, scarcely breathing, we waited their approach. Soon they were near enough to understand their conversation.

"Wonder what dat shot for?" said a voice.

"Do'no, reckon it war a geard on dat train."

"Hey Cæsar, you rascal! what de matter now, old boy? Dat dog smelt somethin!"

"Coon, I reckon."

"Dat no coon. See de way he growl and show him teef!"

"Heyar, Cæsar! Come, Cæsar, hunt 'em up, boy! What ye got dar, scars ye so?"

By this time, we could distinguish two forms through the darkness, and could see the dog smelling around upon our track.

It was a ticklish moment. It was evident that the men were negroes; probably out hunting for coon or opossum. If they discovered us, they might betray us. So we thought then, the only thing we could do was to keep still and wait the *denouement*.

"Wonder what dat is?" said one; "don't act like coon. Reckon we better let dat alone."

"Reckon so, too. Come heyear Cæsar!" and whistling off the dog, they passed on, greatly to our relief.

As soon as they were fairly out of hearing, we started on through the woods, taking a northwesterly direction, stopping occasionally to consult the compass and reassure ourselves as to direction. Through the brush, over fallen trees, now in quagmire, now on ridges, among the stolid pines, we toiled on. At length we found a road running in the direction of our march, and striking into it with accelerated pace that amounted almost to a double-quick, with hearts cheered by our successful escape from the train, and with high hopes of final success, on and on we traveled. No words were spoken above the breath, and they only such as were actually necessary, from the leader to guide those in the rear. The leader, with body half bent, listening intently to every sound, and straining his powers of vision to their utmost capacity, and as any unusual noise attracted his attention, by a low "hist!" halting those following, while he went forward, carefully to reconnoiter the ground, and then at the word, again forward; like specters, we flitted over that lonely road. So eager were we that daylight found us somewhat unprepared. We were in a cultivated country; corn fields on both sides of us, a house in plain sight; on our left, in a field, was a thicket, with a corn field on one side running quite up to the thicket. Leaving the road, we struck across the field and gained the thicket, fortunately, without being discovered, except by a house dog, that barked furiously at us until out of sight, and then with a growl, sought his kennel again.

Selecting the densest part of the thicket, we spread our coats upon the ground, and after consulting our compass and map and guessing at our location, and finding that we had traveled, as nearly as we could judge, about twenty-five miles, drew our blanket over us and were soon sound asleep —with the exception of one who was detailed to stand guard.

Our sleep was of short duration, however, for as the sun came up, the horns, from all sides of us, calling the negroes to their labors, the crowing of the cocks, and all the customary sounds on a southern plantation, in such close proximity, warned us that we might be accidentally discovered at any time, and rendered us sufficiently anxious as to preclude the possibility of sleep, until we had become accustomed somewhat to our peril, and the nervousness, so to speak, had in a measure passed away. It was only the knowledge that we must sleep to be able to keep

awake when the friendly darkness should again shield us from sight, that induced us to even try to secure this much needed means to recuperate our exhausted physical powers.

Thus watching and dozing, by turns, the long day at length came to an end. As soon as it was dark, we were fortunate enough to find some corn and beans, not yet quite hard. This we secured, and building a small fire, and shielding it from observation by surrounding it with a screen made of our coats and blanket, boiled the food in the kettle and ate heartily of the nutricious succotash. Thus invigorated, we again started on our journey toward our lines. Passing through the corn field, we reached the road again; our hearts were light and our courage redoubled. It was evident that we were not pursued; if we had been, we would have been everhauled during the day, and we intended to put a good thirty miles more between ourselves and our starting-point before morning.

We had been on the road about an hour when ahead of us, apparently in the road, a light was discovered. A halt was called and this phenomenon discussed in all its bearings. Why should a fire be kindled in the road? Was it an outpost of the enemy's cavalry? Was it the negroes building a fire for fun? Was it a guerrilla party out on a scout? Or was it that the country had been notified of our escape, and the inhabitants looking for us? Without arriving at any definite conclusion, it was decided, at all events, to flank the danger, whether real or imaginary, by making a *detour* around the suspected point. Acting upon this decision, we left the road and took to the brush, in the following order: First, myself, followed by Spencer, Hatcher, Vliet, Gough, one following the other in single, or Indian file. We had thus progressed perhaps forty rods, when our onward course was arrested by something moving through the brush in our front. I immediately halted, and, by a low "hist," notified those in the rear of danger ahead, then throwing myself upon the ground, cautiously crawled forward to reconnoiter. I soon discovered an object resembling a man cautiously picking his way through the brush toward us. Occasionally he would stop and apparently reconnoiter and then again cautiously advance. It was just opposite the fire in the road—distant from it perhaps thirty rods. Could it be that there was a picket line here, away so far from the contending forces? At all events, he was so close to us that he must have heard us. Was he watching to get a shot at us? I could feel the hair rise on my head as I contemplated this probability, as he was not more than a rod from us.

What was it best to do? After thinking it all over for sometime, I decided upon the desperate plan of attacking him, and, by a sudden assault, to disarm him if possible and trust to Providence for the result.

Slowly and carefully I raised to my feet, and with a mental prayer for success, dashed upon an overgrown hog that was peacefully following his legitimate business of gathering acorns.

It is difficult to determine whether the relief afforded by the discovery of his hogship was adequate compensation for the sudden letting down from the feeling

of desperation to which we were wrought up but a moment before, or whether our first sensations combined more of the horrid than the ridiculous. The fact is we were too frightened to laugh, and altogether too much relieved to be angry.

But a moment was lost in contemplation of our situation. I gave the signal to move forward, and started. I heard my companions following, and safely passing the fire that had first alarmed us, soon regained the road.

I may as well say right here that we never found out what that fire did mean, or for what purpose it was kindled. We only know that, be the purpose for which it was built what it may, it resulted disastrously for our little party, as the sequel will show.

Upon reaching the road it was discovered that two of the party were missing. Vliet and Gough were absent. What could it mean? Had they been intercepted and taken prisoners? Could it be that they had voluntarily cast loose from us, and taking this course to do it?

There was one circumstance that squinted that way. Early in the evening Vliet had both compass and map. Just after we discovered that fire, he had returned them to me, with the remark that, should we get separated, he could get along better without the compass than I could; but, in justice to my companions and to myself, let me say that that thought found no lasting resting place in our minds. We knew both Vliet and Gough too well to believe that they would pursue such a course, if they had for any reason concluded to divide the party, they would have told us of their plan, manfully, and not have deserted us.

It was decided at once to institute a search. We dared not halloo, nor make any unusual noise to attract their attention. It must be a still hunt. So, leaving one to watch the road, the other two took the back track, and retraced our steps to where we had discovered the swine. We searched bushes and thickets thoroughly, but without being able to discover them.

After spending at least two hours of precious time, we were compelled to abandon the pursuit as hopeless, and returned to our companion in the road.

He had watched closely, but had failed to discover anything, and we were compelled to feel the thought that our party was broken in two, that we were separated. Shall we ever meet again? If we do, will it be under the stars and stripes, or within the walls of a prison pen?

With saddened hearts our party of three, Spencer, Hatcher and myself, again started on our lonely journey, doubly lonely now. Ruminations upon our unfortunate separation so occupied our minds that we became less watchful of our own immediate surroundings than had been our custom, or as safety required. The result of this state of mind might have proved disastrously had we not been rudely aroused from our useless regrets by the sudden need to exercise all our faculties for our protection.

An abrupt angle in the road had concealed from us the approach of a man, until suddenly, without warning, we were standing before him face to face. He halted immediately. So did we. There was no time for concert of action, and

for a moment I was at a loss what to do, when Spencer took the iniation by asking:

"Where are you going?"

"Ober to Miss Clemen's plantation,' was the reply.

The dialect disclosed what the darkness concealed, the fact that he was a negro.

The reader will recollect that we were in the interior of the enemy's country, that every white man, almost without exception, was an enemy, who would not only esteem it a duty, but a privilege, to either capture or kill us at the first opportunity. And we did not then know that the negro could be trusted. Stories had been industriously circulated among us by the rebels that the negroes were sure to betray us if we attempted to escape, and we had started out with the determination to trust no one, neither white nor black. Notwithstanding this, it was a great relief for us to find our new acquaintance was a negro. We pursued the conversation, however, but little further, and cautioning him not to be caught out again so far from home without a pass, we started on our way and he on his.

As soon as he was fairly out of sight and hearing, we left the road and plunged again into the woods.

When fairly clear of sight and hearing from the road, a halt was called for the purpose of holding a consultation over our affairs.

We had met one negro, and while we had not trusted him any further than we could possibly help, yet we were all of the opinion, from his manner, that he mistrusted that we were not southerners. Our dialect would be sufficient of itself to betray us. We had seen enough of negro shrewdness to know that, if the news of our escape from the train had been circulated, as we had every reason to believe it had been, he would be at no loss to guess we were Yankees.

After a full discussion of the matter, we concluded to take the first road running in our direction, and run our chances of the negro's betraying us. We resolved further, that in case we came across another negro, we would tell him freely that we were Yankees—this, of course, to depend upon whether we should have reason to believe this man our friend.

Consulting our compass, and from it assuring ourselves of our proper direction, we traveled on through the woods, perhaps five miles.

At length, finding a road running in the direction of our line of march, we pursued our journey without further adventure until the near approach of daylight warned us to again seek shelter of the friendly wood, where we could find a thicket sufficiently remote from roads, and dense enough to afford us shelter from observation by any passing wanderer. We were successful in finding the desired haven, and throwing ourselves upon the ground, were soon sleeping soundly.

So ended our second day's or rather night's march. We had traveled as nearly as we could judge, only about fifteen miles. Thus far we had been traveling in a northwesterly direction, through the parishes of Orangeburg and Lexington, nearly on a parallel line with the railroad running from Keyesville to Columbia, about ten miles south of the railroad.

We had as yet selected no particular point in Sherman's lines as our goal, as we were, in fact, at a loss to know what place to select. When we last heard from our forces, Sherman had taken Atlanta, Hood had succeeded Johnston in command of the rebel army, and had commenced his celebrated movement to flank Sherman out of Atlanta, in fact out of Georgia; and we were left to conjecture to what the effect of the movement would be.

Atlanta was the nearest point, but we were not by any means sure that Sherman still occupied that place.

We finally concluded to make for the nearest practicable point on the line held by Sherman between Atlanta and Chattanooga, and our approach to what was Sherman's lines on the 2d of October to gather such information as we could from the negroes, and be governed accordingly.

We had thus far been moving in a northwesterly course, and were, as nearly as we could calculate, about twenty or twenty-five miles southwest from Columbia.

We now concluded to make our course a little north of west, so as to head off some of the streams running into the Saluda river, until we should strike the Savannah river.

On the approach of darkness we again started on our third night's march.

Nothing unusual occurred until about two o'clock in the morning. We had traveled on a turnpike road, part of the time through a cultivated country, and part of the time through a forest of stunted pine, the second growth of timber upon abandoned plantations. We had just passed a large plantation when we suddenly came upon a pedestrian, wending his way in a direction opposite to our own.

We were too close before seeing to avoid him and boldly approached him. To our great joy he proved to be a negro.

By this time we were both hungry and faint. The last crumbs of our rations had been eaten hours before. When and how we were to procure more, was a problem difficult of solution. We had tried several corn fields, but had been unable to find anything but perfectly hard corn. We had gathered some of this, and had determined to boil it and do the best we could. Naturally, then, when we discovered our new acquaintance to be a negro, our first thought was to ascertain if there was any prospect of supplying our larder with something more palatable than hard corn, always providing he should upon further acquaintance, prove our friend. Notwithstanding our desperate situation as to the matter of food, and the fact that we had deliberately determined to trust the first negro we should meet, our intercourse to a looker on, would have been strangely cautious on both sides.

Our conversation, as nearly as my recollection serves me, was substantially as follows:

Yankee—"Well, boy, where are you traveling so late at night?"

Negro—"Been ober to see my wife, massa."

Yankee—"Where does your wife live?"

Negro—"Down about a mile from ninety-six."

Yankee—"Ninety-six. Let's see; that's on the railroad, isn't it?"

Negro—"Yes; reckon it is."

Yankee—"Whose boy are you?"

Negro—"Massa Gen. Haygood's."

Yankee—"That's his plantation about a mile down this road, is it not?"

Negro—"Yes; dat's massa's plantation whar de big house is."

Yankee—"Well, boy, what do you think of the war now going on? Your master is in the army, I suppose?"

Negro—"Yas, massa, in de army. I dnnno jes wot I does tink bout it."

Yankee—"Well, you know that the Yankees are trying to make you blacks all free, don't you?"

Negro—"Wall, I hab heard dat dey war."

Yankee—"Do you want to be free, or had you rather be as you now are, a slave?"

Negro—"Well, massa, I don't 'zactly know. 'Spect every man likes to own hisself."

Yankee—"Well, now, supposing you found a man on his road toward liberty, that had been a slave or a prisoner, would you help him, or would you betray him?"

Negro—"Who is you, massa? What for you ask such queer questions?"

Yankee—"Suppose we tell you—suppose we put our lives in your hand, will you betray us?"

Negro—"No, I reckon not; but who is you?"

Yankee—"We are Yankee officers, and have been in prison. We are now trying to get through to our lines, and want you to help us."

Negro—"'Fore God, massa, is dat so?"

Yankee—"Yes, that is so. We have started for the Yankee lines in Georgia. Now you won't betray us, will you, when you know we are trying to help you and your people, and to give them their liberty?"

Negro—"'Fore God, massa, if you is what you say you is, I will do every ting for you. Tell me, massa; wot ken I do?"

Yankee—"The first thing is something to eat, and next, we want to know whether you have heard that any Yankees escaped from the train, when we were being taken from Charleston to Columbia."

Negro—"Yas sir, I hab heard all 'bout dat, and dey has been huntin' de country all ober for you, and (taking a tin-pan from his head) my wife hab made some biled bacon and greens for me to take home wid me, and you's welcome to dat, if you want it."

We stood upon no ceremonies, but seating ourselves upon the ground, we greedily devoured the poor negro's boiled bacon and greens, with a relish that an epicure might envy. It was astonishing the rapidity with which we stowed away six quarts of greens and bacon, and yet truth to tell, the supply was not equal to the demand, and if there had been another panful, I venture to say it would have followed the same downward road traveled by its predecessor, without any extra effort on our part. So having swallowed the man's dinner, and obtaining from him all the information that it was in his power to impart, with thankful hearts, and with courage and physical vigor renewed, we again started on our way.

But the night was not to pass away without our experiencing a reverse almost commensurate with our former good fortune. Hatcher, as the reader will remember, was when we left the cars, almost destitute of boots. The old

pair he started with had become almost useless; the soles were nearly or quite gone. Still they were vastly better than none, when traveling through brush, but when in the smooth road he could do better barefoot, and when we met the negro, he was carrying his boots in his hand. Strange to say, when we again started on our journey, he left them lying beside the road where we had eaten our nocturnal dinner, and had failed to discover his loss until many miles stretched their weary length between us and the forgotten property. It was so near daylight when the loss was discovered, that we did not dare to retrace our steps for fear of being discovered. Poor Hatcher was discouraged. To attempt to travel across two States barefooted, looked like an impossibility. If we only had Vliet's long boot legs, the problem would not be so difficult of solution. The hard disagreeable fact stared us in the face. Hatcher must be supplied with something to cover his feet. To attempt to obtain it from the negroes, we knew it to be a hopeless task. A pair of shoes was, to the best treated of them, something to be hoped for, prayed for and and when obtained, preserved with the greatest care. Even the whites were driven to extremities for clothing of every description, and shoes were more especially hard to obtain at any price. There was no hope of obtaining them in that way.

What should we do? I say we, because we had started out with the agreement that we would, under any and all circumstances, keep together. If one fell sick, the others were to remain with him, giving him the best care we could until he was able to travel, or died; but that we would, under no circumstances, give ourselves up, or voluntarily abandon the attempt; so that the misfortune of one, was the misfortune of all.

Something must be done. An inventory of stock was taken. I had a pair of badly worn shoes; Spencer had a boot and a shoe; we had a kettle made from the paint keg, and the new linen sack. Here were the materials from which a pair of shoes was to be constructed, and we accomplished the feat. An inventory of tools, one needle and a jack knife. A close inspection of the sack showed that it was strong, new, and that the ravelings could easily be converted into stout thread. There was leather enough in Spencer's one boot leg to furnish the soles, and material enough in the sack to make the uppers. It was amusing to see the rapidity with which Hatcher's face shortened up, as one difficulty after the other was overcome. It took the combined mechanical skill of the party to fashion and fit them; before night we had accomplished the feat. Hatcher had by far the best shoes in the party; and, if we had only been supplied with rations, we should have started out that night in better condition for a night's march than when we jumped from the train.

But the fact was, we were hungry, and we found after an hour's march, that we were getting faint. Provisions must be had in some way; so leaving the road, we struck into a plantation in hopes of finding either corn or sweet potatoes. We were fortunate enough to secure some hard corn, and a quantity of a species of bean, the like of which I never saw at the

north. They are called peas, by the natives, but there is nothing about them, either in growth or appearance, that resembles a pea, and they don't taste like a bean; but, be they what they may, they are nutritious, if not palatable. Building a fire in a hollow, and then making a screen of our blankets and coats, to prevent the light from being seen, we proceeded to cook our corn and beans. We soon discovered, however, that while it was an easy matter to cook the beans in this way, hard corn has a perverse disposition to remain hard corn, however much you may boil it, and while our supper served a very useful purpose, it was nothing to boast of in point of palatableness. In fact it was what would be deemed by people generally, a very poor supper, and made our jaws ache in the effort to masticate it. We lost at least three hours in finding, cooking and eating our supper; so that daylight found us only about eighteen or twenty miles from our shoe shop of the day before.

We knew that the people had been notified of our escape, and that in all probability there were parties even then, searching for us. We knew also that they had not as yet been able to get upon our trail. Every consideration of prudence would demand that we should remain concealed in the day-time, and we fully intended to do so, but as the long day slowly dragged to a close, we became impatient and concluded to risk a start before dark, traveling outside of any road, and thus make up for lost time. We were anxious also to find a negro, if possible, and procure something to eat, more palatable than boiled corn.

So taking our course by the sun, we left the road and plunged into the woods. After traveling perhaps four or five miles in this way, we were somewhat astonished at hearing voices not far from us, and hastily concealed ourselves in a thicket. What was our astonishment to see two white men pass us not more than a rod from our place of concealment. After they had passed on, we discovered that we had been traveling nearly on a parallel line with a well traveled road, and probably had not been out of sight of it for a mile back, judging from the direction of the road as far back as we could see, and comparing the direction with the one we had been traveling. Here was a dilemma. Had they discovered us, and gone on, making no sign, with a view of getting arms and returning for us, or had we been fortunate enough to escape observation?

It was evident that in case they had discovered us, our only safety lay in immediate flight. So taking an entirely new direction, we came to an open cultivated country. Beyond a field in our front we could see a wood; we determined to risk crossing the field, and then change our course again. Skulking behind thickets, we at length succeeded in reaching the friendly shelter of the woods once more, but not without being seen.

At the corner of the field, near the woods, was a cross-roads, and near by, a church. We could see neither roads nor church until reaching the ferry, and then it was too late to return. The first intimation that we had of the existence of either, we were in full view of the church, situated to the left of our line of march,

and notwithstanding that by our reckoning it was not the Sabbath, it was filled with people, and some kind of religious services were being held.

It was only a few rods, and we would be out of sight, but we were not fortunate enough to escape observation. We could see two or three finger ends pointed at us, and it was evident that we attracted much more attention than we were at all ambitious of receiving just at that time.

As soon as we were out of sight, our careless measured walk suddenly changed to a brisk run. Leaving the road we had for a little distance traveled on while in sight of the church, we struck into the woods again, and as good fortune would have it, we happened to discover a negro cutting brush, and immediately told him who we were and our dilemma.

"You git in de brush ober dar," said he. "Dere is a big meetin' goin' on, an' lots ob white folks on de roads. Mighty dangerous runnin' 'way to-day.

"But suppose they come after us, now, won't they find us?" we asked.

"Golly, marss, I reckon I ken fool dem if dey do, if dey don't go for de dogs an' dey ain't no nigger dogs less dan eight miles, an' its most night now. Reckon you uns is hungry, ain't ye? Looks as do yo didn't have nuffin to eat for a wee—S-a-h Mars! git in dat brush quick! deres white folks comin !"

The warning came not a moment too soon. In the road, not more than a dozen rods from us, we could see persons moving. Throwing ourselves upon the ground, we crawled into a thicket and waited the *denouement.*

The negro caught his ax and commenced cutting brush industriously. Soon gathering an armful of it, he started for his cabin, situated on the road in sight of our retreat in the thicket, and he so timed his rate of speed as to reach his cabin about the time the parties on the road passed it.

We could see them in conversation, and soon after we saw them pass on and the negro go into his hut. By this time it was nearly dark.

Imagine, if you can, our suspense during the time we were waiting for our sable friend's return. Would he be true to the interests of three unknown men, simply upon the statement that they were Yankees? Would not the education of a life time of slavery teach him to side with the strong against the weak, as a matter of policy, knowing that, for him to deliver up to the whites three Yankee officers who had escaped from prison, would give him a local notoriety for fidelity to his master and his master's interests, that would make him the hero of the neighborhood, among the white men at least, and probably insure him a reward that to him would be riches? or, would he be faithful to his race and people, by succoring their recognized friends, for it is a fact that none of that race were so ignorant that they did not know that the result of the war was to be to them either freedom or perpetual slavery.

The action taken by the black man was to us a question not of capture, nor of imprisonment, but of life, for we had fully intended that we would not be recaptured again. If necessary we would die, but be recaptured while we had life or reason

never! But little was said by either of us, but our thoughts were mirrored in our faces.

About an hour after dark we heard foot-steps stealthily approaching our hiding place. Oh, how anxiously we listened! Was there more than one footstep? Yes, there are two of them—we can hear them talking together—what shall we do? Run now, while we have a chance, or wait and fight? If they are after us they will be armed of course. Now, they are coming again! We can hear them breathe!

"Say, Joe, I tell ye dey was de patroles jest follerin' ye, boy; dey wan't no Yankees, deys jes tryin' to see wot you'd do if dey was Yankees, and dey'll gib you de debbil!"

"I know better'n dat. Didn't I talk wid 'em, and didn't dey talk Yankee? 'Sides two of dem had on blue coats. Tell ye I know dey was Yankees, and I'se goin' to find 'em an' gib 'em somethin' to eat."

Our fears were gone; our unjust suspicion removed. We would have been ashamed to have had that faithful fellow know how unjustly we had dealt by him in our thoughts.

We left our lair and joined them at once. A hearty clasp of the hand, and fervent thanks from all of us in turn, soon convinced them that we were indeed Yankees.

A generous loaf of corn-bread and some sweet potatoes, nicely baked in quantities to suit the demand, soon filled our empty stomachs—and it was wonderful how much brighter our prospects immediately became. Say what we may, there is a very close affinity between one's stomach and state of mind we call courage. Poorly fed and over-worked troops will not and cannot fight with the courage of fresh troops with well filled stomachs.

Our prospects, that a few moments before looked so dark, were now rose colored.

It was not altogether that we had satisfied the cravings of hunger, and thereby invigorated our physical powers, that renewed our courage to endure the hardships before us; we now had evidence of the fidelity of the negroes to us as the representatives of the great element of freedom, then in combat with slavery. It was evident to us that we could trust the negroes as a class—not because of any sympathy they had for us personally, but because they appreciated the vital necessity of their race in the struggle. The difficulties of the long and dangerous road before us seemed vastly lessened, and to a great extent shorn of their terrors. *The majority of the inhabitants along our route were friends;* ignorant, it is true; prisoners at large, so to speak, but nevertheless our friends, who would shield us so far as lay in their power; would feed and shelter us from our enemies; and to the best of their ability, would aid us on our journey.

These faithful fellows also told us how our first friend had managed to mislead the persons our unfortunate exposure at the church had put on our track. He managed to meet them on the road, with his load of brush, and upon their inquiring if he had seen any strangers pass along, replied that he had, and that they had crossed the field and gone off in a direction opposite to our place of conceal-

ment. They, believing his statement, had followed the direction indicated by him.

We were warned, however, that they would probably get the dogs and put them on our track, and as the reader can easily imagine, this did not serve to make us feel any the more secure. We determined to make our greatest efforts in the way of traveling that night; so, securing the remnant of our supper, and an old coverlet furnished by our friends, we again started on.

As ill luck would have it, early in the evening we were unfortunate enough to again incur the risk of capture, by reason of—as it seemed to us—extraordinary religious excitement among the inhabitants. We were traveling along the road, using, as we thought, all due care, when suddenly we came upon a private house, situated near the road, where there was another gathering for religious services. The door was open, and several gathered around it on the outside. We passed along the road, without attracting any particular notice, as we thought then, but taken in connection with our appearance at church the day before, it might serve to put the hounds on our track. We pushed on, however, with accelerated speed and beating hearts. We made a good night's march—traveling at least twenty-five miles, as near as we could judge.

At daylight we again sought the cover of a thicket, and throwing ourselves upon the ground, were soon soundly sleeping.

It would seem, that after our experience of the day before, we would have been satisfied to have remained quiet during that day; and so probably we would, had it not been that about noon we heard the baying of hounds! Were they after us? We listened. They were certainly in the direction of our trail! What should we do? Remain and test the question as to whether the dogs were after us or other game, or should we again risk traveling by daylight? and if after us, give the dogs a long race, even if we should be captured in the end? We decided on the latter course; so, taking our direction from the compass, we started on through the forest —running where the ground would admit of it; and again plunging through the most inaccessible thickets, to delay horsemen if they should attempt to follow us.

About four o'clock in the afternoon we came into an open, cultivated country. Here, great caution was necessary. We were beside a fence—on one side a corn-field, in front and on the other side, an open, uncultivated space. Skulking so as to keep our heads below the top of the fence, we started.

We had nearly reached the end of the field, when on our right, in the corn-field, in a hollow that had concealed them from our sight, were about twenty negroes of both sexes, two white men and one white woman, engaged in husking corn. They saw us about the same time we did them. There was but one way to do; so straightening ourselves up, we walked by them, trying to look as unconcerned as possible.

We passed the field, and on into the woods beyond; then, at the first opportunity, we halted, and one of our number skulked back to see what effect our sudden appearance had upon the natives in the corn-field. It took but a moment to satisfy ourselves on that score. They had

scattered like a covey of quails at the approach of the hunter—all running, some in one and some in another direction. It was evident that the country would be aroused, and we would have the hunters on our trail, if they were not following us before.

Now then for it boys! We must gain all on them we can. A short run brought us to a stream of water, and into it we plunged, without a moment's hesitation. Turning our heads down stream, we floundered along; now over huge boulders, then into holes up to our chins, now through shallow rapids and again through the deep still water. We were profiting by the South Carolina "man-hunter" in the swamps. The stream was rapid most of the way, and would carry our scent down with its turbulent waters. We must stick to the stream as long as we could. Stop! What is this? A bayou putting into the stream, and overhung with willows on its banks. Here was our refuge. Wading out into the bayou and behind the willows, we were safe from observation, at least.

We had left no track since reaching the stream, and unless the hounds were sagacious enough to catch our scent from either the air or water, they would be baffled. At all events, it was our only safety.

Hark! did you hear it? Listen! Yes here they come! Away up the creek, at regular intervals, the baying of the hounds could be distinctly heard. Now then for it! Will they be able to discover our retreat? Listen! do you hear them? No, they have ceased their infernal howl. Now comes a long pause, and then the notes of a horn; soon a noise along our side of the creek was heard! The hunters are upon us! The bayou is reached and crossed—on and on, down the creek, out of sight and hearing!

Thank God, thank God, we are safe! Hark! not too fast! they are coming back! Nearer and nearer the hounds of the hunt came, on the other side of the creek, and going up again. They have passed us, and again the sounds of the chase die out, and are heard no longer.

Shivering with cold, we remained in the water until night, and then, exhausted as we were with cold and hunger and excitement, traveled during the entire night, making at least twenty-five miles.

Just before daylight it commenced to rain, not a drizzling mist, but a regular down pouring rain—as though it had a days work to perform, and meant to get most of it done before noon. A rain that not only wet to the skin, but gave you a good sound pelting beside. The reader will recollect that it was in October, and even in South Carolina the weather was not as warm as it might be, and the nights especially, were cold and unpleasant. It was no pleasing prospect—that of crawling into a thicket and lying down in the pelting rain, with neither shelter nor fire. But disagreeable as it was, we hailed the rain with rapture. We remembered the lesson of our man-hunter of the swamps.

"The rain gits us; dogs can't keep the scent after a smart rain." We knew that beyond a reasonable doubt, that the hunters would be able to get on our track in the morning, and without this merciful rain—sent, as it seemed, by kind Provi-

dence—we should probably be overtaken before night.

Shivering with cold and nearly exhausted by fatigue and want of food, we crawled into a thicket, some twenty rods or less from the highway upon which we had been traveling, and throwing ourselves upon the ground, drew our one blanket, and the old coverlet obtained from our black friend over us,and sought, by lying close to each other, to retain enough of the natural heat of our bodies, to prevent perishing with cold. Oh, how we did suffer! It required all the force of will of which we were possessed to prevent us from stirring around. It was only by keeping before our minds, constantly, the fact that if we attempted to travel, or even stir around among the wet bushes, it would be a very easy matter for the hounds to get our scent again. So with aching bones and chattering teeth, we lay there in the rain and waited.

The sun was up, but his rays could not penetrate that dense rain cloud. Oh, what a blessing would have been even a few moments enriched by his cheering beams! If we had only dared, we had the material with which to build a fire and relieve our suffering; but to build a fire would only advertise our exact locality for miles. Thus the tedious hours slowly passed.

About noon we were rewarded for our self-denial by seeing two horsemen and five hounds pass along the road. Their business—it required no stretch of the imagination to determine. The men were armed with carbines, and were evidently searching for somebody, and we were strongly of the opinion that we knew who it was.

In the afternoon the sun came out once more, and throwing off our wet blankets, we sunned ourselves in his cheering beams. But still we did not dare to move around much. Our own safety consisted in keeping down the scent. If we started on now through the wet bushes, we could be easily followed, for after our impromptu bath of the day before and our thorough drenching subsequently from the rain, it would not require a very sagacious dog to smell us at a quarter of a mile.

We were nearer the road than we thought really safe, but we were afraid that if we attempted to put more distance between us and the road, we would run more risk of creating a scent that could be caught by the dogs than by remaining where we were.

About 5 o'clock in the afternoon we saw the same men and dogs returning. As they were about opposite to us, one of the dogs, evidently the leader, stopped and threw up his head, snuffed the air for a moment as though there was game near; but the men fortunately did not notice him. After snuffing around for a short time, he dropped his head and followed the other two brutes on horseback—on, and out of sight.

Hurrah! we are saved! Not by any skill or foresight of our own, but by the merciful interposition of Divine Providence, in sending the rain, and thus depriving our enemies of their only means of tracing us.

We had now been without food about twenty-four hours, were cramped and our

joints stiffened by cold and exposure to the rain; yet we hailed the friendly darkness that closed around us, shielding us from observation, with feelings of gratitude to the Great Giver of all Good. We could endure hunger and fatigue vastly better than we could our enforced inaction.

At the earliest practicable moment, therefore, we were again on the road. Our greatest need, just then, was food. We were becoming weak, and we knew that unless we could get relief soon, our strength would entirely fail. We knew also that it would not do for us to attempt to visit the negro quarters to procure supplies—that the country was surrounded, and that we were undoubtedly watched for. The negro quarters would, of course, be placed under surveilance. We therefore concluded to depend upon our own resources, or rather upon our ability to forage upon the resources of the enemy, to supply our pressing need. It was late, however, nearly, or quite 12 o'clock at night before we reached the plantations. Immediately on discerning one, reconnoisance was made and the location of the dwelling house and negro quarters ascertained. Avoiding these, we commenced a search for food. Sweet potatoes are usually abundant on the southern plantations at this season of the year, but we were not able to find any. We found plenty of corn, however, but hard as flint. We also found a quantity of black peas or beans, before described; and this was all we could accomplish in the way of providing a supper. Skirting the plantation we finally reached again the highway beyond it, and a consultation was had and all the *pros* and *cons* of the situation were discussed.

After due deliberation it was decided that it would not be safe to build a fire—the light would betray us. We must do the best we could with the raw material. So dividing it between us, we munched the hard, dry corn as we walked.

We were now near the Savannah river, about two miles south of Abbeville, in the parish of Abbeville, S. C. Since our adventure at the church, detailed in a former chapter, we had been obliged to devote all our energies to saving ourselves from a recapture, and had necessarily made many divergencies from our line of march, so that while we had traveled a long distance we had gained but little so far as reaching Sherman's lines was concerned. But now we again took up our regular line of march, as there was but one obstacle in our way that caused us much uneasiness. The Savannah river, a deep and rapid stream, was to be crossed, and but two of the party could swim—Spencer and myself. Hatcher must be got over the river in some way, but how? We had studied on this difficulty for several days, and had concluded that if we could do no better, to make a raft and float him across, provided we could find the materials with which to construct one. We did not dare to take a boat, because if we left it on the opposite shore from which we took it, the enemy would certainly get on our track. If we turned it adrift after crossing, the missing boat would serve the same purpose, and after our success in getting rid of the hounds in one case, we were determined not to

have them again on our track if we could avoid it.

Slowly the long night passed away. I say slowly, for we were becoming wretchedly tired and faint. Long exposure and excitement was beginning to tell upon us. It was only by the exercise of *will* that we were enabled to move at all. Under ordinary circumstances neither of us would have believed himself capable of marching an hour. Daylight at length admonished us that we must seek shelter again for another twelve hours. It so happened that on this morning daylight overtook us in an open, cultivated part of the country, and the best we could do was to crawl into a thicket in the midst of an open field, where we lay all day, dozing and munching corn alternately. At length darkness again closed around us, and exhausted, footsore and almost disheartened, we again started on our tedious journey.

A road not very well traveled, evidently not a turnpike or public highway, running in the direction we desired to travel, being discovered, we concluded to follow it. This road, unfortunately, as we then thought, led us to a plantation, and directly through the negro quarters. It was early in the evening. The *house* was situated but a short distance from the quarters. It seemed a fearful risk to run, to attempt to pass at so short a distance from the house, and through the quarters so early in the evening. If we had not been so nearly exhausted, we certainly should not have attempted it, but to make a *detour* would involve extra travel, through the forest and woods, and we were just in that state of mind that rather than incur any extra travel and the bruises and scratches to our already blistered feet and lacerated limbs, we would rather take the extra risk, so we boldly pushed on. It was Sunday evening. The cabins of the negroes were all, with one exception, closed, and no one stirring. In passing the last cabin I discovered, through the only open door of the row, an old negro apparently alone, sitting before the fire. I instantly determined to apply to him for help, and whispered to my comrades my thought. They hid in an angle of a fence while I boldly entered the cabin, closed the door and barred it.

* * * *

By this time our provisions were again exhausted. We were casting about in our minds as to where and how they were to be procured, when beside the road, not more than a dozen rods ahead of us, we saw a bright fire. We determined to reconnoiter the ground carefully, and if we found negroes in charge of it, to make ourselves known, and if possible to procure provisions. So using the greatest care to prevent being seen, we approached near enough to see that a negro, apparently alone, was engaged in boiling something in a large iron kettle suspended over the fire.

We at once advanced and engaged him in conversation. We told him who we were, and made known our wants. He called his wife, who immediately set about baking a *corn pone* for us.

We found that he was stealing from his hours of rest, after his daily toil, to make for himself a little sorghum molasses—the material for which had been furnished by his master, upon condition that he should make it after working hours. The corn

pone and molasses, which he liberally furnished to us, was taken from his meagre allowance, and no doubt at the expense of actual hunger to himself and his wife. Nothing but the direst necessity would have induced us to accept food from him under such circumstances. As it was, we took just sufficient to allay the cravings of hunger, and were about to leave him, but mistrusting that we refrained for fear of impoverishing him, he stopped us. "Eat all you want, massa's," he said, "de Lord will provide moe for dis chile. Dar is plenty of it; don't ye be afeard; 'taint as good as it might be, but de Lord bress ye, dar's plenty of it." The generous fellows importunities so far overcame our scruples that we accepted from him, in addition to what we had already eaten, a good sized corn cake and about half a pint of sorghum molasses.

With thankful hearts we bade our friends good-bye, and again started on. By daylight we had reached the Etowa river. This is a much smaller stream than the Chattahoochee, and quite shallow. It now being daylight, we again found a thicket, and throwing ourselves upon the ground, were soon soundly sleeping.

At the approach of darkness, we plunged into the river and crossed it without difficulty or danger; but, shortly after crossing the stream, the road we were traveling led us into a small village. I have been unable to find any record of it on any map—a place where three roads diverged. There was one building, evidently used as a store; there were two or three dwelling houses, and a blacksmith shop. The trouble was for us to select one of the three roads. Near the center of the village was a guide-post; upon it were nailed three guide-boards. The village appeared to be buried in slumber. One or two curs welcomed us with noisy barking; otherwise we were unable to discover any signs of life.

It seemed dangerous for us to travel through a village, and yet it was most important that we should be able to select the correct road. We had determined to make Calhoun the point at which to strike Sherman's lines. After consultation, it was determined to risk an examination of the guide-board. So, boldly marching up to it, I mounted Spencer's shoulders, and being elevated by him to the proper height, I struck a match and read the different directions, from which we learned that one of the roads lead to Dalorgia, distant twenty miles, one to Cassville, forty miles, and the other to Jasper, ten miles.

The road leading to Jasper was selected. This place, we learned from the map, was the county seat of Pickens county, only forty miles from Calhoun. We determined to make one-half the distance that night, so as to be able to reach our lines the following night.

Unfortunately, about midnight, Hatcher became sick and faint. We had partaken of but one scanty meal of corn cake within the past twenty-four hours. Our long journey, and the hardships through which we had passed, were beginning to tell upon us. Hatcher and Spencer were older prisoners than myself. They had suffered imprisonment at Libby prior to being confined at Macon, and there were very few of those old Libby prisoners who retained sufficient physical stamina

to endure the hardships incident to such a trip. Spencer, however, was and is a man of iron constitution, and his indomitable *will* kept him up. Hatcher, a noble, high-minded young man, had evidently concealed from us how nearly exhausted he was, until unable to conceal it longer.

Spencer, who, unknown to us, had preserved a little flour, perhaps half a pint for an emergency, now concluded that the time for using it had arrived. So halting, we kindled a fire, and, in the iron kettle before mentioned, we made gruel out of the flour. A generous proportion was dealt out to Hatcher, and the balance divided between Spencer and myself.

Revived by the nourishment and a couple of hours' rest, Hatcher announced himself so far recovered as to be able to travel again, and we pushed on. But we had lost a greater part of the night by our delay at the village and the subsequent sickness of Hatcher, so that daylight found us only about twelve miles nearer Calhoun than when we set out the evening before. So anxious were we to push ahead far enough so as to be able to reach our lines by the following morning, that we decided to risk a few hours' travel by daylight, as the country through which we were then passing was heavily timbered, and there were but few signs of travel upon the road. Using more than ordinary caution, we pushed on. We had ascended a steep hill and just commenced the descent, when, not a rod from us, standing partially concealed by a large tree, stood a man armed with a long rifle. There was no chance to escape. True, we might plunge into the brush and fly, but it would be with a certainty of being followed. Men, under such exciting circumstances, think quickly. It so happened that I was in advance. Without hesitating an instant, I walked up to him and asked what he was doing there. To our astonishment his reply developed a fact that we should not have mistrusted from his complexion or general appearance. He was a slave.

"I's been down to Massa Gorman's plantation, and old massa let me take de gun along."

"Are you a—" I hesitated. The man was rather dark complexioned, to be sure, but not more so than hundreds I have seen that would feel insulted if thought to have a drop of negro blood in their veins.

"Where do you live?" I blurted out at last.

"De plantation is 'bout a mile from heah; just ober dar by de claim."

"Who do you belong to?" I finally mustered up courage to ask.

"I belong to Massa Jackson," he replied. During this conversation he was trying to make up his mind who we were and wondering what our business was.

Becoming convinced at last that his statement with regard to himself was true, I told him who we were, and asked him to assist us in procuring food. He listened attentively to all we said, was perfectly respectful, yet his manner showed that he did not believe a word we had told him. Noticing this, we commenced talking over our adventures between ourselves, paying no attention to him, but all was in vain; the man believed that we were lying to him.

We were nonplussed. It was absolutely necessary to our safety that this man should be our friend, and we were thoroughly convinced that all that was required to accomplish this desirable result, was to secure his confidence to the extent of believing that we were really Yankee soldiers. At length Spencer drew a letter from his pocket, written by his father and received by flag of truce just before leaving Charleston, and, addressing himself to the slave, said: "I see you do not believe our statements; can you read?"

"No dis chile has no larnin." "Well, this letter I received from my father who lives in the north; I will read it to you."

He at once rapidly read the contents, which was of family affairs, condoling with him upon his imprisonment, among other things. The man listened to this attentively, thought it over for a moment or two, looked us over again carefully, and finally said:

"Well, marsa, I believe now you is what you said you is. You could'nt make dat up as fast as dat; and *if you is Union men*, (looking again at us sharply, to notice the effect of his words) "If *you is* Yankees, you'ns is all right. 'Dar is a *camp of home guards right close by.*" I could feel cold chills run up my back, and that peculiar feeling of the scalp, as if the hair was raising.

"Home guards!" I exclaimed. "Can't we avoid them? We have suffered too much, and are too near our lines to be captured, now, we would rather die. Can't you help us?

"Why, Lor' bress you, massa, ye don't want to void dem; dey is Union men, dey will help you."

"You don't pretend that there is an organization of Union men here in Georgia?"

"Yes sah; de strongest kind of Union men. Dey is fightin' eb'ry day. Tell ye, marsa, 'you is all right.'"

The tables were now turned on us with a vengeance. It was as hard for the slave to make us believe his statement as it had been for us to convince him that we were Yankees.

After an hour's conversation, and after questioning and cross-questioning him, we at length became convinced that he was telling the truth. It was finally agreed that he should accompany us to the house of a Union man, which he informed us was located on the road, only about a quarter of a mile distant. One of the party was to take the gun, and one a club. We were to walk side by side, and at the first intimation that he had deceived us, we were to kill him.

In this order we arrived at a log house, situated a few rods from the road. The contraband knocked at the door. It was opened by a woman who seemed anything but self-possessed. Our friend inquired for the man of the house. The woman replied that her husband was not at home, in a voice trembling with excitement and fear. The contraband saw at once her state of mind; he told her that she need not be afraid, that we were Union men and were going into the camp, and asked her to provide us with a breakfast, and told her to send for her husband.

This, after some hesitation, she concluded to do, and dispatched her little son upon the errand. In the meanwhile she prepared us a good breakfast which we

dispatched with a relish seldom excelled. We waited a few minutes after breakfast for the return of the husband; but no husband appeared. At length the woman finally told us that it was extremely doubtful about her husband's returning while we were there. We then thought it very strange that our appearance should have caused him to desert his house because of our entering it, the woman having frankly admitted that he ran from the back door when we entered the front, but we were too much excited at the novelty of our own position to be very much surprised at anything. She also informed us that if we were Union men the best thing that we could do would be to go to the camp of the Home Guards. This advice we acted upon at once, and taking our contraband friend as a guide, started for the camp.

We had proceeded but a few rods from the house, when we discovered, in the road ahead of us, a mounted picket, dressed in Confederate gray.

To describe our feelings at the sight is simply impossible. My first impulse was to turn and fly. I grasped my club with fierce energy, with the mental vow that if that negro had betrayed us into the hands of our enemies, to send him to his long home, if my life should be the forfeit. Not a word was spoken until the sentinel challenged:

"Who goes there?"

Spencer replied: "Friends."

"Advance, friends, and give the countersign."

"We have no countersign," I replied.

"Who are you?"

My voice trembled as I replied: "Escaped Union prisoners."

"All right; come in."

"Wait a moment; are you a Union man?"

"I just am that; I belong to the Home Guards."

"Well, who are the Home Guards?"

"Union men, belonging around here. Come along, and we will take care of you?"

"All right," we replied, and under his guidance we moved forward. We soon reached the camp, or rather rendezvous of the command. We found perhaps a dozen men, all armed, in and around a small but comfortable log house."

They were all safe now and here we will take leave of them. Col. Spencer was honorably discharged from the service at the close of the war, after gallant service, and refusing a position in the regular army, which was tendered him, returned, like Cincinnatus, to private life.

PERSONAL REMINISCENCES OF WAR TIMES.

The following reminiscence of the War of the Rebellion is related by D. H. Hutchins, late lieutenant of company E, 27th Iowa Volunteer Infantry. The lieutenant is at present one of the most prominent citizens of Algona, where he is engaged in the banking business.

"Our division was camped near Jefferson barracks, St. Louis, waiting orders, in September, 1864, at the time of Price's last raid; when, on the 25th of the month, the division was ordered down the Iron Mountain railroad toward Pilot Knob, to watch the movements of the enemy, as it was probable that Price was moving his forces toward St. Louis as his objective point.

Gen. A. J. Smith, with most of the division, halted at a town named De Soto, while the 14th and 27th regiments, Iowa troops, went on to Mineral Point, at which place we went into camp. The next morning, quite early, a countryman came into camp. The officer in command was notified by some of the citizens that he had the reputation of being a bad man, and a guerrilla. He was at once placed under guard to prevent him from carrying information to the enemy, as it was believed that he was a spy. He was guarded that day and the next night. On the morning of the 27th he requested permission of the sergeant of the guard to go to the house or a citizen and get some breakfast, to which Sergeant Treat consented. Taking an armed private as guard, the three went forty or fifty rods to the house, where the prisoner got what he wanted to eat. On the return to the guard-house the three were going along together, when suddenly the prisoner grasped the gun from the guard, cocked and snapped it at the sergeant, but not being loaded, the prisoner was disappointed in not killing him. He then threw off his coat and hat and ran for the timber, which was close by, but was stopped by the pickets and brought back to camp, where the command remained until evening, when we were ordered to fall back to protect a high bridge over the Merrimac river. As soon as the train halted the troops were ordered to get off on the right of the train, which consisted of box and platform cars. The prisoners, of whom there were several, were on a platform car under guard. Company K occupied a box car, next in front of that was occupied by my company, E, most of whom were on the top of the car, as was company K behind us. As soon as the order to get off was given, it was a perfect bedlam; those on the box cars had to descend by the ladder attached to it, and could not get down with their accoutrements, so there were many shouting at the same time, "hand down my gun, my cartridge box," and some one thing and some another; so there was much noise and confusion. Sergeant Penny, of company K, and myself sat opposite, he on the front left hand corner, and I on the left rear corner of the car in front, which brought us close together, and there being such a crowd and so much confusion in getting off on the right, he suggested that we get off on the left side, which we did, he being in advance, both going down on the same ladder. As soon as we reached the ground he started to the rear, some ten feet in advance of me, when I heard the cry, "catch him, catch him," which caused me to hurry up to where I saw two men, one apparently on the back of the other trying to hold him. As it was dark I could not tell who the men were, but concluded one was Penny, and that he was trying to hold the other from behind. I threw down a sword in its scabbard, and thought to hold the one trying to get away by seizing hold of his coat collar, believing I could hold him until help would come, as the men were so near, but I found he wore no coat. I then felt for his hair for a hold of him, and I found that as short as though just out of prison. I then stepped in front, and as I did so, Penny, as it was he, let go and stepped back, and the other man straight-

ened up. As he did so I threw my arms around his, reaching clear around him and pulled him on to me. As I struck the ground, he being upon me, I felt a hurt near my right shoulder blade. I could feel a motion and a pricking as though my man was trying to get something into me. I immediately shouted, "Help! help!" and squeezed him with all my might, and still I could feel that motion of his hand and the pricking. I shouted again, "Help! help!" I could not discover any attempt to get away from me, or any motion even, except that continued motion and pricking at my back as though he was trying, as it afterward proved, to get some instrument into me so as to disable me thinking that he could then get away. I once more shouted, "Help! help!" feeling that my safety and perhaps my life depended on my holding him so he could not use his arms. His weight and my own pressing on his hand, he could do nothing unless he could get his arms loose.

I began to feel somewhat exhausted by the effort to hold him tightly, and it seemed, as I lay there with him alone on that side of the train, in a dark cut five or six feet deep, as though it was a very long time from the first shout to the last. Very soon after the third calling for help, Jake Shannon, of company G, came from the front where I had got off the car, and immediately belabored my man over the head, and, I think, broke his gun at the small of the stock at the first blow. He then took out his bayonet and pounded him on the head until he seemed to wilt, as it were. His head dropped by the side of mine, and thinking him used up, I relaxed my hold and he slid off and got up and walked back toward the rear of the train, appearing to stagger as he walked. When he had got about fifteen feet a man of company H jumped off the platform car on which the prisoner had been, and was going up the side of the cut, when the prisoner turned out of his way and struck him in the side; and as he turned to defend himself the prisoner struck him a second time, cutting out the right eye. He then crawled under the train, and found himself right in the crowd on the opposite side, who took a jack-knife from him, tied his arms behind him, doubled his guard and placed him on a platform car, which ended the picnic for the night. But the sequel must be told to make out the story. It seems the prisoner never recovered his coat or hat when he attempted to get away in the morning, and as it was quite cold, Sergeant Treat had taken off his own overcoat and let the prisoner have it to wear, although this same prisoner had attempted to take his life in the morning. The sergeant had also divided his rations with him, and the prisoner was just done eating. As he got up from a sitting posture he turned to the sergeant and said, "Here, take your coat." "No, no," said Treat, "you keep it, you need it more than I." "I'll not have it," said the prisoner, and at the same time threw it on to the sergeant, and at the same time struck him with a jack-knife that had been loaned him to eat with, cutting one of the large arteries in the neck, killing him almost instantly. Then he jumped from the car, was caught by Penny, whom he struck in the neck with the knife, cutting a fearful wound between the jugular vein and wind-pipe, cutting from just be-

low the chin to the collar bone. At this time I put my arms around him and he his around me, and I, falling to the ground, fell on the point of the knife, cutting a gash two and a half inches long from the edge of the shoulder blade toward the backbone. Besides the main cut, he had pricked my back in numerous places, but could not get force enough to do damage. Besides, when I fell on the knife it shut on his forefinger, cutting it half off, but he managed to open it some way, so that when he got up he struck me twice—once in the left arm, and again on the left breast; the first went to the bone, while the force of the other was stopped by a row of pins across which his knife passed, making a very small hole above the pins and one three or four inches long below, not going through the lining of the coat. He also stabbed Shannon in the back, killing one sergeant and wounding two others, and wounding two privates, neither of whom knew he had a weapon until he felt it. The dead sergeant and the wounded were put on the cars, and the train moved on to De Soto. The next morning I found the prisoner, whose name we had found to be Shelby Cole, lying on the ground near the dead sergeant, surrounded by a crowd of soldiers, while standing not more than two feet from his feet a soldier came up to the head of the prisoner with his gun at order arms, and looking down into the prisoner's face, said to him, "Why did you kill that man? He treated you like a brother; he divided his rations with you, and took off his coat and suffered with the cold that you might be comfortable. To pay him for his kindness you killed him. Why did you do it?" The prisoner answered, "I thought he meant to impose upon me." The soldier ground out a fearful oath from between his teeth and at the same time raised his gun two feet or more and brought it down with great force across the prisoner's forehead, causing the blood to spurt from the nose several feet. Immediately after, Gen. Smith was informed what had happened, that the prisoner had killed one man and wounded four others, and was asked what they should do with him. His answer was characteristic of the general, who answered "bury him." "But general the man is not dead." "Damn the difference, bury him." The soldiers understood the order, and immediately brought a long rope and putting it around his ankles, dragged him about ten rods when they took the rope off his feet and put it around his neck, threw it over the limb of a tree and drew him up. During these different operations he boasted that he had killed thirty Union men and was sorry he could not kill as many more. If he could he would then be willing to die. Hanging by the neck did not seem to hurt him. After dangling some time one of the men walked up and taking his feet under his arms ran out one side as far as he could raising his own feet he swung his whole weight on the neck of the prisoner, back and forth, but even this did not seem to affect the prisoner. Then two men, one at each leg, raised him up, then jerked down on him and this ended the life of Shelby Cole. Then the general's order was carried out and he was buried. In the afternoon his wife and sister came to town to find that the husband and brother was dead. The wife shed some tears, but the sister said she was glad he was dead as he was an awful man.

CHAPTER XII.

REMINISCENCES AND EVENTS OF INTEREST.

Ambrose A. Call, to whom we are indebted for so many items in this history, gives the following account of the Spirit Lake massacre, and the consequent panic that followed, throughout all this part of the State. Mr. Call says:

"In the spring of 1857 the massacre of the settlement at Spirit Lake occurred. A small settlement of six or seven families had claimed the timber and built cabins around the lakes. The snow was so deep that they had been unable to get out during the latter part of the winter, and consequently their provisions had run low. One family, Robert Ridley, lived on the Des Moines river, fourteen miles east, near the present site of Estherville (the town took its name from his wife, Esther Ridley), and four families at a settlement called Springfield, in Minnesota, on the west fork, near the present site of Jackson. A small band of Indians known as "Inkpadutah's Band," had also got snowed in at the lakes, and were subsisting on fish. There is no doubt but these Indians had, for the three years that had elapsed since the massacre of a part of Five Fingers' band, by Lott, been watching an opportunity of revenge. Blood for blood, is the sum of an Indian's religion. No Indian would ever reach the happy hunting-ground of his fathers if his string did not number the scalp of an enemy for every kinsman slain. The small stock of provisions and the few animals, owned by the settlers, had doubtless aroused their cupidity, also. There is no doubt but the attack was premeditated and pre-arranged. The sequel is well known; the whole settlement with the exception of the women, who were taken prisoners, and a small boy who escaped by concealment, were massacred, and one of these women becoming foot-sore and stubborn, was killed and thrown into the Big Sioux river; the other two were ransomed by traders on the Upper Missouri river, and returned to their friends in the eastern part of the State. These women stated that the Indians professed friendship up to the day previous to the massacre, when a difficulty had occurred about some hay which the Indians took for their ponies. The settlers were doubtless surprised, as there is no evidence of any resistance except on the part of one Granger, a well known frontiersman, who fought desperately, as evinced by the numerous wounds he received before he fell, and the bullet and tomahawk marks in his clothing and on the tree, at the foot of which his body was found. He carried two heavy navy revolvers, and was fought from his cabin to a tree, one side of which had been burned

out hollow. Two dead Indians were subsequently found stuck up in a tree about thirty miles northwest of the scene of the conflict, supposed to have been killed by Granger. After the massacre at the lake a part of the band attacked the settlement at Springfield, but the settlers, having had their suspicions aroused by the actions of the Indians, had gathered at the houses of Messrs. Thomas and Church and successfully repelled their attack. Here is where Mrs. Church, a woman of muscle and nerve, distinguished herself in the defense of her cabin.

"Many versions are given of the Spirit Lake massacre, but the above is believed to be the correct one. Persons living at Spirit Lake, the scene of the massacre, all of whom have come in since it occurred, know less about it than those who were near at the time of its occurrence. The people of this settlement got the first news of the massacre from the Fort Dodge mail carrier some two weeks after its occurrence; immediately following came reports of a general Indian war, the near proximity of large bands of Indians, other massacres and fights on different parts of the frontier. The snow was mostly gone, the streams and sloughs all bank full of water, with no bridges or boats, which made travel almost impossible, and added to the fear and panic of the settlers. Placards were posted up in the older parts of the State, calling for volunteers and stating that Algona and Fort Dodge had been laid in ashes, and a company was actually raised at Des Moines and another in Boone county to march to the relief of *Webster City*. The settlers north and west of us had all fled, and some for 100 miles south and east. The air was filled with rumors, every stranger was viewed with suspicion, and if seen on the prairie was run down and captured as an Indian spy. Cranes were magnified into Indians, prairie fires were mistaken for Indian camp fires, and the very howling of the April winds sent a chill of horror to the hearts of mothers as they clung closer to their babes and strained every nerve to catch the stealthy tread of a savage. Under these circumstances it is not strange that a large number of the settlers, who had families, fled, and some never returned. Those who remained got together and decided to fortify and fight it out. A stockade was decided upon to be built under the direction of Judge Call and H. A. Henderson, both of whom had seen service in the Indian country. Couriers volunteered to go below for a supply of ammunition; these were Abe Hill, H. F. Watson and W. Skinner. Experienced frontiersmen on fleet horses were sent out beyond the settlements, as scouts, to warn the settlers of the approach of Indians. Some of our best scouts and frontiersmen, including W. H. Ingham and A. L. Seely, were absent when the news first reached our settlement.

"The settlers living in the southern end of the county also built a stockade at Irvington. This was built of two inch oak plank, doubled, the end set in a trench. This stockade was about fifty feet square, with port holes and bastions. The supposition was, that the building of these stockades would give to the settlers a feeling of security, and keep many in the country, who otherwise would leave, and in case of a threatened attack upon the settle-

ment, could be readily occupied, and easily defended by the settlers. The Algona stockade was six rods square, built of two inch plank doubled, and small logs split in halves, the flat sides lapped together and set in a trench two feet deep, which left the wall eight feet high above the ground. Port holes were made every four feet, and bastions on the northwest and southeast corners, a secure double gate in the north end, and a well near the center. The Algona stockade was built around the site of the Town Hall (Congregational church). Its building occupied nearly the whole population about two weeks. The mill was kept running night and day sawing plank, and a large force was also employed in the woods splitting timber. The settlers were kept in a constant state of alarm by rumors of the near approach of Indians, which proved a sufficient incentive to keep them at work. A report was started in Humboldt county that a large band of Indians was seen at the upper timber on Lott's creek. The couriers who went to Fort Dodge for ammunition, as they returned, met nearly the whole population of Humboldt 'running from Indians.' The writer, at this time, was 'baching' south of the river, in the timber, with three companions. The boys worked on the stockade in the day time, and boiled sugar, nights. The river was bank full, and the only means of crossing was a 'dug out' which frequently resented the familiarity of strangers by rolling over and dropping them into the water. About ten o'clock one night we heard fearful hallooing at the river, and on going down were interviewed by 'Big Burright' from the other side who had verbal dispatches from head quarters. He said he had been sent down to tell us that there was a large number of Indians on Lott's creek. That it was believed up town they would attack the settlement before morning. That the news had come in since dark, and the people had all gathered at Judge Call's and Mr. Henderson's. This news was of too much importance to go unheeded; *we*, unfortunately, happening to be on the same side of the river the Indians were supposed to be on, the writer and Sam Nixon at once started to notify the settlers and gather them in at Mr. Brown's. They needed but little urging, and by midnight were all housed and ready to defend their castle. At old Dr. Cogley's, after a deal of hallooing, a faint response came from the neighborhood of the stock-yard. 'Halloo, doctor, what are you doing out there this time of night?' says the interviewer. 'The Indians haven't been here have they?' 'No,' says the doctor 'and I don't propose to have them find me if they do come. You see I have my family buried in the hay out there, and if the Indians come and attack the house, I can fire on them from the rear, and they will think I have received reinforcements, and run. Do you see?' Of course we saw the point; but the doctor never had an opportunity to test his strategy, the Indians having failed to put in an appearance. Early the next morning, Mr. Maxwell and the writer rode down to Lott's creek to see if there existed any grounds for the rumors which had alarmed us. Of course we found no Indians and no signs of any having been in the country. The settlers had all left in great haste—some even leaving their stock tied and penned up without food.

After this scare the settlers began to lose faith in Indian stories, and returned to their homes. When the condition of the streams and sloughs would permit travel we found there were no Indians in the country, those committing the massacre at Spirit Lake, having fled to the westward. The stockade remained as built several years, and was finally pulled down and used for road plank."

The following reminiscences of early days, was written by Mrs. C. A. Ingham, and published in the columns of the *Upper Des Moines*, several years ago. The compiler of these annals deemed it of sufficient interest to the people of the county, to preserve, in this volume, this picture of pioneer life in Kossuth.

"The great events of the world's history are usually chronicled with a pen of fire on the grand scroll of time, that the eyes of the multitude may see them, and catch the glow of their sublimity as they pass by. We do not know that any great event has been buried in oblivion. We incline to the opinion that however genuine may have been the dreamy rhapsody of the poet, when he inhaled the aroma of flowers, 'That were born to blush unseen, and waste their sweetness on the desert air,' yet it was only a poet's rhapsody after all, and the tendency is very strong—in this practical, utilitarian age—to hustle rudely past it, and find out to a certainty the true beauty and worth of the world.

"Progress! that rallying watchword of to-day, is no myth, no will-o-the-wisp to entice us astray, as some would have us believe. Through its grand leadings we stand to-day upon the high table-land from whence we can view the flowers that shall nevermore blush unseen, and breathe the fragrance that has found a purer atmosphere than the desert air.

"But I was to tell you of our first grand party. It was in September of the year 1859, a birthday occasion. The judge had built a large handsome residence, and being of generous turn of mind, as well as his good lady, they determined to call in their friends and make them welcome on this joyous occasion. It was not to be an exclusive affair, just our set and no more—in fact we knew but little about sets in those days—but everybody in the county was to be welcomed. It had been whispered that the judge's lady was quite proud of her new house, and we could hardly wonder, for coming into the county at so early a day, with both youth and beauty to recommend her, she had cheerfully made of her log cabin, a not only pleasant but hospitable home. The new home was not, at the time spoken of, complete, but rumor said it was to be very grandly fitted up. It was a rather imposing edifice; if not suggestive of marble and space, which is characteristic of Italian palaces, it was at least suggestive of generous home comfort and social good cheer. There were whispers of lace curtains, and mirrors that should reach to the floor, and tapestry carpets, all of which made the ears of the listeners tingle with delightful expectation. Well, the night of the party arrived, and as early as the hour of seven the guests began to assemble. There were the old, the middle-aged, and the young, and not a few mothers with their babies in their arms—for what mother could forego so much pleasure, even had it been considered unfashionable to present her-

self with a child in her arms, which in those days luckily it was not. More than this, the judge's lady had carefully provided for this, and had a room in complete readiness where the little ones could receive every comfort. By 8 o'clock the guests had all assembled and were mingling in the full pleasure of the occasion. The judge and his lady were the most hospitable of entertainers, greeting each new-comer with a cheerful warmth which put him at once thoroughly at his ease.

"The judge was a man of marked character. Being the founder of the town and foremost in every enterprise to enhance its value, people naturally looked to him as a leader and counselor. He was rather tall than otherwise, with a strong, muscular frame, a broad comprehensive brow, over-arching his eyebrows, from beneath which he looked forth with hardly the earnestness and zeal of one who is quick to speak his convictions, but rather with that thoughtful, calculating look which marks those who weigh matters and deliberate coolly. His whole appearance impressed you as a man of sagacity and comprehension. You would hardly feel that he was made of the metal which constitutes martyrs, and in things spiritual you would be inclined to think his faith rested rather in the things that are seen, than those which are invisible.

"His wife was one of those good-hearted, good-natured, good-looking women whom you always like to meet; who, if they have ills and woes and aches, keep them out of sight, and give you the impression that life is a joy to them rather than a burden, consequently impart joy in their intercourse with others. Principal among the guests were the Rev. Seignior and his handsome daughter, the *prima donna*. Then there was the physician, a good-natured son of Esculapius, who might have had a fault of looking upon mortality a little too lightly at times, he having been heard to remark in one of these happy moods, 'Nero danced while Rome was burning! Why should I mourn when a patient dies!' There was the grave and somewhat reserved representative and his family, a gentleman of candor and worth—some said a little slow—but all felt, honorable and trustworthy.

"There was the young and aspiring lawyer—our quondam chief of the literary band, and his young wife, a fair blonde with a look of confiding trust on her innocent girlish face that told you how willingly and proudly she rested upon the arm of the young lawyer by her side. There were scores of young ladies and gentlemen, all very gay and evidently very happy on this festive occasion. In almost direct contrast to the poetical gentleman was another, whose dark eyes arrested my attention. He was a tall, slender gentleman, who evidently in a quiet way enjoyed the scene very much. He had the air somewhat of the man of society and somewhat of the recluse, was a great admirer of the judge, and especially this grand entertainment seemed just to his liking. He was said to be very fond of the heroic, and was inclined to become a little restive under the restraints and privations of frontier life; so this occasion was to him a sincere joy, which, no doubt, helped to make many future days bright and hopeful. At ten, supper was an-

nounced. The doors of the large supper room were thrown open and the company ushered in. The tables were fully equal to the occasion, and every guest found sufficient room. To say the supper was bountiful would hardly be significant of my true meaning.

"You must remember, in those days, many things which had once been comforts had to be considered luxuries, consequently it was no small matter to be comfortably placed at a table loaded with all that the most fastidious taste could desire. The Rev. Seignior was invited to pronounce a blessing, after which each guest was free to dispose of the dainties and viands nearest him; and right well was this accomplished. We do not believe the judge and his lady ever had occasion to feel that this supper was not fully appreciated. After supper there was music and dancing. The young lawyer schottished with one of the fair belles of the evening. While her father—a gentleman of sixty summers perhaps—recalled, with a nimbleness of youth, the jig of which was the delight of his early days.

"The Rev. Seignior, with the *prima donna* leaning upon his arm, withdrew at the commencement of the dancing, but most of the guests remained until the festivities were brought to a close near the small hours of morning.

"And so this first grand party was ended. It was a joy to many, who still find joy in recalling it. The light has faded from the eyes of some happy faces that graced the occasion. The physician answers no longer to the roll call of his patients, and the fair young wife of the lawyer—like a fragrant rose fully ripe—bowed her head to the storm and passed to the other side. The young gentleman with the dark eyes heard his country call for men in the great struggle for freedom, and the heroic leaped to the surface, and he marched away to the battle-field with a light in his eye which lingers still—though he numbers one among the martyred heroes. The poetical gentleman—so joyous, so open hearted and brave, on a bright spring morning turned his eager face toward the great plains of the west, and found ere long in their broad bosom a quiet resting place, where he now peacefully sleeps, far removed from the tearful lament of kith and kin.

"The great events of time we say do not die! And the flowers that blush unseen to-day will raise their heads in the sunlight to-morrow. So we cherish faith in every event that tends to make life beautiful, and love to keep bright the hallowed spot where memory links it with the imperishable. And thus step by step and deed by deed we too join in the prolonged chorus which forms the world's grand symphony.

'And tread in the paths of the bygone years,
Mid the ghosts of dead generations;
Life is sweet with their songs and salt with their tears,
And rich with their souls' oblations.

We enter to-day and we go out no more,
Till on through the gloom and the glory,
We pass to the realms of the gone before,
And tell them our own sweet story.'"

A history of Kossuth county would hardly be complete without the mention of the terrible plague of grasshoppers that fell upon this section in past years, and devastated the entire county. The first of these came as early as the 16th of June, 1867. These, although numerous as the sands of the seashore, were but the ad-

vance guard of the myriads that came in after years. They, this year, destroyed whole fields of grain, especially in the west side of the county. Algona and Lott's Creek township suffered probably the most, as these had the most grain standing of any of the townships in their path.

In 1873, the countless hosts of the grasshopper army descended upon this fair land, and while destroying about half of the crops in the county, deposited unnumbered billions of eggs in the soil. These hatched out by the warm sun of the summer of 1874, and the ground seemed to be literally alive, and give forth clouds of jumping, leaping, struggling, flying vermin. Field after field, green in the morning with the rich, growing crops, before noon was eaten as bare as the sands of Sahara. What they seemed to go over in the morning, they returned to in the evening and made a supper of. The entire crops of the county were absolutely and completely destroyed, and the cry of distress went up throughout the land. A committee was appointed to go out into the more favored portions of the State and gather together the contributions of the charitably inclined, in the shape of food and raiment, for it is said some of the best and wealthiest farmers of the county were among those who had no food nor the wherewithal to purchase any. All over our fair State notices were put in the papers asking for these donations, and committees were appointed. The following, cut from a *North Iowa Times*, of McGregor, Clayton county, will give some idea of the strong appeal made to the generosity of the people, for these sufferers:

"The following named persons are designated to receive contributions for the grasshopper sufferers of Kossuth Co., Iowa:

E. S. Fitch, Clayton; Fleck Bros., Guttenberg; R. Meuth, Buena Vista; John Garber, Elkport; Henry White, Volga City; S. J. Carrier, Strawberry Point; C. F. Stearns, Elkader; William Thoma, Garnavillo; C. C. Lang, National; C. A. Dean, Monona; T. C. Peterson, St Olaf; Ralph Knight, Windsor; Adam Schneider, Froelick Station; George L. Bass, McGregor. Ship to George L. Bass, McGregor, or D. H. Hutchins, Algona.

"D. H. Hutchins, agent of the Kossuth county relief committee, a former well known resident of Clayton county, has called on us in person, and informs us that the entire crop of ten townships of his county was destroyed, and that it was partially destroyed in the other townships of the county. That there are over 2,000 persons in that county needing aid this winter. They need clothing, boots and shoes, (any old clothing for men, women and children) bedding, provisions, and money. We earnestly call upon the people of Clayton county to organize a relief committee in each township to solicit contributions to aid the sufferers.

E. R. Barron,
Frank Larrabee,
State Committee."

This set-back, although it caused much destitution and suffering, and was the cause of many selling out and emigrating to other quarters, still it was the making of this county, turning the attention of

the farming community to the raising and growing of stock, and mixed farming, until to-day Kossuth county can hold up her head among the banner stock counties of the State. The rich, luscious, native grasses that cover her prairies afford rich food for the numerous herds of cattle, owned by her citizens.

CHAPTER XIII.

TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE.

The county of Kossuth lies in the northern portion of the State of Iowa, nearly the center of the State on the Minnesota line. It is bounded on the east by Winnebago and Hancock counties, on the south by Humboldt, and on the west by Palo Alto and Emmett counties. It is the largest county in the State, embracing twenty-eight congressional townships. The territory comprised is townships 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99 and 100 north, of ranges 27, 28, 29 and 30, west of the fifth principal meridian. Thus it is forty-one miles across from north to south line, the northern ownships lacking about a section in width, and twenty-four miles from east to west. This vast expanse of territory is divided into the following civil townships: Algona, Irvington, Cresco, Greenwood, Portland, Sherman, Luverne, Prairie, Wesley, Lott's Creek, Fenton, Burt and Ramsey.

The surface of Kossuth county is a most beautiful and rolling prairie. It is generally level with the graceful undulations common to the northwestern States. This, of course, is somewhat different in the vicinity of the streams, where the rolling tendency is increased to such an extent as to be almost termed hilly. Very few places can be found, however, in the county, where the breaks are abrupt enough to debar the use of the land for agricultural pursuits. This whole region of the valley of the Upper Des Moines, has long borne the reputation of being the finest stock raising locality in the State. Commonly spoken of as the Upper Des Moines, this upland vale, has no peer in the State as a grazing ground, and it is no misnomer to call it the "garden spot of northern Iowa." As to the soil and geological formation of this region, an alluvial deposit, averaging some four or more feet deep, resting upon the vast beds of drift that underly all this upper plateau, and that in this locality is said to reach almost to incalculable depths. The soil being of rich, black, adhesive loam, the deposit of countless ages of decomposed vegetable matter, the fertility is almost inexhaustible. A slight trace of sand in the earth makes this portion of the State very desirable, as it makes the soil more porous and a plow will scour in it readily.

No stratified rock is found within the county, but sufficient stone for foundations and work of that description is readily procured by digging through the soil into the drift beneath, which is found full of the granite and porphyritic boulders, which when dressed make the most durable building material.

The county is well watered, and in all parts of it excellent well water can be obtained in abundance at various depths, ranging from fifteen to thirty feet. Several streams intersect the county. The East Fork of the DesMoines, the principal stream, rises just across the line in Emmett county, and enters this county on the west side of Greenwood township, and traversing that township and those of Burt, Portland and Algona, serving as a boundary line between Irvington and Sherman and Cresco, makes its exit at the center of the south line of Kossuth county. This stream, whose pure, limpid waters flow between high, almost bluffy banks, furnishes sufficient power to propel a considerable amount of machinery, and which does not fail.

The Blue Earth river rises in the northern part of township 98 north, of range 27 west, and flowing in easy current north, passes out of the county into Minnesota at about the center line of township 100 north, range 28 west. Many smaller affluents of the DesMoines, also stretch out through the county, and no township in the southern part but what is well watered with their life-giving streams. Along the banks of the principal of these rivers and creeks, timber is seen in considerable quantities, the principal growth being burr oak, white maple, sugar maple, bass and cottonwood. Artificial groves and hedges are being raised and cultivated in various parts of the county to a considerable extent, also. These various belts and knots of trees break the monotony of the prairie, and, while adding beauty to the landscape, serve as a screen from the high winds and supply the settler with fuel.

As to the products of the county, corn and oats are the great staples varying relatively from year to year. Corn, however, being generally in the ascendency, this being pre-eminently a stock raising country. Barley, hay and potatoes rank next as important productions. The cutting and baling of the wild native grass, in the form of hay, is a large and important industry of Kossuth county, hay presses being located in every town, village and hamlet within its limit. This business has grown in a few years to an almost incredible extent and thousands of tons of this product of the Iowa prairie are shipped east to feed the cattle of that locality. As mentioned above, the principal business of the agricultural portion of the community is stock and the products arising therefrom. Iowa took the first premium for butter at the centennial exhibition, and Kossuth county butter brings as much, and sometimes more, in the New York markets than the butter of New York State creameries, and the farmer gets the same price at his own door for his cream on these $10 lands as he does on the $100 lands further east. For the dairy business the wild lands which are selling from $6 to $12 are in fact worth $25 to-day. In 1882 the two creameries in Algona sent out daily, forty-one double teams twenty miles in

every direction to the farmer's doors to gather cream, and in the month of June they made 4,200 pounds of butter per day. No county in the State, with possibly one exception, produces a larger quantity of first-class butter, than does Kossuth. The vast ranges of wild lands covered with natural "blue-joint," similar to that of Kentucky, and which rich and well-flavored, conduces to a large yield of high grade butter. Timothy and clover also grow luxuriantly with very little care. It is a matter, also, of historical fact, that the county has never been troubled with a drouth. In such a locality, of course the raising of all kinds of stock could not help but be a success, and there are few counties in the northern part of Iowa that can boast of so large an amount of blooded stock that Kossuth can. On the whole this county ranks high among its sister counties of the great State of Iowa, and as all of its resources have not been developed, its promise is indeed flattering.

KOSSUTH COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

As long ago as 1857, a society under the above name was organized in this county. No record exists of it in its earlier years, but in the first issues of the *Pioneer Press* in 1861, there is a call for a business meeting for the purpose of electing officers and other business. This is signed by Ambrose A. Call, secretary of the association. At this meeting, held upon the 3d day of June, 1861, the first of which any record can be found, Kinsey Carlon, vice-president, was in the chair. The election resulted in the choice of the following officers for the ensuing year: D. W. Sample, of Irvington, president; L. T. Martin, of Cresco, vice-president; Ambrose A. Call, of Algona, secretary; Lewis H. Smith, treasurer. The board of managers was elected at the same time and consisted of: Asa C. Call, Dr. Mason, Horace Schenck, M. C. Lathrop and J. E. Stacy. The fair, which was the fourth annual one, was held in Algona on the 18th day of September, 1861. The premium list was a long one and complete in its way. Among them was a prize for the best tilled farm in the county, which was awarded to W. B. Carey. The ladies, of course, were not forgotten; *Mesdames* T. D. Stacy, W. H. Ingham, H. Schenck, Charles Gray and John Heckart, carry off prizes for culinary excellence, and *Mesdames* H. F. Watson, J. E. Stacy, G. W. Blottenberger and H. Schenck, in the department of needle work. Miss N. H. Rice, Mrs. J. E. Stacy, Mrs. C. Taylor, Mrs. H. F. Watson and Mrs. L. Rist, each were awarded premiums for excellence in ornamental work. These are but a tithe of the list, but space forbids a fuller mention.

Most of these premiums were paid in cash. Fairs were held for several years, when the matter was allowed to drop and the society ceased to exist. In 1872, however, a new association was formed, and the following were elected to fill official positions: D. H. Hutchins, president; George W. Mann, vice-president; F. M. Taylor, secretary; J. E. Stacy, treasurer. The first annual fair held under the auspices of this organization, took place on the 3d and 4th of October, 1872.

Owing somewhat to the apathy of those who should have been the most interested this first fair was not a complete success, but with the succeeding years, all have

awakened to the fact of the great benefit conferred upon all classes of the community by these annual exhibits of the produce of farm, garden and home, and more interest is taken in the matter. The present officers of the association are as follows:

C. Rickard, president; S. Reed, vice-president; J. R. Davis, secretary; H. P. Hatch, treasurer; D. A. Haggard, marshal.

Directors—William Ward, C. N. Oliver, William Ormiston, G. W. Mann, N. W. Monroe, William Peck, R. J. Hunt, N. Collar, L. Witham and F. M. Taylor.

The Kossuth County Dairymen and Stock-growers Association was organized on the 16th of February, 1878, by about fifty of the most prominent farmers in the county. The object of the society, is for the mutual advantage and advancement of the interests of those engaged in stock-raising and dairying. The first officers elected at the date of organization, were the following: J. B. Jones, of Cresco, president; George Boyle, of Lott's Creek; C. C. Chubb, of Cresco; William Ward, Wesley; W. B. Carey, Portland; L. M. Bush, Fenton; G. W. Mann, Irvington; John Wallace, Algona; R. I. Brayton, Greenwood, vice-presidents; A. M. Horton, secretary; Pitt Cravath, corresponding secretary; D. H. Hutchins, treasurer.

The present officers of this association are: William Ward, president; C. C. Chubb, secretary; D. S. Ford, treasurer; C. B. Hutchins, of Algona township; Z. C. Andruss, Irvington; C. L. Harris, Wesley; N. Collar, Ramsey; D. Rice, Portland; R. I. Brayton, Greenwood; P. M Barslan, Burt; J. R. Davis, Fenton; A. Hinton, Lott's Creek, and J. B. Jones, of Cresco, vice-presidents.

CHAPTER XIV.

NATIONAL, STATE AND COUNTY REPRESENTATION.

In all countries the men who hold the public offices are to be looked upon as merely the representatives of the masses; this truism applies equally to the despotic monarchies of the old world as well as to free America, for when they cease to truly represent the people they cease to exist. In our day and land, where the office-holder is merely the servant of the will of the people, who will dispute the right, the term, representative, to such as figure in an official capacity. As a people we must give him the respect, in his official relations, that we owe to the will of the people, for he stands there the living embodiment of their will. While in this connection it has been attempted to give some slight pen pictures of the many parties who have represented Kossuth county in official positions, many of them

fall short of doing full justice to the subjects, but owing to numerous causes, inaccessibility of material being chief, it was unavoidable, and the fault should not be laid at the door of the compiler.

CONGRESSIONAL.

When Kossuth county was first organized it was placed in the then 2d district and was first represented in the halls of the Congress of the United States by Timothy Davis, of Clayton county, who was elected in 1857 and filled his place throughout the sessions of the 35th Congress.

He was succeeded by William Vandever, who was elected at the general election of 1858, and served during the years 1859–60–61–62, and gave infinite satisfaction to a numerous constituency.

In 1862 Asahel W. Hubbard was elected as representative from the newly formed 6th district, and of which Kossuth county formed a part. Mr. Hubbard was a resident of Sioux City. He was a native of Connecticut, born in 1817. In 1836 he first came west and located in the State of Indiana, and in 1857 he came to Iowa and made a final settlement at Sioux City. Mr. Hubbard was succeeded by Charles Pomeroy, of Fort Dodge, who was elected in 1868, as a member of the 41st Congress, serving one term.

Jackson Orr, of Boonesboro, succeeded Mr. Pomeroy in 1871, and served in the 42d Congress as the representative from the 6th district. When, in 1870, the State was re-districted, Kossuth county became a part of the 9th district and was again represented by Mr. Orr, who was re-elected and served his second term in the 43d Congress, as the representative of the new district.

Addison Olliver was elected to fill the position of representative in the 44th Congress from the 9th district and was re-elected in 1876 as his own successor to that office, serving until the beginning of 1879.

C. C. Carpenter was elected in 1878 and again re-elected in 1880 to fulfill the duties of congressman from the 9th district of Iowa, and ably did he represent the people who put their faith in him.

The present member of the House of Representatives of the United States from the 9th Iowa district is A. J. Holmes, of Boonesboro, Boone county, who was elected in 1882. An able, fluent speaker and logical debater, he bids fair to take a foremost part in the counsels of the Nation.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

When this county was first organized it was placed in the 48th assembly district and was represented by Edwin R. Gillett. The senatorial district was represented by G. A. Kellogg. The latter was elected in 1856 and held the place for three years. Mr. Gillett was a farmer from Chickasaw county.

On the 11th of January, 1858, the 7th General Assembly met at Des Moines and adjourned on the 22d of March following. G. A. Kellogg was still in the Senate, but this locality was represented by C. C. Carpenter, the senatorial district being known as number 32.

The 8th General Assembly on its meeting in January, 1860, found this district represented in the Senate by Luther L. Pease, and in the Lower House by J. E.

Blackford, one of this county's most prominent early settlers. The constant growth of this part of the State making a new districting of the State necessary, Kossuth county, with Dickinson, Sac, Buena Vista, Emmett, Clay and Palo Alto made the 61st legislative district.

The 9th General Assembly met at Des Moines, Jan. 13, 1862, and adjourned April 5, the same year. It also was convened in extra session from Sept. 3 to Sept. 11, 1862. Luther L. Pease still represented this, the 32d district, in the Senate, and Harvey N. Brockway, the 56th legislative district in the Lower House. A sketch of Mr. Brockway appears in the history of Hancock county, of which he is a resident, and may be found in this volume.

G. W. Bassett in the Senate and E. McKnight were the representatives of this county in the 10th General Assembly, that met at the State capital Jan. 11, 1864, and adjourned March 29.

On the 8th of January, 1866, the 11th General Assembly met at DesMoines, and G. W. Bassett was still in the Senate. In the Lower House, this, the 58th district, was ably represented by Lemuel Dwelle, of Northwood, Worth county. Mr. Dwelle was one of the founders of that town and is to-day one of the sterling men of the community. His able management of the affairs entrusted to him encouraged his friends to ask him to take a higher place in the counsels of the State, as will be seen further along.

The 12th General Assembly, which convened in January, 1868, found Theodore Hawley representing the 46th district in the Senate and C. W. Tenny, the 67th in the Chamber of Representatives.

The month of January, 1870, witnessed the assembling at DesMoines, of the 13th General Assembly, and J. H. Todd represented this district in the Lower House The number of the district had by this time crept up until it was 66. Mr. Hawley was still in the Senate.

In the 14th General Assembly, in 1872, the 46th senatorial district, of which Kossuth county is a part, was represented by E. A. Howland, and the 67th representative district by Robert Struthers. This Legislature convened at DesMoines, in January, of the year above mentioned.

The 15th General Assembly met in January, 1874, at the State capital, and Mr. Howland occupied the place in the senatorial chamber. In the Lower House, this, the 69th representative district, was represented by David Secor, of Forest City, one of the ablest men in the district. A sketch of Mr. Secor will be found on referring to the proper place in the history of Winnebago connty, in this volume.

In January, 1876, the 16th General Assembly of the State of Iowa met at Des Moines, and Kossuth county was represented in the Senate by Lemuel Dwelle, of Northwood, Worth county, who was the choice of the 46th senatorial district. Mr. Dwelle, as has been mentioned, is one of nature's noblemen. Solid in intellect, upright, and of excellent judgment, he made a model legislator. In the Lower Chamber this district was represented by Henry H Bush, of Garner, Hancock county. A sketch of this gentlemen may be seen on reference to the annals of that county.

The 17th General Assembly, which met in January, 1878, contained among its august body of senators, Lemuel Dwelle, whose term of office had not expired. In the House, L. H. Smith was the member who represented this, the 76th district.

In the Senate of the 18th General Assembly, which met in January, 1880, E. J. Hartshorn, represented the 49th senatorial district of which Kossuth county is a part. A. D. Bicknell represented this, the 76th assembly district, in the Lower House.

The 19th General Assembly convened at the capitol in January, 1882, and Kossuth county was served in the Senate still by E. J. Hartshorn.

J. J. Wilson, one of Algona's most influential citizens, filled the position of representative in the Lower House, and did it with credit to himself and honor to his constituency.

John J. Wilson was born in Onondago Co., N. Y., May 5, 1828. His father, Andrew Wilson, was a native of Pennsylvana, and for many years was a prominent salt manufacturer in Syracuse, N. Y. His mother, Sophia (Lee) Wilson, was a native of Connecticut. They reared eight children, of whom John was the youngest. In 1831 Mr. Wilson went with his parents to Erie Co., Penn., where they resided until 1837, when they removed to La Porte, Ind. In 1843 Mr. Wilson removed to Walworth Co., Wis., where he was engaged in farming until 1859, when he engaged in the grain and stock business. In 1865 he went west, being engaged in freighting through the territories until the close of 1869. In the spring of 1870 he came to Algona, engaging in the lumber business. Since that time he has gradually increased his business, until now he carries on the largest business, carried on by any one man in Algona. He combines the coal, lumber, milling and elevator business. He has a grain and lumber house in Whittemore and is interested in the lumber business at Emmetsburg, Iowa. Mr. Wilson was married Jan. 16, 1856, to Clara M. Bovee, a native of New York. They have two children—Lenette E and Harry J. Mr. Wilson was mayor of Algona for three terms and was a member of that city's first board of aldermen. He was a member of the Legislature from Kossuth county for the sessions of 1878–9 and 1882–3.

In 1883–4 this district was represented in the Lower House by Hon. C. C. Chubb, one of the most highly respected citizens of this county.

C. C. Chubb, one of the enterprising business men of Kossuth county, was born Oct. 2, 1840, in Waukesha Co., Wis. His parents, Newman and Cynthia (Fars) Chubb, were natives of Vermont. They emigrated to Waukesha county at a very early day, being among its earliest settlers. They took land, opened up, and improved a farm. In 1844 Mrs. Chubb died. Mr. Chubb then married Betsey Russell. In 1867, he died in Waukesha county. C. C. Chubb was reared and educated in Wisconsin. In April, 1861, he enlisted in company E, 3d Wisconsin Infantry, and participated in the battles of Winchester, South Mountain and Antietam, where he was wounded in the little finger of his left hand. He was also with Gen. Hooker at Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and Lookout Mountain.

In the winter of 1863 the regiment was stationed between Murfreesboro and Nashville during which time Mr. Chubb was detailed in recruiting service. In the spring of 1864 he joined his regiment at Big Shanty, from there was sent to Marietta, where July 4, 1864, he received his discharge for expiration of three years' service. Soon after, he re-enlisted in the 2d New York Heavy Artillery, serving till the close of the war. He then came to Kossuth county, purchasing land on sections 14 and 15, township 95, range 29, and engaged in farming and stock-raising. Jan. 1, 1869, he married Hattie Taylor. They had two children—Coleman T. and Charlie. Mr. Chubb is an ardent supporter of the republican party. In 1872 he was elected county supervisor, and in 1883 was sent to the Legislature from his district. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge of Algona, and also a member of Prudence Chapter, No. 75.

COUNTY JUDGE.

This most important office was created by an act of the 3d General Assembly, in 1851, and was at the time the most important part of the county government, in fact, was ex-officio, the government.

The first county judge was Asa C. Call, who was elected in 1855, after a hard contest, the gist of which was the ascendancy of Irvington or Algona, and the right of each to be considered the seat of county government. The Irvington faction put up Corydon C. Craw, and by working what politicians call a "still hunt," nearly succeeded in capturing the county seat. However, like a clap of thunder in a clear sky, the matter came before the Algona people, and when they had recovered from their first astonishment, they went to work with a will. Many of the partizans of Algona were out of the county, on business, or engaged in hunting, but mounted couriers scoured the country in search of them, and they were nearly all brought back in time to deposit their ballots. After a hard and bitter fight the Algona faction succeeded in electing their ticket by a small majority and secured the county seat for their town, and Asa C. Call was raised to the dignity of county judge. This was in August, 1855. The judge held the office for two years only, having a large private business to look after, which claimed his whole attention

Judge Asa C. Call was born Sept. 26, 1825, in Lake Co., Ohio, and was educated at Oberlin in that State. His father died when he was yet a child and his mother returned, with the family, to western New York. In 1840 he went to South Bend, Ind., and in 1850, drove a herd of cattle across the plains to California, where he spent four years, being appointed Indian commissioner, to treat with some tribes of Indians, in what is now Washington and Idaho territories. While on the Pacific coast, he was a correspondent of the *National Era*, and many of his letters were copied in the New York *Tribune* and other eastern papers. In 1854 he married Sarah Heckart, and settled in Iowa City, which was then the capital of the State, but he regarded this location as temporary as he had decided to select some eligible site for a new town. After exploring the Upper Mississippi, where every available site was already occupied, and the western shores of Lake Superior, where he found good harbors but no land,

he decided to forego navigable waters and look inland, and in July of that year, he selected the site of Algona, which was then forty miles from the nearest house, though the massacre by Mr. Lott had just occurred, and the Indians were extremely hostile. At the next session of the General Assembly, he secured the passage of an act locating the county seat of Kossuth county. In 1857 he, with others, organized the McGregor Railroad Company, which he ultimately brought through the county. He was also identified with the Northwestern road, of which he secured a branch. His history, since he located at Algona, is the history of the county, as he has been identified with every enterprise looking to the interests of northern Iowa. He has a large family, three sons and four daughters—Asa Frank is a lawyer at Algona; Joseph Harry, a member of Gov. Sherman's staff, is a lawyer at Des Moines; George C., dealer in real estate at Algona. The daughters are—Mary E., Sarah Stella, Nina Vesta and Zada C.

Lewis H. Smith was the second who held this office, being elected to that dignity by a vote of ninety-five, in a total of 105 cast, in August, 1857, and also served in this capacity, for two years.

Lewis H. Smith, cashier of the Kossuth County Bank, and one of the pioneers of the county, was born March 21, 1835, in Middlesex Co., Mass. He was reared in his native State, receiving a liberal education. His first work after leaving home was clerking in Boston. In 1852 he went to Illinois, where he was employed as civil engineer on the Chicago & Rock Island railroad, between Chicago and Rock Island. In the spring of 1854 he was employed on the same road, between Davenport and Grinnell. On the 4th day of July, 1854, he came to Kossuth Co., Iowa, and has ever since taken an active part in the interests of the county. The first summer he was employed by the government in surveying, and in 1855 was elected first county surveyor of Kossuth county. In 1857 he was made county judge. In 1860 he was appointed deputy county treasurer, at the same time reading law, he was admitted to the bar, being the first attorney admitted in the county, and the first to hang out his shingle. He bought and brought the first sewing-machine into the county, also the first piano, and was the first to use carbon oil. In 1860 and 1861 he was enrolling clerk in the Legislature. In 1862, being commissioned quartermaster of the northern brigade, he took a lively interest in raising and equipping the companies for that campaign. In 1865 he crossed the plains to Montana as engineer in charge on the Sawyers wagon road. In 1866 he started in mercantile business in Algona as the firm of Smith Brothers, continuing so with his brother and brother-in-law, T. C. Rist, until 1870, when he engaged in banking with W. H. Ingham. They were succeeded, in 1873, by the Kossuth County Bank, of which he is still cashier. Mr. Smith was married in 1857; his wife died in 1866, repected by all who knew her, leaving four children—Mary A., Nellie E., Fannie S. and Edward L. He afterwards married Mrs. Eugenia Rist, widow of Francis C. Rist, who had three children by her former marriage. They have three children—Mabel F., Ruby E. and Hor-

tense M. Mr. Smith is now trustee of the State insane hospital at Independence, was elected in 1878 and re-elected in 1882. For over a quarter of a century he has been identified with this county, and no man has done more than he to build up Algona and the surrounding country.

In 1859 J. E. Stacy was honored by his fellow-citizens with this office, and at the time was filling an unexpired term as clerk of the courts, which position he resigned to qualify for the more important office. On the 1st of January, 1860, he entered upon the duties of his office and held it for one year, when he gave it up for the more lucrative one of treasurer and recorder.

Jerome E. Stacy was born Oct. 14, 1829, in Allegheny Co., N. Y., where he was reared and educated. In 1853 he removed to Rock Co., Wis., where he was engaged in the insurance business and school teaching about two years. In 1856 he came to Algona and took a pre-emption near that place, which he improved with other lands, since which his time has been divided between farming and various other occupations. In 1864 he engaged in the real estate business. In 1868–9 he built the first flouring mill in the county. In 1874 he established the Algona Nursery. There are few men in Kossuth county who have been more closely identified with the interests of the county than Mr. Stacy. He has held the office of county clerk and county judge, and for eight years was treasurer of the county. He was twice mayor of Algona, and a member of her city council several terms. Mr. Stacy married Harriet E. Taylor, a native of Vermont. They have six living children—N. Marion, Kate Doake, Ellen Winifred, James C., Willie S. and Lute A. T. George Warren, their first son, died in 1864, at two years of age.

In 1860 D. S. McComb was elevated to the position of county judge, and held it for two years. Mr. McComb was one of the settlers of 1856, and was a Presbyterian clergyman. Shortly after the expiration of his term of office he moved to Palo Alto county, where he at present resides.

The Rev. Chauncey Taylor, one of Kossuth county's purest and best men, was elected to fill this office in 1862, and held it for a term of one year.

Luther Rist was the next incumbent of this important office, and was elected in 1863, and re-elected in 1865. In March, 1866, however, he resigned the office and retired to the shades of private life.

Luther Rist, a native of Worcester Co., Mass., was born in 1808. He married Betsy Sibley, by whom he had seven children. In the spring of 1856 he came to Kossuth county, where he engaged in farming. He was elected county judge and highly respected in the community where he lived. After Mr. Rist's resignation the board of supervisors appointed L. H. Smith to fill the vacancy. He was elected to fill the office by the people in the fall of 1866, and re-elected in 1867. With him ended the system of county courts, the duties of the county judge devolving upon the circuit court and other offices; principal among which was the one of which the county judge was made ex-officio, the first incumbent.

COUNTY AUDITOR.

Lewis H. Smith would therefore have been the first to hold this office, but on its

creation in 1869, he resigned and A. E. Wheelock was elected to fill the vacancy. Mr. Wheelock at this time held the office of clerk of the courts, but was allowed to hold both offices for several terms. He was re-elected auditor in 1871, and held the office for four years. He is at present a resident of Algona, the county seat of Kossuth, where he is engaged in real estate transactions.

H. S. Vaughn was elected in the fall of 1873, as the successor of Mr. Wheelock, and served in that capacity for a term of two years.

In the fall of 1875, at the general election, Victor H. Stough was elected auditor, and was re-elected in 1877, serving in all four years.

The present anditor, R. W. McGetchie, was elected to the office first in 1879, and was re-elected in 1881.

TREASURER AND RECORDER.

At the date of the organization of this county, these two offices were united in one, and so continued for several years.

J. W. Moore was the first incumbent of the dual office, being elected at the time of the first election in the county, in 1855. He held the position until the 1st of January, 1858, when he stepped aside for a successor.

H. F. Watson was the next to be elected to this office, or offices, qualifying and entering upon the duties of the same with the beginning of the year 1858. He served one term of two years, and is at present a resident of the county.

L. L. Treat was elected the successor of Mr. Watson, entering upon the duties of the office on the 1st of January, 1859, and serving two years. He was an excellent business man, keen, sharp and astute. Soon after his retirement from the office he removed to Webster City, where he is reported to have accumulated considerable wealth, and is prominent among the influential citizens of that place.

J. E. Stacy was first elected to fill this position in the fall of 1861, was re-elected in 1863. During his latter term the Legislature enacted a law separating the two offices. The most responsible of these was that of

COUNTY TREASURER.

J. E. Stacy, on the divorce of the two offices, held to that of treasurer (although he had been elected, at the last election, recorder, and held both offices) and was thus the first to serve as county treasurer exclusively. He was re-elected treasurer in 1865, and again in 1867, thus holding the office of custodian of the county's funds for eight years consecutively.

J. E. Blackford, one of the prominent pioneers of the county, was elected in 1869 to fill this responsible position, and held it for two years.

M. W. Stough was the immediate successor of Mr. Blackford, entering upon the duties of the office with the beginning of the year 1872, and served four years, having been re-elected in 1873. Mr. Stough is yet among the most prominent and influencial men in the county.

M. W. Stough was born May 31, 1815, in Portage Co., Ohio. His parents, Jacob and Margaret (Ward) Stough, were among the early settlers of Portage county. Mr. Stough was an active and industrious man, always taking a prominent part in anything that was beneficial to the interests of the county. M. W. Stough was

reared on his father's farm, receiving his education in the pioneer log cabins of his native State. In October, 1844, he married Mabel Hine, of Summit county. In October, 1855, he emigrated to Fayette Co., Iowa, Clermont township, and engaged in mercantile business as the firm of Stedman & Stough. In June, 1869, he came to Kossuth county, locating in Algona and engaging in the machine trade, as the firm of Stough & Hutchins. In 1871 he was elected county treasurer, and held the office four years, since which time he has been engaged in the harness and boot and shoe trade.

M. D. Blanchard was elected to the office of treasurer in 1875, and re-elected in 1877, serving in that capacity four years.

M. D. Blanchard is a native of Canada, born Nov. 22, 1827. He lived there until 1856, at which time he emigrated to Iowa, stopping at Waterloo during the winter of 1856–57. In July, 1857, he came to Kossuth county, having moved across the prairies, from Waterloo, with an ox team, and settled on the northwest quarter of section 26, township 96, range 29, Algona township, where he now resides. He has 160 acres of land, seventy-five of which is under cultivation. He combines stock raising with regular farming. Mr. Blanchard was married Feb. 27, 1851, at Greenbush, Canada West, to Garfelia Waite, born Jan. 12, 1828, in Genesee Co., N. Y. They have had six children, five of whom are living—Adelbert W. married Milcah Williams; Edward C. married Hattie E. Miller; Charles S. married Mary Mathers; Helen E., wife of Andrew Barr; Edith C. and Ida L. Ida L. died June 9, 1876. Mrs. Blanchard is a member of the Congregational Church. Mr. Blanchard has held the offices of county treasurer and county superintendent.

Sylvester S. Rist, the present treasurer, was elected for his first term at the general election of 1879, and re-elected in 1881.

S. S. Rist, the present county treasurer, was born in Worcester Co., Mass., Dec. 18, 1833. He is a machinist by trade. In 1856 he came to Kossuth county with his parents. He married Mary A. Millen, Aug. 31, 1858. They have six children. In 1879, he was elected to the office of county treasurer, and re-elected in 1881 and 1883.

COUNTY RECORDER.

As before mentioned, J. E. Stacy was the first to occupy this office after its separation from that of treasurer, and served two years, when he was succeeded by H. M. Taft, who was elected in 1866. He was re-elected in 1868 and 1870 and made a most efficient officer.

A. M. Horton was the successor of Mr. Taft, entering upon the duties of the office the 1st of January, 1873. He was re-elected in 1874, and occupied the place for four years. Mr. Horton, is at the present writing, in Washington territory, although he is still a resident of this county.

John Reed, the present recorder, was elected in 1876 and has made such an exemplary officer that he has been re-elected at each succeeding election, in 1876, 1878, 1880 and 1882.

John Reed, county recorder and one of the early settlers of the county, was born in Logan Co., Ill., Oct. 18, 1842, where his parents settled in 1832. They were na-

tives of Kentucky. In 1853 the family removed to Marshall Co., Iowa, and in 1858 to Kossuth county. John, the subject of this sketch, was a soldier in the War of the Rebellion, enlisting in the 32d Iowa Volunteer Infantry, company A, participating in all the engagements of the company. In 1867 he was elected county superintendent of schools. In 1868 he was married to Hattie M. Parsons. Three children blessed this union, one son and two daughters. In the fall of 1876 he was elected recorder, which office he holds at the present time, 1884.

CLERK OF THE COURTS.

Robert Cogley was the first clerk of the courts, being elected at the date of the organization of the county, in August, 1855. He served one year when he gave way to a successor.

J. E. Stacy was elected to fill this office, in 1856, and re-elected in 1858, and when in January, 1860, he qualified for the office of county judge, he appointed T. D. Stacy to fill the vacancy. The latter did not hold it very long as it is recorded that upon the 9th day of May, 1860, J. W. Moore was appointed to fill the office. Mr. Moore held the position until the 1st of January, 1861.

At the general election of 1860, Dr. Francis McCoy was elected to the office of clerk of the court, and occupied the position for two years.

James L. Paine was the next incumbent of this office and was elected in 1862. He was re-elected twice, once in 1864 and again in 1866, holding the office for six years.

In 1868, A. E. Wheelock was elected to fill the office and re-elected in 1870 and 1872. During his term of office, Mr. Wheelock managed to hold both this and the office of county auditor.

John Wallace was the immediate successor of Mr. Wheelock, and was elected in 1874, re-elected in 1876, holding the office for four years. Mr. Wallace is still a resident of Kossuth county.

John Wallace, of the firm of J. Wallace & Co., creamery and produce business, is a native of Livingston Co., N. Y., born Dec. 10, 1836. His parents, James and Lucy (Thompson) Wallace, were natives of Scotland, and in 1841 removed to Waukesha Co., Wis., where they were early settlers. Here John was reared and educated and there resided till 1861, when he enlisted in company A, 1st Wisconsin Cavalry, serving until the fall of 1864. He then returned to Wisconsin, where he resided till the spring of 1866, when he came to Kossuth county and engaged in teaching and farming, and was so engaged until 1873. He was then elected circuit clerk of this county and served in that capacity four years. During this time he was also engaged in the manufacture of cheese, having no less than ten cheese factories running at one time. He held the office of treasurer of Algona township for eight years, and was one of the projectors and is secretary of the Kossuth County Insurance Company. He was united in marriage April 27, 1866, with Nancy A. Reed, a native of Wisconsin. They have five children—Lucy J., Amy, Tina, Lizzie and Nellie. Mr. Wallace is a member of the G. A. R.

N. B. Benham, the present incumbent of the office of clerk of the courts was first elected at the general election of

1878 and has been twice re-elected since, once in 1880 and in 1882.

SHERIFF.

H. W. Watson was elected to the office of sheriff at the April election of 1857, but held it but a short time, giving way to a successor, at the beginning of the year 1858.

O. W. Robinson was elected the next sheriff of Kossuth county and served from January, 1858, until the beginning of 1860. Shortly after the expiration of the term of Mr. Robinson's office, he left the county and has passed from the knowledge of the people of this locality.

O. Benschoter was the next to fill this office, being elected in 1859. He was re-elected at the succeeding elections of 1861 and 1863 and served in all six years. Mr. Benschoter is at present one of the prominent citizens of the county of Kossuth.

Samuel Reed was elected sheriff of Kossuth county in 1865, and served in that capacity for two years. He is still a citizen of this locality and carries the respect of all who know him.

In 1867 was elected John M. Pinkerton, to the office of sheriff, and a better officer never was found. He is a cousin of the celebrated Allen Pinkerton, of detective fame, and can hardly be considered as second to him. No man has attained such a reputation as a terror to evil doers in all northern Iowa as has Mr. Pinkerton, and no matter how fierce and desperate the man was, that he laid hand on, he knew enough to go willingly with the redoubtable sheriff of Kossuth county. His keen eye was sure to find out the fugitive from justice, or spot the criminal, no matter how well disguised. Such a jewel of a sheriff of course the people could not let go, so they re-elected him time and time again his own successor, until he held the office for fourteen years. He is now in that Eldorado of the west, Dakota, engaged in some branch of the lumbering business.

D. A. Haggard, the present sheriff of Kossuth county, was elected to that office in 1881.

D. A. Haggard, sheriff of Kossuth county, was born May 27, 1840, in Dubuque Co., Iowa. His parents, Dr. John Haggard and Elizabeth (Lyman) Haggard, located in Dubuque at an early day, being among the pioneers. There being no ferries, they were obliged to cross the Mississippi river in canoes, swimming their teams. At the time of their coming, Iowa was a vast unbroken territory, there being one small cabin in Dubuque, which is now a city of 25,000 inhabitants. Dr. Haggard settled on a farm, and commenced the practice of medicine. In 1843 Mrs. Haggard died. In 1844 he went to California, crossing the plains with three yoke of oxen. Remaining there one year, he returned to Dubuque, and afterwards married Irena Shaw. D. A. Haggard, after the death of his mother, was reared by his grandparents. In 1862 he enlisted in the 21st Iowa Volunteer Infantry, company C. Being appointed color sergeant, for two years he carried the flag. He participated in the siege of Vicksburg; battle of Jackson, Miss., where he had command of the company, at Spanish Fort, and Fort Blakely. Soon after leaving the service, he came to Kossuth county. He married Susan E. Wilmott, of Dubuque.

They have five children—Benjamin W., John W., Melzar P., Mattie M. and Maggie. In 1881 he was elected sheriff of Kossuth county, and re-elected in 1883. Mr. Haggard is a Royal Arch Mason, Prudence Chapter, No. 70, also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS.

The gentlemen who have held this position at the head of the educational interests of the county are treated of at length in the chapter on educational matters, to which the reader is referred.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

The first to fill this office in Kossuth county was Eber Stone, who was elected April 7, 1856. Mr. Stone was a farmer and not one of the legal fraternity as his office would lead to be supposed. He was a man thrifty and economical, and close in all his dealings, but strictly upright and honest. He died a resident of this county some years ago.

Charles Osgood was the only other person who held the office. He was elected in August, 1856. He filled the position until July 5, 1858, when he resigned, and immediately on the acceptance of the same, returned to his old home in Massachusetts, and has passed out of the memory of the people of Kossuth county. About this time the office was abolished, so nobody was elected to fill the short vacancy that existed between the date of Mr. Osgood's resignation and the incoming of the new law.

SURVEYOR.

The first surveyor of Kossuth county was Lewis H. Smith, who was elected at the time of the organization of the county in 1855. He held the office this time only one term, or two years, when he was succeeded by William H. Ingham, who was inducted into the duties of the office at the beginning of the year 1858, but only served in that capacity one year.

Capt. W. H. Ingham was born Nov. 27, 1827, in Herkimer Co., N. Y., and there he was reared, receiving a liberal education. In 1849 he started for the west, traveled extensively over the northwestern States, and located temporarily at Cedar Rapids. He came to Kossuth county Nov. 24, 1854, in company with Mr. Stine, who located land on sections 16, 24, 29, and erected a log cabin. In 1857 he married Caroline A. Rice, of Herkimer Co., N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Ingham have seven children, three sons and four daughters. In 1862 he raised a company to protect the frontier, and was commissioned captain by Gov. Kirkwood. After leaving the service, he returned to Algona, and embarked in the real estate business, forming a partnership with Lewis H. Smith afterwards in banking, which business he now follows. Mr. Ingham has been closely connected with the county for more than one-fourth of a century, and probably no man in the county deserves more credit than he, for its growth and development.

A. F. Willoughby, who was elected in the fall of 1858, was the next to fill the office of surveyor of the county. Mr. Willoughby was the occupant of the position but a short time, as he left the county, going to that of Grundy, where he is believed to be at present.

W. L. Miller was elected in 1859, and served a year in this capacity. Shortly after the expiration of his term of office

he removed from this county and his after movements have been lost sight of.

In 1860 L. H. Smith was again called on to perform the duties of this office, which he did for two years.

Jason Dunton was elected surveyor in 1863, and re-elected in 1864, and served two years. Some time since Mr. Dunton left Kossuth county and emigrated to Kansas, where he at present resides.

Once more, in 1865, was L. H. Smith elected to fulfill the arduous duties of county surveyor, but declined to qualify at the beginning of the year, and that important office continued vacant until the 4th of June, 1866, when the board of supervisors appointed O. F. Hale to fill the vacancy.

Mr. Hale was elected to the office the following fall and filled the place altogether, at this time, eighteen months.

H. Durant was the following incumbent of the office, serving during the year 1868.

In 1869 W. H. Ingham was the surveyor and served through the year, when he retired to make room for a successor.

In the fall of 1869, the people, at the polls, declared in favor of placing J. B. Jones in this office, he having filled that position for a short time by appointment, and he was inducted into the duties of it with the beginning of the year 1870. In 1871 he was re-elected and filled the office for three years in an able manner. Mr. Jones is one of the honored members of the legal fraternity.

As Mr. Jones had resigned before his last term of office was out, C. B. Hutchins was appointed by the county board of supervisors to fill the vacancy, which he did for one year.

A. D. Clark was the next successful aspirant for this position, being elected thereto in 1873. He held the office, however, but one year, when he resigned it.

The board in January, 1875, finding a vacancy in the office of surveyor, caused by the resignation of Mr. Clarke, appointed O. F. Hale in the place, which he appears to have held until 1878, at which time he was succeeded by J. B. Jones, the former surveyor, who served two years.

At the election of 1879, C. B. Hutchins was the choice of the voters for this office, and he entered upon the duties of the office and transacted the business for two years.

In 1881 D. P. Mayer was elected to the office of surveyor, but he did not qualify, thereupon the board of supervisors appointed the present incumbent of that office to fill the vacancy. This gentleman is O. F. Hale who has so often filled the position with credit to all concerned.

Oscar F. Hale, county surveyor, was born in Scioto Co., Ohio, April 1, 1839. His parents, Daniel and Ada (Aldrich) Hale, were from the New England States, and emigrated from Ohio in the fall of 1844 to Indiana, and settled in Cass county where they spent the remainder of their days. Here Mr. Hale received his early education in the common schools, and in the fall of 1861 graduated from the State Normal School of Ohio, at Lebanon, and immediate enlisted as a private in company D, 44th Ohio Volunteer Infantry. During his service, he participated in the engagements at Lewisburg, W. Va., May 23, 1862; capture of Cum-

berland Gap, east Tenn., July 9, 1863; siege of Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 17 to 29, 1863; Lynchburg, W. Va., June 18, 1864, and surprise at Beverly, W. Va., Dec. 24 and 25, 1864. In January, 1864, he re-enlisted as a veteran, and his regiment was organized as the 8th Ohio Volunteer Cavalry. Mr. Hale was promoted to 2d lieutenant and acting adjutant of his regiment. He was three times a prisoner, twice making his escape and once paroled. He was mustered out of service Aug. 5, 1865, having served nearly four years. In the fall of 1865, he came to Kossuth county, and in the spring of 1866, was married to Mrs. Mary (Clarke) Steele, widow of George Steele, by whom he has one child—Cora A. During his eighteen years' residence in the county, he has spent most of the time on his farm, but is at present living in Algona. He has several times been chosen to positions of trust, and is at present serving his third term as county surveyor.

CORONERS.

The first to fill this office in Kossuth county, was Francis Brown, who was elected in April, 1856. He never made anything out of the office, and before the expiration of the first six months of the office, removed from the county.

He was succeeded by Alexander Brown, who was elected in August, 1856, and who served about a year.

Joseph Thompson was the next elected, but having failed to qualify, the office continued vacant throughout the year.

Luther Bullis was the next to fill the office, entering upon its duties upon the 1st of January, 1858, and serving therein about a year.

Kinsey Carlon, one of the best known men in the community, was elected coroner in 1858, and served in this capacity one year. Mr. Carlon is still a resident of the county, and is well known to everybody in this locality.

Kinsey Carlon was born in Mercer Co., Penn., May 3, 1824. He moved to Jackson Co., Iowa, in 1854, with a drove of horses, crossing the river at Lyons, Clinton county, going through Clinton and Jackson, thence to Dubuque City, Dubuque county, thence to Jones county, thence to Marion, Lynn county, thence to Cedar Rapids and east again, by way of Keokuk, Iowa. He remained in Jackson county until Christmas, 1855, returned Jan. 1, 1856, to Pennsylvania, came west again in the fall of 1856, locating on Sept. 1. 1856, on section 20, Irvington township, Kossuth county. He sold this to J. K. Fill, and settled on the southwest quarter of section 29. He afterwards bought, of G. C. Callon, the northwest quarter of section 32, which he now makes his home. Mr. Carlon owns, in all, 1,140 acres, situated in Sherman, Irvington and Cresco townships. He was married, in 1850, to Lavina Ramsey, of Mercer Co., Penn. She died and he married, July 23, 1857, Henrietta Mallord, of Jackson Co., Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Carlon have four children—William V., attending school at Ames' Agricultural College; Lavina, living in California; Josephine, at Normal School; Emily, wife of Harry Dodge, of Cresco township. Mr. Carlon is a democrat in politics, and has held the office of justice of the peace for six years.

In 1859 Luther Bullis was again elected coroner and again filled the duties of the

office for a year. Some years after this, Mr. Bullis, who was like many of the early pioneers of some sections, of a roving disposition, pulled up his stakes and departed for some other location. An old settler in describing him said "he was a loose-footed sort of a man," which perhaps defines him better than a whole paragraph would.

A. B. Mason was elected coroner in 1860, and appears to have served about a year. From this county he went to Waterloo, but did not stay there long and his present whereabouts are unknown.

John Summers, a printer, was the successor of Mr. Mason, serving as coroner during the year 1862. He has long since left this locality.

Luther Bullis was again honored with this office, during the year 1863, and it is believed that on the expiration of his term of office, or before, that he left Kossuth county.

Judge Asa C. Call was the recipient of the honors of this office during the year 1866, and held it for the year.

Dr. L. A. Sheetz was the next elected to the dignity of coroner, although there seems to be a blank of several years between him and his predecessor, Mr. Call. The doctor was elected in 1869, and re-elected in 1871 and 1873. For fuller details of Dr. Sheetz, the reader is referred to the chapter entitled "Medical Profession of Kossuth County."

Dr. H. C. McCoy was elected coroner, in 1875, and held the office for two years.

In 1877 S. G. A. Read was elected coroner, and held the position for the full term.

Dr. H. C. McCoy was again elected to this office in 1879, and in 1881 was succeeded by Dr. L. K. Garfield, who is the present incumbent.

DRAINAGE COMMISSIONERS.

There were but few elected to fill this position in Kossuth county. The first who was called upon, however, to fulfill the few duties that devolved upon the office, was Joseph P. Sharp, who was elected in 1857. After serving about two years, he removed from the county and passed out of sight of the people of this county.

H. Kellogg was the successor of Mr. Sharp, serving throughout the year 1860. He was a gentle, genial man and had many friends, but died before his term of office had expired and left a vacancy.

This was filled by the election of Horace Schenck, who held the office for five years. Mr. Schenck is still a resident of the county.

The last to occupy this office was Kinsey Carlon, who was elected in 1865, and held it until it was abolished by act of General Assembly.

CHAPTER XV.

ALGONA TOWNSHIP.

When the county of Kossuth was organized, in 1855, the township of Algona comprised the whole of what is now Kossuth county. Successive boards of supervisors have cut off from it first one township and then another, until it consists at present of township 96 north, range 29 west, and all of sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, and the north half of sections 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 of township 95 north, range 29 west. It is bounded on the north by Burt, on the south by Cresco, on the east by Portland and Irvington, and on the west by Lott's Creek township. The East Fork of the Des Moines enters this township on the east line of section 24, and flowing in a general southwesterly course, traverses sections 24, 25, 36 and 35, in township 96, range 29, and sections 2, 3, 10 and 11, in township 95, range 29. This stream, the principal one in the county, forms a beautiful loop or bend in the lower part of its course in this township, and in this loop lies the large and thriving city of Algona, the seat of county government. The surface is beautifully rolling, the swales growing more abrupt as they near the river. The township, however, contains some of the finest agricultural land in the county, and is pretty well settled up by a thrifty class of American and German settlers. Some of the finest buildings are seen in the neighborhood of Algona, on farms that are found in northern Iowa.

Algona township appears to have been organized at the time that the county was, in 1855, but no record exists of the officers elected at that time. At the election of Aug. 4, 1856, however, D. W. King was chosen township clerk; Benjamin Hensley, assessor; J. E. Blackford, justice of the peace; W. A. Wilson and O. J. Smith, constables. At this election but thirty-one ballots were cast, although the township at that time comprised all of what is now Kossuth county.

The earliest settlement of this township, and the events connected with it, are, in a great measure, identical with those of the town of Algona, and will be found in connection with the history of that place further on. Before speaking of the settlement of it, therefore, it becomes necessary to relate all the history of the agricultural and rural portion of the township first.

Horace Schenck is said to have been one of the first settlers north of Algona who had his family with him. On the 4th of June, 1856, he located on section 23, and proceeded to open up a farm. Between him and the Minnesota line there

was no settler, and nothing but a vast wilderness of grass and weeds.

Shortly after this, Joseph Thompson, in the year 1856, built a log cabin on the prairie east of the village. Here he continued to reside until the following Christmas, when he removed to town.

Capt. W. H. Ingham had a claim upon which he lived before either of the above located there, but as they remained, and he removed into Portland, the credit belongs to them.

Another of these early settlers in the township, outside of the village limits, was Michael Riebhoff. He erected a cabin of the trunks of the trees of the grove, 16x18 feet in dimension. The ceiling was so low that a man of ordinary height could scarcely stand upright in it. He made the floor out of puncheons split from basswood logs.

Michael Riebhoff was born June 15, 1807, in Hanover, Germany. He emigrated to America in 1833, locating in Westmoreland Co., Penn., and worked in the salt works for five years. In 1838 he came to Iowa and rented a small farm five miles from Dubuque, remaining two years, then took a claim in Dubuque county where he lived ten years and entered 220 acres more land. In 1856 he sold out and came to Kossuth county, settling on the north half of section 24, Algona township, where he now resides, and has thirty acres under cultivation, the rest being covered with native timber. He also owns 160 acres in Portland township, on section 18. Mr. Riebhoff was married June 30, 1830, to Mary Jobman, who died Dec. 2, 1845, leaving six children—Henry, Margaret, Peter, John, Mary and Michael; four of these are married. John and Henry died in the Civil War of 1861. John died and was buried at St. Louis, Mo. Henry at Vicksburg, Tenn. Mr. Riebhoff was again married Feb. 22, 1842, to Amelia Roan, born April 9, 1830, in New Galloway, Scotland. They had fourteen children, twelve of whom are living—Elizabeth C., Agnes G., James F. and Jane, twins, Matthew N. and Martha A., twins, Susan A., Grace, John H., Grace J., Frank, Henry and Garfelia, twins, and Capitola. Grace and Capitola are deceased and buried in Algona. Eight of the children are married. Mr. Riebhoff is one of the oldest settlers in the county. He is upright and honest, worthy of great respect, and beloved by all who know him.

William Carey was another of the early settlers of this township. He located in 1856, on section 14, but has since removed into Portland township.

Around the first school house in this locality lingers many interesting reminiscences. During the summer of 1856, this building was erected, if such a structure could be said to have been erected, by digging into the side of a hill and the sides walled up with logs. That portion that projected from the ground was also covered with earth. This was called the "Gopher College" by the settlers in the vicinity, and by this name is it remembered to this day. The first teacher was Jonathan Callender. He was succeeded by Martha Clarke and Mrs. Carnish. Long since the building was destroyed by fire, but the memory of this primitive hall of learning will not perish for ages to come.

The first frame school house was built in 1860, on section 24, and was the first frame one in the county.

The first school house in sub-district No. 8, was built of sod by the neighbors, on sections 17, 96 and 29, during the year 1866. The first teacher was Joseph Martin, who presided over the destinies of this primitive academy three terms. For seats, teacher and scholars had slabs from the saw-mill, and desks were conspicuous by their entire absence. The first year there were but the children of two families that attended, the Burts and McArthur's.

The school house in district No. 4 was erected in 1883, at a cost of $643.

That in district No. 11 was erected about three years prior to this, in 1880, and cost about $450. The first sub-director, of this sub-district was Thomas Hannah.

The present township officers are as follows: F. C. Wilson, W. F. Hofius and C. Rickard, trustees; B. F. Reed, clerk; G. N. Ames, assessor; A. E. Wheelock and E. H. Clarke, justices.

CITY OF ALGONA.

This beautiful and enterprising city originated less than thirty years ago, when the beautiful country around the head waters of the Upper Des Moines river was just beginning to attract the attention of those in search of homes, and the surroundings were as free and wild as the time when the stars of the morning sang anthems of joy at nature's dawn. The changes from the primitive to the developed state have been constant and rapid. It has been one continual change from the moment of its projection, until Algona of to-day stands forth one of the bright jewels in the diadem of a noble State. While there may have been nothing really remarkable in the development of the past, or nothing peculiarly striking in the present, still there is much that cannot fail to be of interest to those who have been closely connected and identified with the city in all the various changes that have occurred from year to year. To those who have watched its progress from its earliest origin—when Kossuth county was a wilderness—until the present time, the accomplishment of by-gone days would seem now like a herculean task, but are in reality the sure and legitimate results of an advanced state of civilization. Endowed with many natural advantages, aided by the strong arm of enterprising husbandry, Kossuth county has assumed a position among the best and wealthier of her sister counties throughout the State; and Algona, as the first town within her boundaries, has kept pace with the improvements and advancement.

Algona is situated in a beautiful loop or bend of the East Fork of the Des Moines river, in the northeastern corner of township 95 north, range 29 west, and is about 160 miles from the Mississppi river at the nearest point of landing. Two lines of railroad pass it, connecting it with the markets of the world. These are the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul (Iowa and Dakota division) and the Chicago & Northwestern, the former from east to west, and the latter from north to south, and afford excellent facilities for marketing. The city is surrounded by some of the finest and most productive

agricultural and stock raising lands in the State, which is a guarantee of a permanent and ever increasing trade.

There are many fine and substantial brick buildings to be seen upon the business thoroughfares, and many costly and elegant dwellings in the part of town devoted to residences. Many of these latter are worthy of more than a passing mention, being more than ordinarily beautiful. An abundance of shade trees adorn the streets, which in summer add greatly to the handsome appearance of the place. The location is exceedingly healthy, being high and dry. The inhabitants are of a class possessing rare intelligence and culture, and the society is of the most refined and desirable character.

The various town plats of Algona were filed for record as follows:

Algona proper, filed for record, by Asa C. Call, upon the 2d of December, 1856.

Call's addition, on the 11th of September, 1871, by Asa C. and Ambrose A. Call, Henry and Anthony Durant and John Heckart.

Ingham's addition, by W. H. Ingham, on the 22d of November, 1881.

Call & Smart's addition, by Asa C. Call, J. J. Smart and S. L. Witter, Aug. 4, 1882.

Call's third addition, by A. C. Call, Nov. 1, 1883.

The real founder of Algona, and the first settler on what is now the town site, was Asa C. Call. In the spring of 1854, he had just returned from the sunny shores of California, and feeling that investments in real estate were on a surer foundation than in the placers and gulches of that land of gold, looked around him for an eligible locality, to start a settlement and a town. While in Des Moines his attention was drawn to the waters of the Upper Des Moines river, where the land was of a wondrous fertility and where there was considerable of a grove. Starting out, as detailed in the chapter on the early settlement of the county, in company with his younger brother, Ambrose, he journeyed to the north. On their arrival here, they were immediately struck with the beauty of the location and its adaptability for the purpose then in view. They soon returned to civilization to make the necessary arrangements. On the 9th of July they returned and with them came the wife of the elder brother. Mrs. Call was the first white woman ever within the bounds of Kossuth county. Here she continued to dwell in peace, seeing her family and the town grow up around her. Seeing the county, that she had entered when no other woman was an inhabitant, fill up with settlers and take a prominent part in the bright sisterhood of counties of our noble young State. Here then she remained until Sunday May 14, 1876, when she was summoned by death, to cross the "dark river," and without a murmur she obeyed. Her death cast a gloom over the community, for her circle of friends comprised all that knew her, and they were legion.

The Call brothers did not settle immediately upon the present town site of Algona. Asa C. Call occupied a cabin upon the northeast quarter of section 14, in township 95, range 29, built by Ambrose A. Call. Here they remained until in March or April, when the elder brother

removed to the site of the present town, and founded the same. The town was shortly afterward surveyed and platted by Lewis H. Smith, county surveyor. This was during the summer of 1856. Three blocks were left for public parks, or squares; block 19 (public square) for a court house; block 39 (Maple Park) to be ornamented by the town, and block 17 (College Square) for a college campus. This last was donated by J. W. Moore, it lying in his part of the town. Mr. Moore afterwards refuted his generosity, and sub-divided and sold it out in town lots.

Hon. Ambrose A. Call, in his interesting sketches of the early days of Algona, and Kossuth county, gives the following as the reasons for the names of the streets in the town:

"Lucas street was called after Col. E. Lucas, a property owner; Call street after Call, a resident; Kennedy after Kennedy, a resident, who helped on the survey; Jones street after Senator G. W. Jones, of Dubuque; Harlan street after Senator James Harlan; Moore street after J. W. Moore, resident; Dodge street after Senator A. C. Dodge; Thorington street after James Thorington, M. C.; Hall street after James E. Hall, a resident; Williams street after Major W. W. Williams, a property owner; Blackford street after J. E. Blackford, resident; Smith street after Lewis H. Smith, resident; Lowe street after George A. Lowe, resident."

The next settler upon the site of the, as yet, incipient village, was Joseph W. Moore. He was a native of Newark, Ohio, and came here from Cedar Rapids, where he had been a short time, in January or February, 1855. He engaged in several land speculations, and on the establishment of the postoffice, in 1856, was made postmaster. In 1863 he left Algona and moved to Brooklyn, N. Y., where he at present resides.

James L. Paine was also a settler of the same year, 1855, and is still a resident of the town.

Jacob Cummins settled at Algona during the year 1855. During the War of the Rebellion he was with the "brave boys in blue" from Kossuth county, in the lurid front of battle. He is now a resident of the State of Kansas, whither he moved some years ago.

The next important settler to locate at the embryo town was Lewis H. Smith, now one of the county's most prominent citizens, and the cashier of the Kossuth County Bank, at Algona.

John E. Blackford came to Algona in the summer of 1855. He brought his family with him and the birth of a daughter, shortly after, in November, 1856, was heralded as the first within the limits of the town or township. Ella Algona Blackford, besides being the first child born in Algona, enjoys the distinction of having been the first "girl baby" in the county. Mr. Blackford is still a resident of Kossuth county, and is numbered among its most solid men.

Among the arrivals of 1856 were: Rev. Chauncey Taylor, John Heckart, Orange Minkler, J. E. Stacy, H. A. Henderson, Frank Hamson, Roderick M. Bessie, D. S. McComb, H. F. Watson, Amos S. Collins, M. D., and others.

The first log cabin was built by Judge Asa C. Call, in the spring of 1855, as mentioned before. This was 16x20 feet,



B. C. Winkler.



Mrs. Katie Winkler

with an addition 12x16 feet in size, one and a half stories high. The doors and sash for the windows were brought here by teams from Iowa City. The floor was of puncheons hewn from the native timber and even the casings of doors and windows were of the same primitive manufacture. Other cottages of like frontier architecture soon gathered around. Settlers now kept coming in, slowly at first, but more rapidly as time progressed.

In the spring of 1856, Major William W. Williams, of Fort Dodge, sent up a small stock of goods in charge of a man by the name of W. M. Koons, but almost immediately after his arrival, the stock was put in charge of Henry F. Watson, who thus kept the first store in the county. Prior to this Charles Easton, an eccentric Englishman, who had come here in 1854, and put up a tent the other side of the woods to the south of the town, sold whisky and powder to the inhabitants, who wanted that kind of groceries. These two "merchants" and the itinerant peddlers, who first made their appearance in 1856, supplied all the simple wants of the pioneers. One of the old settlers says that "an odd genius visited us peddling groceries, bacon and cats. He warranted his cats good mousers or no pay. He sold 'he-cats' for $1, and 'she-cats' at $1.50."

In 1856, a hotel was also erected, by Hezekiah A. Henderson. This was a hewed log building, without any windows in the front, and was, to use the words of an early settler, "a most forlorn place." The hotel was known as the St. Nicholas Hotel, stood northeast of the court house. The hotel was afterwards bought by J. E. Stacy, who ran it for about four years.

The settlers having brought their patriotism along with them resolved to celebrate the 4th of July, 1856, in an appropriate manner. A flag was improvised, a hickory pole raised on the public square, a pic-nic dinner in the grove back of Mr. Heckart's residence, speeches, toasts, songs and all accompaniments necessary for a well conducted celebration. About eighty persons were present at this celebration including nine young ladies, some of them just out of their bibs and tucks—"a fine sprinkling," as Lewis H. Smith had it in a gallant response to a toast.

About this time Jesse Magoon set up the first blacksmith shop in Algona, but only operated it for a short time, when, the same year, he was succeeded by Oliver Benschotter one of the prominent men of the county at a later date, and at present one of its residents.

In December, 1855, Judge A. C. Call raised his mill. This was a substantial building, 37x45 feet, two stories high, located just south of Blackford's grove. It is thought that every man in the county attended the raising and lifted every pound that was in him. This mill was not started until the next summer. The engine was hauled from Warren, Stephenson Co., Ill. by Ambrose A. Call, with ten yoke of oxen. The mill was a fine edifice, much better than the country demanded at the time. This was operated for several years and a great deal of lumber was sawed thereat. It was, however, destroyed by fire, years ago.

In the spring of 1856 a town hall was built in Algona. This was used for school and Church purposes, and for dances and other festal occasions. Speak-

ing of it, Ambrose A. Call relates the following: "Rev. Chauncey Taylor, in his interesting articles published in The *Upper Des Moines* some time since, stated the way in which the town hall was built —by shares of stock, and controlled by a stock vote. If Father Taylor was not the prime mover, (he said he was not) he was the most active member of the company, being its secretary and general business manager, *and always carrying the key*. After the district built a school house, Father Taylor bought in the stock of the company, and converted the building into a Congregational Church; thus not only giving his time and best energies, but also his *money* in building up the Church of which he was pastor. But I set out to tell how it happened that the boys dedicated the building with a dance. In those early days, when our facilities for social amusement were limited, and the crude and uncertain condition of our mail service failed to supply the current news and more solid reading, dances, hops, balls, and cotillion parties, and the like were indulged in whenever opportunity offered. None were too aristocratic or dignified, and all 'took a hand' (or rather foot) unless, indeed, religious training or awkwardness forbid. The young people of Irvington had dedicated their new hall with a ball in which we all participated, the night of the 3d of July. The next day they all turned out to our celebration, and when they saw our new hall were anxious to try the floor. But knowing our man, we considered it a risky business trying to beguile the key from Father Taylor. 'I will tell you,' says George, his son, 'I heard father telling the minister who stopped at our house about the hall at breakfast, and am sure he will take him over to see it, I will watch and tell you when he unlocks the door.' And so it happened, that as Father Taylor was explaining the convenience of certain arrangements to the stranger, the room was filled, and not until Uncle Bullus struck up the 'Arkansas Traveler,' and shouted 'Manners your partners!' did he fully comprehend the situation. 'Well,' says Father Taylor, 'I think I have engagements that will call me away, and I would like to lock the door now.' 'Never mind Mr. Taylor,' replied some one 'just leave the key, and we will lock the door when we go out,' and he left the key. It may not be out of place in justification of this procedure, to tell some tales out of school; how, when Uncle Bullus changed the music, Deacon Zahlten seized the daughter of our Baptist minister by the waist, and struck a gait that threatened destruction to our new ceiling; or how he was followed by brother Hackman with another comely daughter of a prominent Church member, in a style that would do credit to Frederick Willheim; but it must be remembered these things occurred years ago."

To quote again from Mr. Call's contribution to the historic annals of the county:

"The settlers were favored with stated preaching by Elder Marks as early as the winter of 1855–6. The elder was a generous, big-hearted apostle, who, like Peter and Paul, went out to lead sinners to repentance, without money and without price. He made no pretentions to a classical education, or oratorical powers,

but simple physical endurance, a strong pair of lungs, and earnestness of purpose. He tried to practice what he preached. He chopped wood, turned grindstone, carried water, tended baby, and tried to make himself useful wherever he went. He distributed tracts and prayed with private families when desired. With the mercury twenty or thirty degrees below zero one enjoyed one of his hell-fire sermons as much as he would to read of Dr. Kane's exploits in the frozen seas in dog days. He talked right to the point. He prayed for the old bachelors who had to bake their own slap-jacks and mend their own garments, 'for,' says he, 'God knows their cabins are desolate enough. And for Judge Call, may the Lord put something else into his head besides building steam-mills and making timber claims; 'for,' says he, 'my dear hearers, when you are wriggling over the mouth of hell you will think of what old Marks told you.' He was of a scientific turn, and sometimes startled us with the conclusions of his investigations. At one time, while earnestly trying to impress some of his arguments upon his hearers, he said: 'Why, just a few days ago I read of the body of a woman whom her friends undertook to remove several years after death. Why, my hearers, they couldn't dew it; it had become *ver battum*, it had *putrified*, in plain English, my dear hearers, it had turned to stun, and weighed 600 pounds."

Nearly all of the historic items in relation to the first happenings in Algona, being the first in the county, have been treated of elsewhere, and it would be unnecessary to repeat them in this connection.

Algona was incorporated in 1872, and the first election for city officers was held upon the first Monday in March of that year. The primal officers were: Charles Birge, mayor; F. M. Taylor, recorder; W. H. Ingham, E. N. Weaver, D. Patterson, J. G. Smith and J. J. Wilson, trustees; W. Stebbins, street commissioner; H. W. Walston, assessor; G. L. Galbraith, treasurer. A slight sketch of each of the more prominent of these officials is herewith appended:

Charles Birge was born in Whitewater, Wis., in 1845. Entered Wisconsin University in 1860. Went into the army in 1864, before finishing his collegiate course. After leaving the army he entered a law school at Albany, N. Y., from whence he graduated, in the spring of 1866, at twenty years of age. Read law in Janesville, Wis., in the office of J. B. Cassidy, until 1867, when he cut loose from all extraneous assistance and began in earnest the serious task of "paddling his own canoe." Mr. Birge commenced the practice of law in St. Louis, where he remained until 1870. He was married in December, 1868. Failing health warning him that a too close application to business, coupled with life in the crowded city, would inevitably shorten his life, he reluctantly relinquished a lucrative practice in the Missouri metropolis, and sought a more bracing atmosphere in Iowa. This he found in Algona, where he arrived in April, 1870. In 1877 his health still failed him, and taking to his bed, he was compelled, although reluctantly, to render

up his soul and be buried in the cold ground.

F. M. Taylor is a native of Cattaraugus Co., N. Y. Was born in 1839. He removed to Illinois and taught school in that State; afterwards moved to Oconomowoc, Wis., where he studied law with E. Hurlburt, Esq. After completing his studies he came to Algona, Iowa, and drove his stake in this village in May, 1869.

W. H. Ingham is a native of Herkimer Co., N. Y. Is forty-four years of age. Mr. Ingham came into Kossuth county in 1854, and was, as all know, one of the pioneers in the settlement of northwestern Iowa. Very naturally, he is greatly interested in witnessing the growth and prosperity of this, the home of his early choice. Mr. Ingham is now in the banking business, and is well and widely known for his business qualifications.

E. N. Weaver is a native of Summit Co., Ohio, where he was born in 1834. Is a carpenter by trade, and has the reputation of being one of our most skillful artificers. He came to Algona in 1856, since which time he has been a resident of Kossuth county, with the exception of one year, when he resided in Waterloo.

John G. Smith was born in Boston, Mass., in 1840. Was well known as the proprietor of a garden near that city. He left Boston a number of years ago, for Algona, where his brother, Lewis H. Smith, had preceded him, and was then in the land business. Mr. Smith, with his brother, embarked in the mercantile trade in our village, and has become an indispensable fixture here. His straightforward business habits are well known.

J. J. Wilson is a native of Onondago Co., N. Y. Was born in 1828. Has been in business in Pennsylvania, Indiana and Wisconsin. He came to Algona in January, 1870, since which time he has carrred on a very extensive lumber trade. Mr. Wilson is a wide awake, public spirited man, and is known through this and neighboring counties for his fair and upright dealing as a business man.

D. Patterson is a native of Liverpool, England, where he was born in 1837. His parents were Scotch people, and had resided in Liverpool but a short time prior to his birth. He came to this country when but ten years of age and resided in the "land of steady habits" until his majority, when he came "out west" to Rock Co., Wis., whence he removed to Keokuk Co., Iowa, and from thence to Washington county. Was postmaster in Dutch Creek, Washington county, and afterwards in Cresswell, Keokuk county, in which latter place he was the pioneer merchant. He came into Algona in the fall of 1870, since which time he has been in the mercantile trade.

The first council meeting was held at the council chamber in Algona, on the 22d of April, and the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, By the town council of the incorporated town of Algona, that a sidewalk be and is hereby ordered built along the following streets:

Commencing at the southwest corner of State and Moore streets, running thence south on the west side of Moore street to the northwest corner of Moore and McGregor streets, thence east along the north side of McGregor street to the northwest

corner of McGregor and Jones streets, thence south along the west side of Jones street to the southwest corner of Jones and Kennedy streets, thence west along the south side of Kennedy street to the northeast corner of Kennedy and Harlan streets, thence south along the east side of Harlan street to the south side of South street, also from east line of lot three (3) in block twenty-eight (28), running east along the south side of State street to the southwest corner of State and Harlan streets, thence south along the west side of Harlan street to northwest corner of Harlan and McGregor streets, also from northwest corner of Moore and McGregor streets, running thence south along west side of Moore street to southwest corner of Kennedy and Moore streets, thence east along south side of Kennedy street to the southeast corner of Kennedy and Harlan streets.

Said sidewalk to be eight feet in width from east line of lot three (3) in block twenty-eight (28), on south side of State street, to the southeast corner of State and Harlan streets and built adjoining line of lots. The balance of said walk to be four feet wide, all to be constructed of two inch plank or oak one and a half inches thick, each plank not to exceed eight inches in width, with suitable supports, and to be completed within sixty days after the 1st day of May, 1872, in accordance with the instructions of the street commissioner not inconsistent with this resolution.

At the same meeting the first ordinances of the city government were adopted, and are as follows:

Ordinance No. 1.

Be it ordained by the council of the Incorporated town of Algona, that the subordinate officers of the council shall be a Treasurer, Marshal, Assessor and Street Commissioner. That said officers be elected by the council and hold their respective offices until their successors are elected and qualified, and hereafter, said officers shall be elected at the regular annual election for municipal officers for said town.

Sec. 2. The duty of the Treasurer shall be to receive all moneys belonging to said incorporated town, and shall pay the same out upon vote of the council, upon orders signed by the Mayor and attested by the Recorder, with the corporate seal attached. Said Treasurer shall take and subscribe the same oath required of other officers of the corporation, and shall give bond with good security, to be approved by the council, in the sum of $2,000 for the faithful discharge of his duties.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the Street Commissioner to take and subscribe the same oath and in the same respects qualify the same as required of Road Supervisors in unincorporated townships, to perform the same duties within the limits of said incorporated town as is required of Road Supervisors, for which he shall receive the same fee for his services as Road Supervisors, and said commissioner shall perform such other duties consistent with the nature of his office as said council may from time to time require.

Council Room, April 22d, 1872.

Attest: CHA'S BIRGE, Mayor.

F. M. TAYLOR, Recorder.

Ordinance No. 2.

An Ordinance in Relation to Side Walks.

Be it ordained by the Town Council of the Incorporated town of Algona, Kossuth county, Iowa:

Sec. 1. That twelve feet in width shall be set apart from the sides of all streets for side walk purposes.

Sec. 2. That all side walks shall be built two feet from the outside line of the street, unless otherwise ordered by the council, and of such material and construction as shall be ordered by the council.

Sec. 3. That any shade or ornamental tree or trees hereafter planted in the street shall be set ten feet from the line of the adjacent premises.

Sec. 4. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in any newspaper of general circulation published in said town of Algona.

Council Room, April 22d, 1872.

Attest: CHA'S BIRGE, Mayor.

F. M. TAYLOR, Recorder.

The following is a list of the mayors and recorders of Algona for the succeeding years to the present time:

1873.—Charles Birge, mayor; F. M. Taylor, recorder.

1874.—F. M. Taylor,mayor; C. E.Church, recorder.

1875.—D. S. Ford, mayor; H. M. Taft, recorder.

1876.—J. J. Wilson,mayor; Pitt Cravath, recorder.

1877.—J. J. Wilson,mayor; Pitt Cravath, recorder.

1878.—J. E. Stacy, mayor; J. Wallace, clerk.

1879.—J. E. Stacy,mayor; D. H. Setchell, clerk.

1880.—J. J. Wilson,mayor; G. H. Sampson, clerk.

1881.—The same, re-elected.

1882.—J. M. Comstock, mayor; R. M. Palmer, clerk.

1883. –J. G. Smith, mayor; R. A. Palmer, clerk. The latter however resigned and, in May, R. B. Warren was elected to fill the vacancy.

The first marriage in Algona, was that of Hurlbut W. Lake to Rachel N. Eggers, upon the 21st of July, 1857.

The first birth was that of Ella Algona Blackford, daughter of J. E. and Mary A. Blackford.

The first school was taught by Flavia Fleming, in a private dwelling, during the year 1857. Miss Fleming married and went to Wisconsin.

The first building used for school purposes, by the district, was the town hall, which was built during the winter of 1856 and 1857.

The first religious services were held by Elder Marks, who came here and preached during the fall of 1855.

The first store was erected by H. F. Watson in the spring of 1856. The stock of goods belonged to Major W. W. Williams, of Fort Dodge, who had sent them up for sale.

The first saw-mill in Algona was erected by Asa C. Call, in the winter of 1855–56.

The first postmaster was J. W. Moore, who was appointed to the position in the fall of 1856.

The first hotel was erected by Hezekiah A. Henderson in the summer of 1856.

The first frame residence in Algona, was erected by H. F. Watson, in the fall

of 1856. This historic structure is now a part of the dwelling of W. H. Ingham.

Algona grew but slowly until the advent of the railroad in 1870. Judge Asa Call, his brother, Ambrose,and several other gentlemen labored assiduously to bring the rails to this place. Their first effort was as early as 1861, when the McGregor, Sioux City & Missouri River Railroad was instituted in Clayton county. This company became involved and nothing came of it. In 1869 when the McGregor Western, (or as it now is called, the Iowa and Dakota division of the C. M. & St. P. R. R.) was pushing westward from Calmar, these parties united their efforts and brought the road to Algona, at a vast expenditure of time and labor. The Messrs. Call donating some 400 acres of land to the company, and many town lots to accomplish it.

From that time the town has grown rapidly until it is a large and beautiful city. The seat of county government is located here and the fine court house, erected in 1872,at a cost of nearly $40,000, is one of the finest structures in the town, and in fact, in northern Iowa. It stands upon a rise of ground in the center of the business portion of the town, and in the middle of a fine park or square. Fine blocks of business houses line the streets, and a busy hum of industry arises from the place of commerce. These business interests, like all things else, have developed from a very small beginning.

The first store, as has been stated, was that of Major Williams, managed in 1856 and later by H. F. Watson, still a resident of the town. This was the first step taken in the direction of mercantile interests. This stock, which Mr. Watson opened in September, was of the character usually known under the head of general merchandise. It was conducted under the name of the owner, Major Williams, until the spring of 1858. Shortly after the establishment of this store, in the spring of 1857, James Eggers came to Algona, from Waterloo, Iowa, with a stock of goods, and opened a rival establishment. These were the first stores in the town. In the same line, the next store was started by Havens F. Watson, for himself, in the spring of 1861, which he continued to operate until 1871. James L. Paine soon followed and opened a store in 1861.

As trade increased and the business of Algona began to assume city proportions, the general merchandising, to a certain extent, began to separate and many of the merchants handled larger stocks but in fewer lines until now there are but few that handle more than one or two lines.

In the dry goods trade, or those that are the heaviest dealers in that line at the present in the city are: G. R. Woodworth, S. C. Spear, George L. Galbraith, J. M. Comstock, Theodore Chrischilles and Thomas Earley.

G. R. Woodworth, who handles clothing, boots and shoes and notions, in addition to dry goods, began business in Algona, in May, 1869. He erected the fine brick structure that he occupies at present, in the fall of 1883. It is 22x90 feet, two stories, high ceiling and french plate windows. It is one of the finest buildings devoted to mercantile pursuits in the city.

George R. Woodworth, merchant, was born in June, 1843, in Orleans Co., N. Y.

When sixteen years age he removed to Jamestown, N. Y., and was there engaged in the dry goods business until 1862. He then went to Faribault, Minn, remaining until 1865, then returning to Jamestown. In 1869 he came to Algona, where he has since been a prominent dry goods merchant. Mr. Woodworth was married Dec. 14, 1867, to Gertrude Hatch, also a native of New York. They have two children—Romeo H. and George W. Mr. Woodworth has been a member of the board of aldermen of this city and also of the school board. He is a member of the Masonic order.

S. C. Spear dispenses general merchandise in connection with dry goods. His business dates from October, 1870. His present building was erected by him in the spring of 1877, and is 22x93 feet in dimensions.

S. C. Spear was born in Philadelphia, Penn., in June, 1843, and was reared and educated in Boston, Mass., and from his sixteenth year has been engaged in the clothing business. In 1868 he went to Portsmouth, N. H., and Portland, Maine, where he remained until 1868. He then came west and visited the cities of Chicago, Ill.; Dubuque, Iowa; Charles City, Iowa and other places, and engaged in business for a short time at Manchester, Iowa. In 1870, he came to Algona, engaging in general merchandise business, handling dry goods, clothing, groceries, etc. He is still engaged in the business, carrying a large stock and doing a good business. Mr. Spear enlisted, in 1864, in company C, 42d Massachusetts regiment, serving with Gen. Phil Sheridan. He married, in 1870, Emeline C. Strout, a native of Portland, Maine. They have one child—Alice E.

George L. Galbraith began business in Algona, in December, 1870, and carries a large stock of carpets and fancy goods in addition to dry goods.

Theodore Chrischilles still continues to handle a stock of general merchandise, which business he established in August, 1870.

J. M. Comstock, who embarked in the dry goods business in 1872, is to be ranked among the most solid men in the mercantile circles. His store room, 21x60 feet, is too circumscribed for his well assorted stock, which foots up to about $10,000. J.M. Comstock was born Sept. 6, 1838, in Oneida Co., N. Y. His parents, George and Eliza (Paine) Comstock, were natives of Connecticut. They were married in Connecticut, and immediately went to Oneida Co., N. Y. In 1846 they moved to Waukesha Co., Wis., where they have since lived on a farm. J. M. Comstock was raised on a farm, receiving a liberal education. In August, 1861, he enlisted in the 1st Wisconsin Cavalry. Dec. 1, 1861, was promoted to first lieutenant, and in the fall and winter participated in the guerrilla warfare in Missouri. In July, 1863, he was made captain of company F, same regiment. His command took part in the battle at Cape Girardeau, at the time of Marmaduke's attack. In the summer of the same year he was appointed provost marshal on Gen. McCook's staff, was in the battles of Shelbyville, Chickamauga and many others, among them the engagements in east Tennessee from the siege of Knoxville as well as the engagements in Sherman's march to

Atlanta. He was mustered out in December, 1864, at Louisville, Ky. In 1866 he was married at Oconomowoc, Wis., to Elizabeth Annis. They have two children—Mary and Jessie. In 1866 he went into mercantile business at Monterey, Wis. In 1872 he came to Algona, where he has since been engaged in mercantile trade. In politics he is a republican, has been councilman for six years, and in 1882 was elected mayor of the city. He is an ardent supporter of the temperance cause.

Thomas Earley, one of the young, enterprising merchants in this line, carries a fine stock of clothing, boots and shoes, and furnishing goods, besides dry goods. He instituted his present business in April, 1876. In June, 1883, he removed to his present fine store, which is twenty-five feet wide by 100 long. Here, displayed upon counter and shelf, he shows the largest stock of goods in the county.

Thomas Earley is a native of Grafton Co., Wis., and was born April 6, 1849. His parents, Patrick and Anna (Burn) Earley, were natives of Ireland, and came about 1843 to Wisconsin. In 1851 the family removed to Winnebago Co., Wis., where Thomas was reared and educated. In 1867 he enlisted in the United States army, serving in company G, 35th regiment, which regiment afterwards formed a part of the 4th regiment, Mr. Earley then being in company H. He was located during most of the time of service at Fort Russell and Fort Steele, Wyoming territory. After serving in the army three years he returned home, and in 1872 engaged in business at Winneconne, Wis., residing there four years. In 1876 he came to Algona and engaged in the clothing, dry goods and boot and shoe business. Mr. Earley has been very successful in business, having worked up gradually from a small store, until now he has the largest and best equipped store in the county, and is doing an extensive business. He was married Sept. 11, 1874, to Sarah Taylor, a native of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Earley have two children—Nettie and Jessie. Mr. Earley is a member of the city council. He is a member of Algona Lodge, No. 236, I. O. O. F.

J. G. Smith is another of Algona's merchants that still continues to deal in merchandise. This business was established in October, 1866, by John G. and Lewis H. Smith, under the name and style of Smith Brothers. In 1868 Francis C. Rist gave up his stage and mail business on account of ill health, and was admitted as a partner. Lewis H. Smith withdrew from the firm in May, 1870, but the firm was still continued under the old name. Mr. Rist dying in 1872, John G. Smith has continued to run the business alone.

In October, 1866, they were appointed agents for the American Express Company, but on the withdrawal of that company from this line of railroad, in 1869, this agency ceased. In July, 1872, J. G. Smith was appointed agent for the United States Express Company, a position he holds yet.

J. G. Smith, general merchant, was born in Middlesex Co., Mass., March 10, 1840, being there reared and educated. In 1866 he came to Algona and engaged in general merchandise business, being now the oldest merchant doing business at this point. Mr. Smith was for many years agent of the Northwestern Stage

Company. He was married in June, 1868, to Lucinda T. Smith, a native of St. Lawrence Co., N. Y. They have five children—Maude A., Kate N., Gracie B., Lou R. and Howland S. Mr. Smith has been a member of the city board of aldermen and school trustee of this district, and is now mayor of Algona, being elected in March, 1883. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity and is a Knight Templar.

Only one house handles clothing and its accompaniment exclusively, that of George Solomon, who began business here September, 1881, in a store one door north of the Bongey House. Here he remained until July, 1882, when he moved next door west of G. L. Galbraith's store on State street, only to remove to his present commodious quarters May 1, 1883. Mr. Solomon, although many of the stores carry lines of the goods he handles, does a large and lucrative business.

George Solomon is a native of Germany, born Aug. 23, 1854. In 1872 he emigrated to the United States, settling in Chicago, Ill., being engaged in the wholesale house of B. Ginsburg as clerk for five years. In 1877 he went to Tama City, Iowa, clerking for his brother at that place until 1881, when he engaged in the clothing trade in Algona, carrying a stock of clothing, boots and shoes, etc. Mr. Solomon was married July 30, 1882, to Sarah Sime, a native of Germany. They have one child—Ida. Mr. Solomon is a member of the I. O. O. F. of Algona, and of V. A. S. Fraternity of Algona Coligium.

The first drug store was established by Durant brothers in 1866. At a later date Dr. L. A. Sheetz became a partner. In the fall of 1875 this firm dissolved and the stock was divided. The business is at the present in the hands of Durant Brothers, L. A. Sheetz and B. G. Forbush.

Durant Brothers carry, in addition to their stock of drugs, medicines and such goods, a large line of fancy goods, stationery, etc.

L. A. Sheetz, in the Palace drug store, has a place of business that would do credit to a metropolitan city, and does an extensive business.

B. G. Forbush, the proprietor of the Good Samaritan drug store on east State street, does a nice business and holds good the name that ornaments his sign.

The first to embark in the grocery business exclusively was Samuel Hessler, who, in 1869, opened a store devoted to that line. This pioneer grocery store is still in existence, under the proprietorship of O. H. Marvin, who was his immediate successor.

The present dealers in groceries exclusively are the following named: Crose & Brunson, Orville Minkler, J. C. Heckart, Booth & Buell, C. A. Hurd & Co., O. H. Marvin, H. S. Langdon, D. W. C. Ackley and the Grange store.

Crose & Brunson instituted their business in September, 1881. They carry a stock of $4,000 worth of first-class groceries, and keep everything in the neatest possible manner.

A. A. Brunson was born May 29, 1840, in Grand Isle Co., Vt., and there grew to manhood. In August, 1862, he enlisted in company H, 106th New York Volunteer Infantry, and was rendezvoused at Camp Wheeler, Ogdensburg, from there

sent to West Virginia, where he spent the winter of 1862–63. The following May he participated in the battle of Martinsburg, battle of the Wilderness, South Anna River, Spottsylvania Court House and Cold Harbor. He was then promoted to first lieutenant, and took command of company I. At the battle of Winchester he was wounded in the right hip, and in 1865 discharged at Indianapolis. He came west in April, 1865, settling in Clayton Co., Iowa, and engaging in mercantile business. In 1870 he came to Kossuth county and took a homestead. In 1873 he was elected superintendent of schools, and in 1875 re-elected. He was afterwards appointed mail agent on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad for two years. In 1866 he married Dora Benjamin, of Clayton Co., Iowa. They have two sons—Willis and Glenford. He is a Master Mason of Prudence Lodge, No. 205, of Algona; also belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic.

J. C. Heckart was born in Wayne Co., Ohio, Dec. 2, 1838, and is a son of John and Elizabeth Heckart. When fourteen years of age, he removed with his parents to Elkhart, Ind., remaining there until 1856, when they came to Algona, Kossuth Co., Iowa. In 1861 Mr. Heckart enlisted in company F, 2d Iowa Cavalry, remaining with this command until the following February. In August, 1862, he again enlisted in the 32d regiment, Iowa Volunteer Infantry, company A, and participated in the following engagements—Fort DeRussy, Pleasant Hill, Lake Chicot and Fort Blakely. He also took part in the capture of two rebel transports, on Little Red river, Ark, while detailed on board the gunboat *Lexington*, in 1863. After the close of the war, he returned to Kossuth county and engaged in farming. In 1871 he went into the mercantile trade, which business he has since followed. In 1866 Mr. Heckart married Amelia M. Phelps, of Fond du Lac, Wis., by whom he has had three children—Grant W., Jessie and Hattie. Mr. Heckart is a Master Mason, a member of Prudence Lodge, No. 205. He is also quartermaster of James C. Taylor Post, G. A. R.

De Witt Clinton Ackley, grocer and confectioner, was born in Pomfert, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., Oct. 22, 1831. When two years of age, the family removed to Bristol, Trumbull Co., Ohio. Mr. Ackley resided there until nineteen years of age, during which time he learned the blacksmith trade; he then removed to Sheboygan Co., Wis., there working at his trade until 1852. He then returned to Ohio, remaining until 1853, when he again went to Wisconsin, and after a short residence in Sheboygan county, removed to Kenosha county, where he resided until April, 1857; then removed to Kansas, stopping for a short time in Leavenworth and then moving to Hickory Point, Jefferson county, taking an active part in the struggle then in progress which made Kansas a free State. In May, 1859, Mr. Ackley went to Denver, Col., where he remained until July of that year, then returned to Ohio, and in July, 1861, enlisted in the 14th Ohio Battery of mounted artillery, serving until January, 1863. At the battle of Pittsburg Landing, Mr. Ackley was wounded in the right leg and discharged on account of physical disability. He returned to Ohio, where he remained

until March, 1863, at which time he returned to Kenosha Co., Wis. In October, 1863, he came to Iowa, first locating at Waverly, and in March, 1864, removed to Freeborn Co., Minn. In November, 1865, he removed to Mitchell, Iowa, and in August, 1870, came to Algona, working at the blacksmith trade until 1883, when he engaged in the grocery business. Mr. Ackley was married April 30, 1854, to Clarissa Woodworth, a native of New York. They have four children—Mary A., Olive A., Delia O. and Buel C. Mrs. Ackley is a member of the Congregational Church. Mr. Ackley is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Booth & Buell, who are the successors to Phillips Bros., entered into business partnership in 1883, and enjoy a fair share of the patronage of the people of this locality.

Dumont A. Buell, of the firm of Booth & Buell, grocers, was born in April, 1840, in Monroe Co., N. Y. When thirteen years of age he removed with his parents to Ottawa, Ill., where he was reared and educated. He engaged in farming at Ottawa until 1880, when he came to Algona and entered into land speculations, at which he is still engaged. In April, 1883, he went into the grocery business with Mr. Booth. Mr. Buell was married Oct. 17, 1867, to Emma Hardy. They had two children—Hardy and Emma. Mrs. Buell died in March, 1877. Mr. Buell married, in 1879, Pamelia Thurber, a native of Illinois. They have two children—Ella L. and Julia T. Mr. and Mrs. Buell are members of the Congregational Church. Mr. Buell is a member of the Masonic order.

The Grange store is under the general management of J. E. Blackford, and carries a stock of about $4,000 in various lines.

The growth of the furniture trade has been interesting to watch. In 1856 John Heckart opened a cabinet shop for the repair of disabled and maimed furniture, and in connection ran a turning lathe and did odd jobs at painting. This lathe of Mr. Heckart's was in a small building, which hung upon a pivot. The lathe was driven by a wind-mill, and as the wind varied the building was moved around to the proper position for sails of the mill to catch the wind. Mr. Heckart for many years made and repaired almost all the furniture in the county, and is at present one of Algona's prominent citizens, having retired from active pursuits and enjoying the fruits of his former industry.

John Heckart, the pioneer cabinet maker of Algona, was born in Dauphin Co., Penn., May 14, 1805. In 1832 he was married to Elizabeth Fisher, and they have lived happily together for more than half a century. In 1836 he left his native State and moved to Wayne Co., Ohio, where he resided until 1854, when he removed to Elkhart, Ind. In 1856 he came to Algona, then a place with two log cabins. Here he embarked in the cabinet business, being the first cabinet maker in the county. He made chairs and bedsteads, many of which are now in use.

From the humble beginning made in this line, has grown the present fine business of Bronson Bros. Starting July 12, 1881, they have succeeded in building up a fine trade and carry a heavy stock of goods in their line.

The first hardware store was opened by James McIntyre, who came from Illinois. He afterward died here, and the business passed into other hands. In 1869, Dammon, Griffin & Robinson established themselved in the hardware business at this point, but after running about a year, the interest of the senior partners was purchased by J. W. Robinson, and the firm, under the name of Robinson Brothers, has continued one of the institutions of the town ever since. They carry a full line of shelf and heavy hardware, stoves and everything usually handled in that business.

J. W. Robinson, one of the prominent business men of Algona, was born Aug. 7, 1841, in New Hampshire. His parents, Frederick and Philena Robinson, were natives of New Hampshire. J. W. Robinson grew to manhood in his native State, receiving an academical education, also graduated at a business college in Boston. In 1862, he enlisted in company A, 11th New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and was wounded in the right arm at the battle of Fredericksburg, sent to a hospital at Washington, from there to Portsmouth Grove, R. I., where he staid five months. He then joined his regiment at Knoxville and was soon after sent to the army of the Potomac under Gen. Grant, participating in all the engagements, till the surrender of Gen. Lee; he was also at the Grand Review in Washington. After his discharge from the service, he returned to New Hampshire. In 1870 he came to Kossuth Co., Iowa, and has since followed the hardware business. In 1874 he married Antoinette Veazey. They have three children—Howard V., Abra L. and Norman W. Mr. Robinson is an honorable member of the Masonic fraternity, Prudence Lodge, No. 205. His wife died Nov. 10, 1882.

P. L. S. Bronson and L. M. B. Smith are also prominent and representative merchants in this line.

Peter L. S. Bronson, dealer in hardware, stoves, etc., is a native of Norway, born April 29, 1856. When six years of age he emigrated with his parents to the United States, settling in Chicago, Ill., where Peter was reared and learned the tinner's trade. In 1872 he went to Sioux Rapids, Iowa, where he remained four years, then came to Algona, working for L. M. B. Smith. In August, 1878, he engaged in business for himself, and is now one of the successful business men of Algona. Mr. Bronson was married Jan. 27, 1875, to Thorena Thoreson, also a native of Norway. They have four children—Adolph, Secegwart, Fred and Clara. Mr. Bronson is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

In the spring of 1870, J. J. Wilson opened a lumber yard at Algona, which is claimed to have been the first in the town, although lumber had been sold here previously, but by no regular established dealer.

The business is at present in the hands of J. J. Wilson, W. W. Johnson and John J. Queal.

D. S. Ford, it is claimed, is the pioneer agricultural implement dealer. He was the first to erect a warehouse and engage in it as a specialty. To Mr. Ford is Kossuth county indebted for the introduction of flax seed. This business is represented at present by the following firms: D. S.

Ford, J. R. Jones & Co., Robinson Bros., and Mathew Richardson.

J. R. Jones & Co., established by Mr. Jones, in the fall of 1870, when he put up the present building he occupies. In the spring of 1872, he admitted, as a partner, Thomas Hamson, and the business was conducted under the firm name of Jones & Hamson. This lasted but about a year when Mr. Jones became the purchaser of his partner's interest. In 1882, G. H. Lampson purchased a half interest therein and the style of the firm name changed to its present one of J. R. Jones & Co.

The first harness shop was started by F. W. Hawes, in the spring of 1870. He came here from Nashua, Chickasaw Co., Iowa, and opened in a small building on the north side of State street where the drug store of B. G. Forbush now stands. In 1871, he moved into his present quarters This store room is 22x70 feet in size and is filled with a fine stock of harness and everything in that line, besides a stock of clothing, boots and shoes and trunks. Besides Mr. Hawes, this line of trade is worthily represented by M. W. Stough and Walters & Co.

Milton R. Walters, harness maker, was born in Fort Wayne, Ind., Jan. 19, 1850. He is a son of Reuben and J. Mitchell Walters, natives of New York, who emigrated to Indiana in an early day. Mr. Walters was a soldier in the Union army, where he contracted a disease of which he lost his life. The subject of this sketch went to Humboldt Co., Iowa, in 1861. Here he turned over the first sod where Humboldt now stands. Also helped to haul the first lumber to build the first house. He was married in Humboldt county to Clara Penny, by whom he has had four children—George, Jennie, Ella and Edna. In 1874 he came to Algona, where he has followed his trade ever since. Mr. Walters is a member of the I. O. O. F. lodge of Algona. In politics he is a staunch republican, and has held several local offices of trust.

P. L. Slagle was born June 6, 1845, in Greene Co., Ohio. His parents were George W. and Martha (Long) Slagle. His mother was from Philadelphia, Penn. His father was a Virginian and came to Ohio at an early day. In 1843 they moved to Wheatly county, where they still reside. P. L. Slagle was reared in Ohio and Indiana. When seventeen years of age he was apprenticed to the trade of saddler and harness maker. In 1864 he enlisted in company D, 11th Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and participated in the battle of Nashville, Tenn., and other engagements. He served till the close of the war. In 1858 he married Sarah Crabb. They have five children—Charles H., Elmer H., Frank H., George H. and Walden H. In 1868 he came to Algona, where he has followed his trade. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Blue Lodge and Chapter, also belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic.

The first merchant tailor in Algona was J. K. Fill, who established that business on the 26th day of March, 1860, when he came here. He came from Ogle Co., Ill., where he had been engaged in the same line of business. He is regarded as one of the first business men of the city.

J. K. Fill, merchant tailor, was born in Bavaria, Germany, Jan. 22, 1811. Here

he learned the trade of tailor in the shop of his father, at the age of fourteen years, serving three years' apprenticeship. In 1838 he emigrated to America, locating in Baltimore. He remained in Baltimore a few years, and then removed to Dauphin Co., Penn. In 1853 he removed to Ogle Co., Ill., remaining there until 1860, when he came to Kossuth county and settled on a farm in Irvington township. While running his farm he again engaged in his present business. In 1873 he removed his family to Algona, where they have since resided. He was united in marriage, in 1843, in Dauphin Co., Penn., with Eliza J. Price. By this union there were eight children. Mr. Fill is a republican politically. He enlisted in company F, 2d Iowa Cavalry, and participated in many engagements.

For many years the repairing of wagons had been done by the blacksmiths, who were also workers in wood to that extent, but in 1876, Bradley & Nicoulin embarked in the business of manufacturing wagons, carriages, etc., and repairing the same. They have a large establishment, employing twelve men, and turn out 300 wagons and carriages per year. The Algona lumber wagon made by them has an excellent reputation, not only local, but as far west as Chamberlain, Dak., to which point and intervening ones they are shipped.

A. M. Johnson & Son are also an enterprising wagon making firm. They opened a shop in 1882 and are doing quite an extensive business. The Johnson wagon is deservedly popular.

A. M. Johnson is a native of Delaware Co., N. Y. When eighteen years of age he learned the blacksmith's trade. He was married in 1844 to Elizabeth Fish, they having four children—George, Lafayette, Edward and Augusta. In August, 1862, he enlisted in company F, 31st Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and took part in Sherman's raid on Vicksburg, Arkansas Post, Young's Point, siege and capture of Vicksburg; here he was taken sick and sent to Lossing's hospital, from there to Quincy, Ill., when in February, 1864, he was discharged. He then returned to Jackson Co., Iowa, where he had settled in 1856. In 1865 he located in Irvington township, now Sherman township, on section 5, where he engaged in farming, and in the spring of 1879 came to Algona. In the spring of 1882 he opened up a wagon shop in company with his son, where they turn out some excellent work, and are known far and wide as the Johnson wagon. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Watch repairing was first done by J. H. Warren, and the business, as well as stocks of jewelry kept by F. M. Bronson and E. G. Bowyer, at the present.

William Cordingley was the first to deal exclusively in the shoe business, and manufacture and repair the foot gear of this community. He started in it about fifteen years ago, in 1868, and is still the most important merchant in that line, where it is handled exclusively.

The meat market business is well represented by three stands, those of Frank Winkel, Mrs. Schweigs and J. Winkel.

It is claimed that the first photographer to locate here, was a party by the name of Thompson. This line is represented at this time by Saunders & Fuller and

HUNGARIAN REFERENCE NEW YORK, N. Y.

J. F. Nicoulin, who enjoy a large and lucrative business.

J. F. Nicoulin was born Feb. 24, 1847, in Massachusetts. His parents were Xavier and Paulina (Parset) Nicoulin, his father a native of Switzerland, and his mother of France. When young people they came to America, and were married in Pittsfield, Mass. In 1849 they went to Vermont, and in 1854 emigrated to Dodge Co., Wis. Mr. Nicoulin was drowned in 1859, in Rock river, while constructing a bridge over the stream. Mrs. Nicoulin was afterwards married to Frank Bernard. They are living at Appleton, Wis. J. F. Nicoulin went to Appleton when fourteen years of age, and was employed for nine years as clerk in a store. In 1870 he came to Algona, and in 1873 opened a photograph gallery. In 1880 he married Isabella Gilbraith, a daughter of William Gilbraith, of Kossuth county. Mr. Nicoulin is a member of the I. O. O. F.

Dr. Parker was the first dentist to locate in Algona. At the present C. B. Cole, E. S. Ensign and L. K. Garfield, M. D., are the representatives of this branch of business.

In 1868 E. S. Lamb commenced the first livery business, and followed it for several years in connection with the hotel. Several parties have engaged in it since then, but Grove & Co., and Smith & Ring are the live liverymen of Algona, at the present writing.

Isaac Grove, liveryman, Algona, was born June 13, 1818, in Union Co., Penn. He there learned the shoemaker's trade, continuing to work at the same until 1844. He then went to Rockford, Ill., being engaged in teaming between that city and Chicago for many years. He also engaged in farming near Rockford. In 1864 he moved to Charles City, Iowa, being engaged in farming and other occupations until 1873. He then located near Nora Springs, farming in that neighborhood until 1875, then coming to Kossuth county, and settling on section 4, Algona township. He engaged in farming until 1879, when he went into the livery business in Algona. Mr. Grove was married, Jan. 1, 1842, to Annie E. Ziebach. He has five children living—Marion, Emily J., Samuel, John and Jacob F. Mrs. Grove died Feb. 17, 1864. Mr. Grove married in August, 1864, Mrs. Laura (Tennant) Lynch, a native of Pennsylvania. Mr. Grove is a member of the Congregational Church.

J. A. Smith was born Sept. 27, 1847, in Prussia. In June, 1870, he emigrated to America, settling in Clinton Co., Iowa, and engaged in farming. After one year he went on a farm in Calhoun county. In 1880 he disposed of this farm and purchased another. In 1882 he removed to Pomeroy, where he engaged in the livery business. In June of the same year he was burnt out. In 1883 he came to Algona, and is still in the livery business. He still owns the farm in Calhoun county.

In all new counties the real estate business has always taken a prominence, and the town of Algona, in this respect, has at all times been particularly favored. The first party to engage in this line was Asa C. Call, who came to Algona in 1855, with that intention. The first mention of any transfer of property in the town of Algona, is the sale of a town lot by him to Lyman L. Treat, for the consideration



Henrietta Carlon



Núñez Carbó

of $1. There are many parties in the city, at present, engaged in this business, prominent among whom are: George C. Call, who is the successor to his father, A. C. Call; J. W. Jensen, the representative of Fredericksen, Hansen & Drummond; C. Byson, J. E. Stacy, the agent of the American Emigrant Society; C. L. Lund, J. B. Jones, W. H. Nycum and O. E. Palmer. Ambrose A. Call, W. H. Ingham and L. H. Smith are also interested in this business, in connection with their general banking business.

George C. Call, real estate, abstract and loan agent, is a son of Asa C. Call, and is successor to his father in the oldest established real estate business in Algona, his father having established the same in 1854. Mr. Call became interested in the business in 1879, and Dec. 5, 1882, he succeeded the firm in his present business. He is a native of Algona, and was born Sept. 24, 1860. He was here reared and educated. From his youth he has been engaged in the land business, and though a young man has been unusually successful. Mr. Call is a member of Algona Lodge, No. 236, I. O. O. F. of this city.

John W. Jensen is a native of Norway, born May 31, 1854. He was there reared on a farm. In August, 1872, he emigrated to the United States, locating in Kossuth Co., Iowa. He here engaged in farming and various lines of business until the spring of 1883, when he accepted his present position as agent for Fredericksen, Hansen & Drummond. Mr. Jensen was married June 8, 1878, to Mary Jacobson, also a native of Norway. They have three children—Emma Julie, Ida Maria and William Martin. Mr. and Mrs. Jensen are members of the Lutheran Church.

C. Byson, real estate agent, was born in Denmark, Feb. 22, 1842, being there reared on a farm. In April, 1869, he emigrated to America, settling in Warren Co., Penn He divided his time between Jefferson and Clarion counties, Penn., until 1882. He then came to Algona, taking charge of the real estate business of A. Boysen until October, 1883, when he established his present business. When Mr. Byson arrived at Castle Garden, N. Y., he had but $1 in his pocket, and his success may be judged from the fact that he is now quite a large property owner in the city of Algona. In June, 1870, Mr. Byson was married to Anna M. Peterson, also a native of Denmark. They have three children—John R., Kinnie E. and Anthony.

Christian L. Lund, real estate agent, was born in Denmark, Aug. 3, 1850. He was there reared to manhood, receiving his education at the Royal University of Copenhagen, at which institution his father, Miller Lund, has for many years been professor of theology. When twenty-one years of age he entered the regular army of Denmark, according to custom, and served one year. In 1873 he came to the United States, going directly to Chicago, Ill., where he resided one year, then removed to Saline Co., Neb., where he remained one year. He then went to Kearney Co., Neb., where he resided three years, engaging in real estate business and stock raising. He then went to Colorado, residing in Leadville and Denver for one year, after which he returned to Chicago, where he again remained one

year. He then removed to Algona, Iowa, engaging in the real estate business. He owns large farms in Kossuth and Emmett counties, and is extensively engaged in stock raising in the southeastern part of Emmett county.

In the line of insurance, the business is well represented by H. Hoxie, A. D. Clark, F. M. Taylor, J. J. Wilkinson, L. H. Smith, Jonathan B. Winkle, C. F. Calkins and J. B. Jones.

J. Wallace & Co., the proprietors of the creamery and cheese factories, are among the most prominent business men of the community. They commenced operations in Kossuth county in 1874, building that year a cheese factory about three miles east of Algona. Early the next year they erected one six miles east of the city. Later they built two more, one in Irvington and another three miles north of Algona. In 1876 four factories were erected by them, one in the southwest part of the county, one in Lott's Creek township, one in Fenton, and the fourth in the northwestern part of Humboldt county. They continued their business until 1877, when the style of the firm was changed to Wallace, White & Reed, but only remained this way for one year, when it was changed back to the original name of J. Wallace & Co. In 1878 they reduced their business, discontinuing all but four factories. They engaged in the creamery business in the fall of 1879, and were the first in Kossuth county, and the second in the State to adopt the new system. During their first year of the creamery business they made 2,500 pounds of butter daily. In the spring of 1883 they engaged in the same line of business at the rising town of Bancroft, in this county, and are among the heaviest dealers in this line in northern Iowa. They also buy all kinds of produce and grain, and are live, energetic, business men.

Blossom Bros. began business in Algona in May, 1878, in the line of buying and shipping all kinds of produce, butter, eggs, poultry, etc. They are also proprietors of a creamery at East Algona, and occupy two store rooms, 22x60 feet, and the upper stories of the same building also. They manufacture during the proper season about 3,000 pounds of butter daily, and handle three car loads of poultry, and 200,000 pounds of dairy butter per year.

C. H. Blossom, of the firm of Blossom Bros., produce merchants, was born in Cook Co., Ill., Aug. 19, 1853. He came to Waverly, Iowa, in 1861, and has been in the produce business since 1872. He located in Algona in 1878. The firm is doing a large business in dairy butter, poultry, eggs, and the manufacture of creamery butter.

The flax mill and hay press of B. Morris & son, is one of the foremost business enterprises of the town. This was erected in July, 1880, and is somewhat of a success, and will doubtless improve as more and more flax is grown by the agriculturists of the county. They press and bale about 1,000 tons of hay per year, also, and have $8,000 invested in their business.

The steam grist mill and grain elevator located at the depot of the C. M. & St. P. railroad are the property of J. J. Wilson, one of Algona's most prominent, enterprising and energetic business men. In 1871 he engaged here in the lumber busi

ness, and in that same summer built the elevator, to handle the grain he was buying. This structure is 20x52 feet, with an addition, since erected, of 24x32 feet in size. The mill, which is one of the best in this section of the State, was built by O. J. Hack, in 1872, but came into the possession of Mr. Wilson in 1874. This building is 36x56 feet in dimension, and is thoroughly equipped with the most modern machinery on the roller system, and has a capacity of turning out sixty barrels of flour daily. Mr. Wilson is also engaged in t e coal, lumber, grain and stock business at this point, and at Whittemore, this county, and Emmetsburg, Palo Alto county, and employs a capital of $40,000 in his various businesses.

The first steps toward the banking business were taken on the 1st of January, 1867, by W. H. Ingham, who opened an account with Austin Corbin, of New York city, to draw bills of exchange against. The first draft was made upon the 11th of January, and was for $100 from James L. Paine, of Algona, to a clergyman in Missouri. On the 1st of January, 1870, just three years later, Mr Ingham and Lewis H. Smith formed a co-partnership under the firm name of Ingham & Smith, for the transaction of a regular banking business. Mr. Smith painted the sign for the pioneer bank, which is yet among the archives of the institution. During the year 1871 they built the fine edifice now occupied by the Kossuth County Bank, which is one of the finest buildings in the city. Erected of Milwaukee brick, two stories high, the upper story being occupied as offices, fine French plate glass windows, and fitted up in a superb manner inside, it is a structure that would not be out of place among the palatial piles of Chicago or Milwaukee.

On the 16th of May, 1873, the Kossuth County Bank, was organized and incorporated upon the foundation land by Messrs. Ingham & Smith. This was a stock company and the officers chosen at that date have continued to be re-elected their own successors, to the present moment. They are as follows: W. H. Ingham, president; J. B. Jones, vice-president; L. H. Smith, cashier; J. W. Wadsworth, teller. The board of directors is composed of the following gentlemen: W. H. Ingham, L. H. Smith, J. B. Jones, B. W. Devine, John G. Smith, Theodore Chrischilles and J. W. Wadsworth. This institution has a capital of $50,000 and is incorporated under the general banking laws of the State. The gentlemen who are the head of the concern are widely and extensively known, being among the first settlers in this part of the State, and for reliability, integrity and probity, as well as for being men of wealth and business experience none enjoy a better reputation. Briefly, this institution is regarded as one of the staunch and reliable fixtures of Kossuth's business interests and entitled to the unlimited confidence of the public.

Joseph W. Wadsworth, teller of the Kossuth County Bank, was born in Kenosha Co., Wis., Nov. 13, 1853. His parents, John and Rebecca (Whitley) Wadsworth, were natives of England, and emigrated to the United States, in 1847. Mr. Wadsworth was reared and educated in Kenosha county. In 1870 he attended Spencer's Commercial College, at Milwaukee,

graduating with honors. In May, 1873, he was appointed teller of the Kossuth County Bank, which position he still holds. In October, 1875, Mr. Wadsworth was married to Emeline A. Watkins, a daughter of John Watkins, of Mower Co.,Minn. Two children have blessed this union—Alice R. and Harvey J. Mr. Wadsworth is an active member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to the Blue Lodge Chapter and Commandery.

The Bank of Algona was established under the existing State laws, on the 18th of November, 1880,and at once assumed, and still maintains a permanent place in the banking interest of this section, and is a most valuable adjunct to commercial inter ests. The faculties for transacting all business pertaining to the banking system are unsurpassed, and in its construction and organization, everything has been considered calculated to enhance the interest and security of those so fortunate as to be numbered among its patrons. The official management of the institution is vested as follows: AmbroseA. Call,president; D. H. Hutchins, vice-president; V. H. Stough, cashier. The board of directors is made up of some of the best men in the community, and add solidity, were that necessary, to the above named official heads. It is composed of the following gentlemen: D. H. Hutchins, Joseph Thompson, G. N. Hancock, Philip Dorweiler, A. A. Call, William Carey and V. H. Stough. The bank draws drafts on all foreign countries, through Gilman, Son & Co., of New York, and on Chicago, through the First National Bank of that city. For the security of the funds entrusted to them, they have a Diebold fire and burglar-proof safe, fitted with a Sargent & Greenleaf time lock.

Ambrose A. Call, the pioneer of Kossuth county, and one of the figures around which cluster much of the historic annals of the past, was born in Huron Co., Ohio, upon the 9th of June, 1833. He is the son of Asa and Mary (Metcalf) Call, and comes of good stock. His grandfather was one of the noble band of patriots that achieved our National Independence in the Revolution, and his father served in the army that preserved it during the War of 1812–15. When the subject of this sketch was but a few months old, his father died and his widowed mother removed to Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., where she had friends. Five years later, however, she returned to the west, going beyond her old home in Ohio, and locating at South Bend, Ind., where she remained many years. Ambrose left home at the age of fifteen, he having received a common school education in the meanwhile. The summer of 1850, the subject of our sketch established a news depot at Dayton, Ohio, delivering the Cincinnati dailies ahead of the mails. The fall and winter of the same year, he attended commercial college in Cincinnati, Ohio. In the spring of 1854 he turned his steps westward and brought up in Iowa; at this time he was but twenty-one years of age, and in company with his elder brother, who had just returned from the gold fields of California, he came north from Fort Des Moines, as it was then called, into what is now Kossuth county, arriving here the 9th of July, 1854. In 1861 he established the first newspaper in the county, the Algona *Pioneer Press*, an account of which, see elsewhere. This he

continued to edit for several years. For the last twenty years, Mr. Call has been a government mail contractor, and at the present time controlls a large number of routes throughout the northwest. He was united in marriage with Nancy E. Henderson, of Oskaloosa, Iowa, in October, 1859, a lady whose ancestors have a historic record in the settlement of Kentucky. Their union has been blessed with seven living children—Florence M., Edith, Etta L., Bertha A., Chester C. and Roscoe and Myrtle, twins. In politics Mr. Call has ever affiliated with the republican party, and has taken great interest in the success of the measures advocated in the platforms of that party. Although frequently solicited, Mr. Call has persistently refused political preferment, and has never been an office seeker or holder. A prominent Mason, he carries into every day life the teachings of the craft, and deals with his fellow man as he would be dealt with. With his brother he founded the city of Algona, and was also the founder of Bancroft, the second town of importance in the county. Ask him his occupation, and his reply will be, a farmer, which is in fact, true, as he has over 1,000 acres of this rich Iowa prairie, brought under subjection to the plough. Conservative in business, Mr. Call has had the good fortune to accumulate an easy competence by shrewd investments, and as the result of his mail business. He is at present, president of the Bank of Algona, and one of Kossuth county's most prominent representative citizens.

D H. Hutchins was born Sept. 20, 1823, in Franklin Co., N. Y. He was raised a "farmer boy," and received his education in the district schools and Franklin Academy, where he attended three terms. He went to Indiana in the spring of 1845; resided there two years, then returned to Franklin county, where for five years he worked on a farm summers and taught school winters. He went to California in the spring of 1852, in company with his brother; was engaged in mining and other pursuits for two years, and returned home in the spring of 1854. A year later he moved to Clayton Co., Iowa, and engaged in farming. In 1862 he enlisted as a private in company E, 27th regiment, Iowa Volunteer Infantry; was elected orderly sergeant by the company in the spring of 1863, and promoted to second lieutenant in the fall of 1864, participating in the battles of Little Rock, Fort De Russy, Pleasant Hill, Yellow Bayou, Fish Bayou, Tupelo and Nashville; was discharged May 15, 1865, while in hospital at Natchez, Miss. He returned to Clayton county, remaining there until March, 1869, when he settled in Algona, and engaged in the implement trade. He has 250 acres of land under cultivation, and is now assistant cashier in the Bank of Algona. He married Helen M. Whitney, of Franklin Co., N. Y. They have had four children, three now living—Clayton B., auditor of Kossuth county; Lucina M., wife of A. F. Call, of Algona, and Celia V. Mr. Hutchins was commissioned captain of uniformed militia by Gov. Seymour, of New York, and of Home Guards, by Gov. Stone, of Iowa; was elected four times justice of the peace, and served one term as supervisor of Kossuth county.

The first hotel in the county was the hewn log building reared and kept by H.

A. Henderson, in 1856, as is stated elsewhere. This was known as the Wisconsin House, and was for several years the only place of entertainment for the weary traveler.

In 1864 a Mr. Harrison built a frame structure on east State street, which he called the Kossuth County Hotel. This building is yet standing and is used for the same business, although overshadowed by later built and more pretentious rivals. This hotel is at present under the management of A. Rutherford, who has a large patronage among the farming community.

The Cliff House, afterwards known as the Commercial House, was for some years the principal stopping place in Algona, but it is now closed. McGraw was the last landlord who met the guests at the door and made them welcome.

In 1870 a brick hotel, which went under the name of the Russell House, was erected opposite the court house. It was under the management and direction of several landlords until 1879, when G. N. Hancock became the proprietor. In February, 1883, Alexander Younie became owner and proprietor. The building was 66x90 feet in area, two stories high, and well constructed of brick. The ceilings were twelve feet high, and the house contained twenty-five good rooms, well furnished, comfortable and good accommodations, and an affable landlord. What more could the tired guest ask? Mr. Younie is considerable of a capitalist and real estate owner, and is one of the solid men of the community. This hotel burned down late in the winter of 1883.

A. Younie, formerly owner of the Hancock House, is a native of Quebec, Canada, born Feb. 22, 1841. He was there reared and educated. His parents, Alexander and Isabella (Lang) Younie, were natives of Scotland. His father was an old soldier, and was in the British service during the Napoleon Wars. He died in 1857. Alexander is the eighth of a family of nine children. In the spring of 1865 Mr. Younie went to Fort Dodge, Iowa, and after a short residence there, went to Montana territory. In December, 1865, he returned to Fort Dodge, spending the summer of 1866 in Kansas and Missouri. In the fall of that year he engaged in farming in Humboldt Co., Iowa, and in the spring of 1870 he went to Palo Alto county, being engaged in farming and stock raising. In February, 1883, he became proprietor of the Hancock House at Algona, Iowa. Mr. Younie was married Jan. 26, 1870, to Laura E. Elliott, a native of New York. They have three children—Nettie, Isabella and William A. Mr. Younie was a justice of the peace, a notary public, and a member of the board of supervisors while a resident of Palo Alto county. He was admitted to the bar in Humboldt county, and in 1876 practiced at Roth, Iowa.

The present hotel known since its inception as the Bongey House started from a small beginning. In 1872 Alfred Bongey, the present proprietor, built a small building, which is part of the present hotel, and commenced the business of taking care of travelers. This is said to have been the first structure built of pine lumber in Algona. The material was hauled from Fort Dodge by team. As

the years rolled on, these quarters growing too confined for his ever increasing business, Mr. Bongey built the present commodious edifice. This now contains some forty-five rooms, and the presence of the genial host, draws a large share of the commercial travelers to the house.

Alfred Bongey, proprietor of the Bongey House, was born March 17, 1833, in York Co., Penn. In 1839 he removed with his parents to Jefferson Co., Ohio, where he lived until 1861. He then went to St. Joseph Co., Mich., remaining until 1869, then he came to Algona, and engaged in contracting and building. He was thus employed about four years, his first contract being the college building. He also during that time worked on the court house. In 1872 Mr. Bongey erected a small building, being now a portion of his present hotel building, and engaged in the restaurant and boarding house business two years, then commenced keeping hotel. He has since that time made several additions to his hotel, until now he has one of the best equipped houses in the city. Mr. Bongey was married March 20, 1869, to Mary A. Hutchinson, a native of Michigan. They have four children—Clifford W., Naomi B., Jacob S. and Fred. Mr. Bongey has been a member of the city council and is an influential citizen.

Among the various businesses and professions carried on in Algona, but which are treated of in detail in the general county history, under their proper head, are two newspapers, the *Upper Des Moines*, under the management of Ingham & Warren, and the *Republican*, owned by Starr & Cowles; the following list of lawyers: George E. Clarke, C. P. Dorland, J. B. Jones, W. L. Joslyn, R. J. Danson, Quarton & Sutton, H. S. Vaughn, E. H. Clarke, B. F. Reed, F. M. Taylor, G. C. Wright, A. F. Call, J. N. Weaver, W. P. Coolbaugh; and doctors: L. A. Sheetz, L. K. Garfield, S. G. A. Read, James Barr, L. E. Potter and A. Richmond.

No better history of the early Churches of Algona and Kossuth county could be prepared than is given by the Rev. W. H. Burnard, of the Congregational Society, in a sermon delivered Aug. 15, 1883. The care and trouble exercised by this worthy divine in the compilation of these annals has been duly appreciated by the historian and the article is inserted in its entirety:

"Interest is always attached to the beginning of institutions; for the manner of their origin, and the reason for it, will usually account for what is peculiar to them afterwards; and then, the beginning itself is likely to have had a cause or attending circumstance, and to have suggested certain measures and expedients united to the time and place, that could not have occurred in other conditions, while the subsequent growth, with fewer limitations, falls into a conventional method and becomes commonplace. This is particularly true of Churches. The majority of them have about the same experience. The history of one is the history of many, with slight variations. But though their mission and the need of them is always and forever the same, the conditions in which they are born differ with the difference of city and country, age and size of communities, traits of their founders, and life in old settlements

and on the frontier. For these reasons I shall give more time to the early than to the later history of the Church.

"A Church is usually a thought, a wish, a prayer, before it is an institution. And sometimes the thought not only begins to live a long while before the Church does, but it is born a long distance from the place where the Church is established and before the future site is selected. God, who gives the thought, knows where, when and how its prophecy will be fulfilled. This Church, on an Iowa prairie, was a thought floating in a good man's brain among the Green mountains of Vermont twenty years before it was organized. For it was in 1838 that the Rev. Chauncey Taylor's attention was first called to Iowa, and he felt then the missionary instinct to come here and organize Churches. Eighteen years later he started with a commission from the A. M. S. in his pocket, to labor in Iowa; like Abraham, 'not knowing whither he went,' but, doubtless, with God's voice saying to him: 'Get thee out of thy country, and from thy kindred and from thy father's house, into a land that I will show thee.' 'And, although his attention had been called to Fort Dodge, which place he visited on his way, God showed him Algona, which the surveyors were just laying out, as he walked, about 3 o'clock P. M., April 19, 1856, into the town.

"As Father Taylor's name will be forever associated with the organization and early history of this Church, and as the more recent comers among us never saw him, and yet have often heard him spoken of, I will try to bring him more distinctly before you. He was born on a farm in Williamsburg, Vt., Feb. 17, 1805, and was one of five brothers who became Congregational ministers. One other brother had the ministry in view but died before he reached that goal. One of his first religious impressions was upon hearing his parents talk about the heathen, at the time of the departure of the first missionaries from this country, and he formed a resolution, which, through all his years of vanity and sin, as he tells us, he ever kept before him, to go to them with the glad tidings of salvation. He was converted at the age of seventeen and at once decided to become a minister. To be the better prepared to obtain an education, for which he depended on his own exertions, he learned the trade of clothier, and by working at this and teaching school and singing school, and working in the bible and Sabbath school cause, with alternate periods of study, he passed through academy and college, graduating at the University of Vermont in August, 1831. He was licensed to preach Dec. 11, 1833, by the Rutland Association, having held meetings some months previously, and studying theology, as he himself said, in the chimney corner. On the 17th of the same month he was married. Before coming west, he labored in Vermont for twenty years; James Island, South Carolina, one year; and in New Hampshire two years; in all about twenty-three years. So when he came to this place to do harder work, doubtless, than he had ever done before, with more exposure, and a call for new and original methods, at the age of fifty-one, he was ripe in experience and in the maturity of his powers. The older residents present remember his per-

sonal appearance as though he were before them. Here is a description of him which the Rev. Dr. Whiting, of Dubuque, wrote to an eastern paper under the heading of 'The Patriarch of the Prairies,' eleven years later: 'His head is white as the almond blossoms. The mild gray eye, gentle voice, alert motion and unbent form are yet his. This man who was not rugged, but who was strong of purpose, industrious, methodical and capable of deriving much happiness from humble sources, was the right person to step on the site of a new town, in a new country, even while the surveyor was still at work, to hunt and mess with the young men who had come west to make their fortunes, and rear his home near theirs and live among them. The true pioneer must be able to dispense with luxuries and elegance, and in lieu of the established ways and ample resources of older communities, he must be fertile of expedients and know how to make rude contrivances do efficient work. Yet he is not the man to mould the habits of new society and lay the foundation of future empire unless his innate taste and sterling moral earnestness are conspicuous.' Happily, the pioneers of recent times were not men of the Daniel Boone type, hardy and adventurous, but hostile to refinement and wanting elbow room. The frontier is now being occupied by educated and religious men and women who carry the elements of civilization with them and welcome the gospel and the missionary. Father Taylor received as cordial a greeting from the young men who were here at the time as he would have had if he had come with a belt of money on his person to buy land. Some who do not seem now to care much for religion or the Church then dispensed a generous hospitality to the self-invited missionary and encouraged him to stay. They would do just so again. The next day was Sunday, and the missionary preached to an audience of about twenty-five persons, which he said seemed like baptizing the town in its infancy, because it was so new. This was not the first sermon that was preached in Algona, for Rev. T. N. Skinner, then of Otho, had preached in Judge Call's house once in the preceding November, and somebody else had preached here before that, but it was the beginning of the first stated services by the first minister of any denomination who came here to stay.

"The meeting was held in a little log house belonging to J. W. Moore, which was situated under the oaks near the present residence of Mr. Vaughn, and occupied as a bachelor's hall by several young men. And here the meetings continued to be held during the summer, or until Father Taylor's own house was ready and his family had joined him, when the minister's house became his study and the place of worship until the town hall was built. Occasionally, however, that summer he preached in other houses, and he preached also statedly in Irvington, then the rival of Algona, and in other parts of the county. The seats then in style in these extemporized meeting houses were made of slabs, without backs, and were favorable to wakefulness and close attention. A bed also was usually in the room. The first meeting in the town hall was held May 21, 1857—forty present.

"The materials for a Church organization at this time were very scarce. Few of the early settlers professed religion, and none of those who came first belonged to Congregational Churches. Still many people seemed to have faith for Algona, small as it was, first, that it would become a place of importance, and second, that the Church which could get the first start might become strong and influential. Ministers of other denominations soon followed Father Taylor, looking up lost sheep, and having a truly apostate zeal to organize Churches. Rev. Mr. McComb, a Presbyterian minister, came sometime that summer, and a missionary agent named Wells made a visit here soon after and organized a Presbyterian Church, the first in the county I believe. It is now extinct. The Congregational Church was next in order of time, but it was not organized until more than two years after the missiouary came. For the minister to come first and call for a Church, rather than to wait for a Church to call him, is the true way for a new country. This Church might never have come into being if the minister had waited for the few Congregationalists, who came here in an early day, to form a Church and invite some one to preach to them. As it was, only five persons were found who were ready to enter into it when the Church was organized, Aug. 15, 1858, which was the Sabbath. These were: Rev. C. Taylor, George D. Wheeler and wife, Mrs. Maria T. Wheeler, Eugenia Rist, now Mrs. L. H. Smith, and Harriet E. Taylor, daughter of the minister, now Mrs. J. E. Stacy. Mrs. Taylor died Oct. 12, 1837, too soon to join. T. N. Skinner, already spoken of, was present and assisted in the work. Let us try to see all the scene. The town hall was the nucleus of this, our present house of worship. Meetings of various kinds had been held in it since May 16, 1857; religious meetings of all the denominations in the town, political meetings, club meetings, dances, shows, and the like. It stood on the lot, corner of State and Moore streets, east of Mr. Ford's warehouse, smaller of course than it is now. Cut off twenty feet of the rear of the house, and the entry, with the cupola and bell, bring the ceiling down to eleven feet, with no arch, let the wainscoting and doors be bare, unoiled black walnut, the walls lathed with thin split boards but not plastered, the seats of slab, and you have the scene inside. Outside of the house, inclosing quite a large space, perhaps the entire lot, was a stockade of perpendicular logs with the flat sides close together, with another log outside to cover each crack, making almost a double row of standing logs, put there at the time of the 'Indian scare' and massacre at Spirit Lake, in March, 1857, and left standing until persons who wanted such logs had helped themselves to them all. It was feared at one time that the people would all have to crowd in there for safety. When the needless scare was over, as the people sat and worshipped in their snug retreat, they could have sung:

"With salvation's walls surrounded
Thou may'st smile at all thy foes."

"Such was the place of meeting when the five persons above named, all of whom came from other Churches, stood up before God and entered into covenant with Him and each other and became a Church

of Christ, and a branch of the universal Church. We do not know where Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler are now. The organizer has joined the Church triumphant above. The other two are with us. One of this number soon went back east, taking a letter—though she returned again—reducing the number to four. But James L. Paine united on profession March 10, 1859, making the original number good. On Feb. 20, 1860, Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler took letters, and the little band was reduced to three. A Church of only three members after four years of hard missionary labor! Was not that discouraging? Who would have thought it strange if they had disbanded and the minister had sought a more promising field? Certainly few Churches have had a more feeble beginning and a more cheerless outlook soon after, even in a new country. The other Churches in the place, starting a little later, must have done better. I cannot find out when the Methodist Church was organized. The records which are at hand only run back to 1862. Perhaps the Church never had a distinct beginning but came by evolution. According to Father Taylor, a Methodist minister by the name of Lawton, from Fort Dodge, commenced preaching here early in November, 1857, and he held a protracted meeting in December with good results. The Baptist Church was organized on the 18th of May, 1861, with sixteen members, one year after the discouraging period for this Church referred to.

"Providentially the time of gloom did not last long. The little band held together and slowly their number increased. One person was added to them by profession in 1861, and another in 1862, and then the next year the pastor held a protracted meeting, assisted by Rev. Mr. Osborne, of Webster City, the result of which four were added to the Church on profession of their faith and one by letter, thus doubling the original number. From this time on the records show that the Church had a slow but steady growth.

"On the 16th of December, 1865, the Church voted to take steps to organize as a corporate body. This resulted in the organization, Feb. 6, 1866, of the Congregational Society, which is distinct from the Church, and holds its property. No deacons were appointed for the Church until Jan. 27, 1866, over seven years after the Church was formed, when Matthew Hudson, M. D. and August Zahlten were chosen, and they have been our deacons ever since, with the addition of David Paterson, who was first elected in March, 1877. The Church and minister engaged in Sabbath school work almost, perhaps quite, from the beginning, but I give no account of our present flourishing Sabbath school because that will be given in a separate paper. The deaths, too, will receive fitting mention by another, so I will not need to speak on that sad theme. The baptisms in the Church, infant and adult, interesting parts as they are, will have to go unchronicled. I find in the minutes the first mention made of the ladies' sewing circle, under date of Aug. 31, 1867, when they presented a beautiful communion set to the Church, the same that we now use A separate paper will tell of the ceaseless and beneficent activities of that society from its beginning, and of how much the present prosperity

of the Church is due to its always timely help.

"This Church was one of five which entered into the organization of the Northwestern Association at Webster City, Feb. 10, 1859. Its minister was one of the three who were present and took part on that occasion. This act brought the Church into formal fellowship with the other Congregational Churches of the State. In the year 1876 the Church withdrew from this connection and united with the Mitchell Association, along with the minister, for the better convenience of attending the annual meetings.

"Up to 1867 Father Taylor had only been the stated supply, or acting pastor of the Church. That year he was installed by a unanimous vote of the Church, the society concurring. This was the first installation in northwestern Iowa, and one of the very few that have ever taken place here. The Church then had over thirty members, and felt sure of its existence and hopeful for the future. This marriage after a nine years courtship took place on the 8th of September, 1867, which was the Sabbath. The council called by the Church, consisting of the Churches of the Northwestern Association and their ministers, and other Churches and ministers, had convened on the 6th, had examined the candidate and sustained all the action of the Church and pastor elect. It must have been a very interesting event to the Church, and a rich treat for the community. A crowded house witnessed the services. Dr. Whiting, of Dubuque, preached the sermon. Dr. Guernsey, then superintendent of the American Home Missionary Society for Iowa, moderator of the council, a giant in stature and intellect, with a heart correspondingly big, gave the charge to the pastor. Other parts were by Revs. J. C. Strong, W. F. Harvey, H. T. Thompson and C. F. Boynton. This new and closer relation to the Church made the pastor very happy.

"But up to this time the Church had no house of worship of its own, but contrived to hold its meetings in the town hall. This building, with the lot, belonged to a joint stock company and was held by shares of $10 each. There were twenty of these shares. Why the society chose to buy this property rather to build anew, I have not been informed. Neither do I know how much money, if any, was given by the Church and congregation for this purpose. The American Congregational mission made the society a present of $250, and Deacon Field, of Arlington, Mass., gave $50 more. And with the money raised the house was purchased, as the record says, extended, remodeled and repaired, and was dedicated on the 20th of September, 1868, to the service of the Triune God.

"The sermon was by Rev. E. C. Miles, of Belmond. When the lot on which the church stood was sold in 1878, it was found that two shares had never been bought in by the society. They were held by a Mr. Gilbert, then living in Waterloo. He relinquished them for $20, their original value. They were then worth, according to the price received for the lot, $75, and would be worth double that now.

"Two years after the dedication of the house, the question of building a new meeting house was again agitated and a meeting was appointed for the considera-

tion of the matter, but nothing came of it. Improvements have been made on the building since then and the bell which calls us together was procured in 1876. The house was found to be too small for the growing congregation, and the Church occupied the Baptist meeting house for over a year and the court house all of one summer (1878), during which time the house was moved to its present site and enlarged by the addition of twenty feet, the ceiling raised and arched, these chairs procured, and other improvements made.

"Father Taylor continued to be the pastor of the Church until the year 1873, giving Algona seventeen years of labor. He labored as a missionary at large in the county about three years after that. He first offered his resignation in November, 1872. This was not accepted. A council called after this to consider the matter again, advised that he retain his place and that a junior pastor be employed. Very judicious advice for a weak Church! He was finally dismissed by another council on the 25th of June, 1873. He had done a good work. A Church had been founded and instructed in God's immutable truth, and souls had been converted. He had identified himself with about every good public movement of his time and place. All parts of the county witness to his faithful and self-denying labor. He interested himself in education. He taught the first singing school in the county, and he either originated or encouraged all the associations formed in the early day for the instruction and improvement of the people. On his seventieth birthday people from all parts of the county came together to show their respect and pay the debt of gratitude to one who had done so much for them. We buried him with the tears and honors due to a fallen Christian soldier, on the 3d of March, 1876. The period of his ministry here was, in the main, that of hardship and privation, when people lived in log cabins and sod houses and traveled in stages, or more frequently with oxen, in canoes and on foot, the most independent and rapid way of all. It was the period of insecurity and excitement; a formation period with change and loss attending it; the period of Indian scares; of the war and reconstruction, and at last, I believe, the grasshoppers.

. "Rev. H. B. Underwood became the minister of this Church in August after the retirement of Father Taylor. In the following winter he held a protracted meeting in the church which was well attended and very solemn. There were several conversions. Fourteen persons united with the Church, on the profession of their faith in Christ, at the communion season in March, and four by letter. Five were united by letter the following May. Mr. Underwood served as pastor of the Church about two years. The Church came to self-support during his ministry. How fast this result was gradually reached —as I suppose it was reached gradually— I cannot tell. Mr. Underwood was a son of the well known evangelist, Rev. A. Underwood, of Irvington, N. Y. His brother, younger, Rev. Rufus Underwood, is also a successful evangelist. He had had a few years experience in the ministry both east and west, I believe, before he came here. Early in June, 1875, he went to the State association on his way east.

On the 8th of July he was married to Emily Rich, of East Boston, who came with him to his western parish, full of enthusiasm for what she thought would be her life work. They reached here early in August, when he was almost immediately taken sick with typhoid fever, which ran its wasting course of four weeks, when he died, Sept. 2, 1875, at the age of nearly thirty-six, just seven weeks from the day of his marriage, which was on a Thursday, as was his funeral both here and in the east. Judging from his photograph and what I have heard of him from his father and others, I should say that his was an ardent, courageous spirit, and that he was a man of great energy, quick movement, social and genial, and full of strong desire to save souls. The years of his earthly toil were not many, but he gathered precious fruit for a time, and garnered many a sheaf in glory.

"The present pastorate began that same year, the first Sabbath in November, 1875. Some future historian will have to tell about it if it is ever told. The Church has had a steady but not rapid growth from that time to this. The church building has been removed and enlarged and a parsonage has been built. Several protracted meetings, in connection always with the week of prayer, have been held, some alone and some union meetings, and invariably there have been some conversions and considerable religious interest. But there has never been a powerful revival in Algona, and this Church has never had a large accession of members at one time. The largest, sixteen or seventeen, was during Mr. Underwood's ministry. The Church reported in May last 152 members. Some of these are absentees. And more have been dismissed than have been received since that date, but there are others here ready to join who will more than make the number good. About eighty-two were received during Father Taylor's ministry, twenty-five during Mr. Underwood's and sixty-eight during the present pastorate. It is evident that the Church has had a small percentage of loss compared with its gains. In other words, it has retained a large proportion of the members it has received. For this we are devoutly thankful. I should like to make many other observations, suggested by this history, and to gather up its lessons. But there is not time."

Among the various clergymen who have had charge of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Algona, or preached to the congregation, were the following named: Revs. Mallory, Billings, King, Holbrook, Snyder, Todd, Thorpe, Potter, Hammond, Woodworth, Webster, Mitchell, Brown, Hobbs, and the present incumbent, Eighmey.

The Baptist Church dates from the spring of 1861. On the 18th of May, of that year, the people of that denomination in and around Algona gathered together and formed the present society. The meeting was called to order by Rev. O. W. Holmes, of Webster City, who acted as moderator, and after some preliminary exercises the following members enrolled their names as the pioneers of the new Church: Riley E. Mason, Cecil D. Mason, A. B. Mason, Luther Rist, Sallie M. Mason, Susan Payne, Nancy C. Mason, Betsy Rist, Sylvester S Rist, William Hofius, M. C. Lathrop, J. R. Armstrong, Eliza

Maxwell, Mary A. Hofius, Elizabeth Lathrop and Electa Henderson. After the formation of the society, A. B. Mason was elected clerk, and S. S. Rist, deacon. The first member to join this Church was "buried with Christ in baptism" upon this auspicious day, and was Mary A. Rist. The meeting then adjourned.

On the following day, which was Sunday, the first services were held and the Church formally organized and recognized. Rev. O. A. Holmes preached the recognition sermon, the hand of Church fellowship was given by the Rev. William J. Sparks, of North Union, and the charge delivered by the Rev. L. L. Frisk, of Mineral Ridge. This weak Church conducted meetings, renewing their covenant of faith quite frequently, but had no regular pastor until in May, 1866, Rev. J. A. Cain was invited to, and accepted the pastorate. Life now seemed to animate the whole Church, and steps were taken looking toward the building of a place of worship. Brother Cain labored hard and faithfully until April 4, 1869, when he resigned his charge here on account of ill health. He was succeeded by the Rev. James Jeffers on the first of the following August. About this time the church building was being pushed to completion, and on the 2d of April, 1870, the first meeting was held therein. In February, 1878, Rev. C. Brooks took charge of this little flock as pastor. He, in turn was succeeded by Rev. Joseph Mountain in June, 1880. On the 1st of November, 1883, Mr. Mountain resigned and was succeded by Rev. G. W. Robinson, of Bloomingdale, Ill. The present officers of the Church are the following named gentlemen: Z. C. Audness, clerk; S. S. Rist and W. F. Hofius, deacons. The society have a neat substantial church edifice in which to worship. The Sunday school is in a most prosperous condition under the superintendency of Jerome Walker, and peace, harmony, and good feeling pervades the whole society.

The Free Methodist Church society was organized in February, 1882, and the first services were held by the Rev. R. C. Glass, but the first pastor was the Rev. W. L. King. His successors have been Revs. J. C. Jones and H. L. Smith, the latter of whom has charge of this little flock.

The Methodist Episcopal Congregation have a beautiful edifice of worship, built in the Elizabethan English style, which is one of the chief ornaments of the city. This branch of the Lord's vineyard is under the direction of Rev. P. H. Eighmey.

The Seventh Day Adventist Church society was organized April 10, 1881, by J. H. Durland assisted by a Mr. Washburn. At that time there were but seven members, as follows: Olaf Johnson and wife, Mrs. James Archibald, Hattie Stebbins, May Stebbins, Belle Mickelson and William Sammer. Three trustees were appointed soon after the organization, who were as follows: William Carey, Olaf Johnson and William Sammer. These gentlemen still retain this office in the Church. William Carey is still deacon. The society at the present has thirty-two members in regular standing and is in a good healthy condition.

In the fall and winter of 1883, they erected a church building, 26x50 feet in size, at a cost of about $1,500. This

edifice, which is of frame, is a neat and tasty building, and is an addition to the looks of Algona. In connection with the Church, of which E. G. Olson is the present elder, there is a Sabbath school with an average attendance of about thirty. The first superintendent was Olaf Johnson, and the present one William Carey. This "nursery of the Church" is in a most excellent condition and great interest is manifested by the people, both young and old, in its exercises.

The postoffice at Algona was established in the winter of 1856, and J. W. Moore was commissioned the first postmaster. He held it however but a short time, for during the following year he was succeeded by Amos S. Collins. H. F. Watson, Lewis H. Smith and J. H. Warren have each in turn occupied the berth, the latter of whom was succeeded by the present incumbent, Lieut.-Col. R. H. Spencer. The postoffice has been moved, at various times, to different places about town, as it has changed from hand to hand. The office is a money order one, and considerable funds pass through the mails in this shape.

Col. Robert H. Spencer, postmaster at Algona, was born Sept. 20, 1840, in Perry Co., Ohio. His parents, Eli A. and Ann M. (Chilcote) Spencer, were also natives of Ohio. Col. Spencer is the oldest of a family of four boys. He was raised in Perry county on a farm adjoining the village of Somerset, receiving a common school education and working on the farm until 1858, when the family removed to Madison, Wis. Here he was engaged in farming on his father's farm in the town of Windsor, Dane county, until the opening of the war. In November, 1861, he enlisted as second lieutenant in company H, 10th Wisconsin regiment, serving with that regiment until mustered out in November, 1864. He re-enlisted in the 47th Wisconsin regiment, as lieutenant-colonel, and served as such until the close of the war. For the experiences of Col. Spencer while a prisoner, his escape, etc., see another portion of this work. After his discharge he returned to Dane Co., Wis., where he remained one year, then removed to Sheboygan Co., Wis., being engaged in business at Sheboygan Falls until 1868. He then returned to Dane county, and in 1870 came to Algona, engaging in the mercantile business until December, 1871. In April, 1872, he received his commission as postmaster of Algona, which office he now holds. Col. Spencer is also largely interested in farming in this county, and has quite a tract of land in Portland and Greenwood townships. He was married July 19, 1866, to Josephine M. Rowley, a native of New York. They have one child—Miss Marion. Col. Spencer is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

The first school is believed to have been taught in a dwelling house in Algona, during the year 1856, by Flavia Fleming. In the winter of that year the town hall was erected and school was taught there for some years. Miss Fleming was also the first teacher in this building. The present main school house was built in 1867, under the supervision of the board of township directors, of which W. H. Ingham was at that time president. The first teachers in the new school house were Elam C. Miles and wife. This was



A. Zechlten

while Algona was a sub-district of the district township.

The independent school district of Algona was organized in 1872. A petition was handed into the board of township directors upon the 4th of March of that year, asking that an independent school district be organized in Algona. This bears the following names: William Leggett, T. P. Bender, W. J. Wildey, J. W. Renyon, Joseph Taylor, S. G. A. Read, H. M. Taft, J. B. Jones, A. E. Wheelock, L. N. Ferguson, D. P. Russell, P. D. Ramsey, William Cordingley, J. H. Warren, J. B. Wimbel, M. W. Stough, J. E. Blackford and Adam Baker. In accordance with this, the board ordered that an election be held on Saturday, March 16, 1872, to decide the question as to its incorporation. On that day and date, the qualified electors met at the school house, in Algona, and there decided that the town of Algona should constitute an independent district by a unanimous vote. Twenty-five ballots were cast.

On the 30th of March, 1872, an election was held at the court house for the choice of directors. J. E. Blackford was elected president of the board of election, and A. W. Patterson, clerk. After the oath had been duly administered by A. E. Wheelock, clerk of the courts, the polls were opened in accordance with law. One hundred and eighty-three ballots were cast, which resulted in the election of the following board of directors of the independent school district of Algona: J. E. Stacy, J. G. Smith, J. G. Winbell, J. L. Paine, F. C. Wilson and H. M. Taft. On the organization of the board, H. M. Taft was chosen president, and J. E. Stacy, secretary and R. H. Spencer, treasurer. At the time of the organization of this district as independent from the township, the teachers were: A. M. Horton, principal; Lizzie M. Read, Emma S. Paine and S. A. Blair. The successive principals of these schools have been as follows: Clayton B. Hutchins, J. P. Colby, J. H. Saunders, C. P. Dorland, A. S. Benedict, A. Heys and G. Cowles. The present corps of teachers that preside over this fine school are: Gardner Cowles principal; Lettie Hutchins, assistant principal; Mrs. M. J. G. Colby, Nellie E. Smith, Ada Smith, Louisa Patterson, Josie Pettibone and Emma Henderson. There are enrolled here some 622 scholars, many of whom are in the higher branches.

Prudence Lodge, No. 205, A. F. & A. M., was organized under dispensation Feb. 4, 1867, and received a charter the 6th of the following June. The charter members were: Lewis H. Smith, Enoch Wood, Marcus Robbins, Jr., Asa C. Call, G. M. Parsons, Albert Calkins and John G. Smith. The first officers were elected and appointed as follows: Samuel B. Caleb, W. M.; Albert Calkins, S. W.; J. G. Smith, J. W.; A. C. Call, treasurer; Marcus Robbins, Jr., secretary; Lewis H. Smith, S. D.; G. M. Parsons, J. D.; H. M. Hatch, tyler. This lodge made but little headway during its earlier years, and during 1867, made but one master Mason, and raised two apprentices. But being composed of the best men in the community, it has not encountered the difficulties of some new lodges. The following named have served as masters since its organization: S. B. Caleb, 1858; L. H. Smith, 1869, 1870, 1871; D. S. Ford,

1872, 1873, 1874; H. B. Smith, 1875, 1876; D. S. Ford, 1877; J. R. Jones, 1878; C. D. Pettibone, 1879; J. R. Jones, 1880, 1881, 1882. The present officers are: E. S. Johnson, W. M.; J. N. Weaver, S. W.; G. H. Lampson, J. W.; P. L. Slagle, treasurer; J. W. Wadsworth, secretary; W. P. Coolbaugh, S. D.; D. W. C. Ackley, J. D.; E. N. Weaver, tyler. There are now eighty-seven members in good standing and the lodge is numbered among the best in the State. It is entirely out of debt and has some $300 in its treasury.

There is also a flourishing chapter in connection with this lodge at Algona, Prudence Chapter, No. 70. It was organized Sept. 25, 1874, under a dispensation in answer to a petition dated Jan. 23, 1874, and signed by Robert F. Bowers, high priest. The first officers were as follows: J. R. Jones, high priest; H. B. Butler, king; H. B. Smith, scribe; C. E. Church, secretary. The charter was received Nov. 9, 1874, and the following named were duly elected, the first officers under the charter: J. R. Jones, high priest; H. B. Butler, king; J. G. Smith, scribe; G. R. Woodworth, treasurer; P. L. Slagle, secretary. In 1875 the officers were: J. R. Jones, high priest; H. B. Butler, king; P. L. Slagle, scribe; J. W. Wadsworth, treasurer; F. M. Taylor, secretary.

1876—C. C. Chubb, high priest; S. G. A. Read, king; H. C. McCoy, scribe; H. B. Butler, treasurer; F. M. Taylor, secretary.

1877—J. R. Jones, high priest: S. G. A. Read, king; O. H. Marvin, scribe; J. W. Wadsworth, treasurer; H. J. Wyman, secretary.

1878—J. R. Jones, high priest; W. H. Ingham, king; S. G. A. Read, scribe; J. W. Wadsworth, treasurer; H. J. Wyman, secretary.

1879—J. R. Jones, high priest; S. G. A. Read, king; W. H. Ingham, scribe; J. W. Wadsworth, treasurer; H. J. Wyman, secretary.

1880—J. R. Jones, high priest; S. G. A. Read, king; W. H. Ingham, scribe; J. W. Wadsworth, treasurer and secretary.

1881—O. E. Palmer, high priest; S. G. A. Read, king; H. F. Watson, scribe; Lewis H. Smith, treasurer; J. W. Wadsworth, secretary.

1882—O. E. Palmer, high priest; J. R. Jones, king; J. N. Weaver, scribe; O. H. Marvin, treasurer; J. W. Wadsworth, secretary.

The present officers are as follows: O. E. Palmer, high priest; D. A. Buell, king; J. N. Weaver, scribe; O. H. Marvin, treasurer; J. W. Wadsworth, secretary.

The chapter numbers fifty-five members in good standing, and since the organization there has only been one death in the brotherhood, that of O. E. Minkler.

The fraternity occupy the spacious hall on the second floor of Robinson Brothers' new hardware store, which was fitted up expressly for and leased to the Masonic lodge for a term of years. The hall is 20x48 feet, thirteen feet in height and finished in the most approved style. The wood work was done by Messrs. Richard & Shadle, the plastering by S. B. Califf, and the painting by P. A. Gustafson, and each will bear the test of a close comparison with any work to be seen anywhere in the west. This hall is fitted up in good style and the craft are not ashamed to have the visiting brethren view its beauties.

Algona Lodge, No. 236, I. O. O. F., was organized on the 30th of April, 1872, by Orlanda McCraney of McGregor, Grand Master of the State, with the following charter members: George E. Clarke, F. W. Butterfield, J. F. Nicoulin, J. W. Kenyon, A. D. White and J. R. Jones. The following were elected the first officers of the lodge: George E. Clarke, N. G.; F. W. Butterfield, V. G.; J. F. Nicoulin, secretary; J. W. Kenyon, treasurer. The subordinate offices were, also, filled by the following named: A. J. Bletso, R. S. N. G.; P. D. Rumsey, L. S. N. G.; William Quick, W.; J. R. Jones, C.; J. M. Pinkerton, R. S. S.; C. T. Williams, L. S. S.; J. F. Nicoulin, O. S. G.; A. E. Wheelock, I. S. G.; E. H. Woodward, R. V. G.; C. W. Townley, L. V. G. The lodge has a membership of about sixty, and is in a most excellent condition financially, having about $600 in the hands of the treasurer. Algona Lodge meets every Monday evening, at their hall, over Durant Bros' drug store. The present officers are: Dr. L. K. Garfield, N. G.; O. C. Fill, V. G.; George C. Call, secretary; E. H. Clarke, P. secretary; T. Earley, treasurer.

James C. Taylor Post, No. 165, G. A. R., was organized on the 4th of May, 1883, by Col. Burrell, mustering officer. The officers elected and appointed at that time are as follows: L. A. Sheetz, post commander; John Wallace, Sr., vice-commander; A. E. Wheelock, Jr., vice-commander; J. C. Heckart, Q. M.; A. H. Durant, surgeon; L. M. B. Smith, chaplain; R. H. Spencer, O. of D.; H. Waterhouse, O. of G.; John Reed, adjutant; A. A. Brunson, S. major; G. H. Lampson, Q. M. S. The following is the roster of the post, with the rank, regiment and date of discharge from active service:

Le Roy D. Setchell, 23d New York Infantry, sergeant, discharged Aug. 28, 1866.

L. M. B. Smith, 1st Wisconsin Cavalry, captain, discharged Feb. 21, 1865.

P. L. Slagle, 11th Minnesota Infantry, corporal, discharged July 21, 1865.

R H Spencer, 10th Wisconsin Infantry, lieutenant-colonel.

Charles Wilkins, 27th Iowa Infantry, private, discharged Aug. 8, 1865.

A. M. Horton, 6th New York Cavalry, orderly sergeant, discharged Aug. 26, 1865.

A. E. Wheelock, 3d Wisconsin Infantry, private, discharged July 10, 1865.

J. C. Heckart, 32d Iowa Infantry, corporal, discharged Aug. 24, 1865.

O. H. Hutchins, 27th, Iowa Infantry, 2d lieutenant, discharged May 15, 1865.

G. H. Lamson, 21st Massachusetts Infantry, private, discharged Jan. 20, 1863.

Samuel Benjamin, 27th Iowa Infantry, 2d lieutenant, discharged May, 1863.

John Wallace, 1st Wisconsin Cavalry, discharged September, 1864.

A. H. Durant, 1st Wisconsin Infantry, lieutenant, discharged March 12, 1864.

E. Williams, 2d Wisconsin Cavalry, 1st lieutenant, discharged April 4, 1862.

L. A. Sheetz, 8th Iowa Infantry, lieutenant and adjutant, discharged May, 1866.

John Reed, 32d Iowa Infantry, private, discharged Aug. 24, 1865.

John M. Weaver, 12th Iowa Infantry, private, discharged Jan. 20, 1866

Hugh Waterhouse, 2d Wisconsin Cavalry, private, discharged Nov. 15, 1865.

A. A. Brunson, 106th New York Volunteer Infantry, sergeant, discharged February, 1865.

H. C. McCoy, 31st Wisconsin Infantry, assistant surgeon, discharged June, 1865.

D. C. Ackley, 14th Ohio Battery, sergeant, discharged June, 1865.

J. W. Robinson, 11th New York Infantry, sergeant, discharged June 4, 1865.

Charles C. Chubb, 3d Wisconsin Infantry, sergeant, discharged July 4, 1864.

Edwin P. Crockett, 2d Iowa Cavalry, private, discharged May 8, 1865.

L. F. Robinson, 16th Wisconsin Infantry, private, discharged August, 1862.

P. A. McGuire, 19th Wisconsin Infantry, private, discharged June 15, 1865.

T. W. Gilbert, 3d Wisconsin Cavalry, private, discharged, 1865.

D. B. Avery, 7th Illinois Cavalry, corporal, discharged Nov. 4, 1865.

A. M. Johnson, 31st Iowa Infantry, private, discharged Feb. 28, 1864.

E. Loomis, 2nd Iowa Cavalry, private, discharged Aug. 9, 1861.

C. C. Chubb, 1st Wisconsin Cavalry, private, discharged, 1862.

F. C. Doomy, 75th Illinois Infantry, private, discharged June 13, 1865.

O. H. Marvin, 4th Iowa Cavalry, sergeant, discharged May 25, 1865.

James Barr, 12th Iowa Infantry, assistant surgeon, discharged Jan. 20, 1866.

J. B. Jones, 39th Wisconsin Infantry, private, discharged Sept. 22, 1864.

D. G. Haggard, 21st Iowa Infantry, sergeant, discharged July 26, 1865.

Rufus Walston, 16th New York Infantry, corporal, discharged May 22 1863.

Paul Tromlee, 27th Iowa Infantry, private, discharged Jan. 20, 1864.

James McConkey, 1st Wisconsin Infantry, private, discharged Oct. 8, 1864.

Henry Brewster, 24th Wisconsin Infantry, private, discharged June 10, 1865.

J. M. Comstock, 1st Wisconsin Cavalry, captain, discharged Oct. 31, 1864.

Algona Lodge, No. 136, Independent Order of Good Templars, was organized under a charter, July 6, 1876, with the following members: Rev. H. B. Butler, Mrs. H. B. Butler, J. E. Blackford, Mrs. J. E. Blackford, C. Blackford, F. W. Barkley, Milton Starr, L. D. Setchell, Cora Setchell, Mrs. Winton, Belle Winton, Ada Smith, Annie Ingham, Minnie Ingham, Effie Hawkins, Addie Hawkins, Edith Blanchard, J. M. Comstock, Mrs. J. M. Comstock, E. H. Clarke, G. L. Adams, P. L. Slagle, F. McCall, J. H. Mathers, T. Leggett, Harvey Ingham, D. W. Burlingame, Belle Adams, N. A. Bushnell and A. M. Horton. The first officers chosen to preside over the deliberations of the lodge were the following named: J. M. Comstock, W. C. T.; Mrs. J. M. Comstock, W. V. T.; Rev. H. B. Butler, W. Chap.; Prof. N. A. Bushnell, W. S.; Addie Hawkins, W. A. S.; James Patterson, W. F. S.; Annie Ingham, W. T.; L. D. Setchell, W. M.; Belle Winton, W. D. M.; Ada Smith, W. G.; Eugene Clark, W. O. G.; Mrs. Winton, W. R. H. S.; Belle Adams, W. L. H. S.; Prof. Barclay, P. W. C. T. The lodge has a prosperous career, and has done excellent work in the community. It has never suspended nor missed a meeting, on account of lack of interest, and has had a membership at times of 200. The outside temperance movement has detracted somewhat from the interest and the membership has fallen off lately, but is again on the increase. The lodge meets at Starr's hall, and has as fine a meeting place as any in the State. The membership at the beginning of the last quarter, Nov 1, 1883, was eighty-seven. The present officers are as follows: J. M. Comstock, W. C. T.; Mrs. J. M. Comstock, W. V. T.; Josie Pettibone, W. R. S.; Edward Rist, W. A. S.; Wallace Nichols, W. F. S.; Lutie Wallace, W. T.; Will Hart, W. M.; D. H. Hutchins, W. Chap.; Josie Comstock, guard; Bert Ward, sentinel; Helen Weaver, W. D. M.; Jennie Pettibone, R. H. S.; Jessie Smith, L. H. S.; D. S. Ford and Kate Burnard, censors.

During the summer of 1876, six ladies met together and organized a reading club under the name of the Monday club. These ladies were the following named: Mrs. G. H. Woodworth, Mrs. M. W. Stough, Mrs. J. J. Wilson, Mrs. Dr. Colby, Mrs. H. Kenyon and Miss M. L. Leggett. In the fall of that same year, this was reorganized as a literary club under the same name, and under the present constitution. The first officers were: Mrs. M. W. Stough, president; Miss M. L. Leggett, secretary; Mrs. G. H. Woodworth, treasurer; Miss C. T. Dodd, librarian. It now received new accessions to its list of membership, and instituted the present circulating library. The first books purchased as a foundation to the library, was at an expenditure of $7.65, and was composed of the following volumes: Ten great Religions, Harriet Martineau and Literature of the Age of Elizabeth. The society has now some fifteen members enrolled and is at present officered as follows: Mrs. G. H. Woodworth, president; Mrs. J. R. Jones, secretary; Mrs. H. C. McCoy, treasurer, and Miss C. T. Dodd, librarian. The following is an abstract from the report of the librarian for the term commencing Feb. 1, 1882, and ending Aug. 31, 1883:

Number of volumes received from former librarian	254
Number added during term	176
Number lost	1
Total number in library at present	429
Number of volumes taken out during term	2,363
Of which were works of fiction	2,120
History	51
Biography	46
Science	42
Travels	19
Miscellaneous	85
Amount received from rental of books	$138 96

Algona shared in the general excitement which spread so generally over this section of the State, in reference to the so-called "disadvantage" under which the farmers were placed. The plan proposed seemed feasible; a great saving was promised, by enabling the farmers to pocket the earnings of the "middle men," and consequently realize better prices for their products. Amid considerable enthusiasm, Algona Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry, was organized in June, 1873, with the following charter members: H. P. Hatch and wife, C. E. Holmes and wife, O. C. Burtis and wife, W. A. Love, Philip Crose, H. Schenck and wife, V. S. Thompson and wife, J. Dunton and wife, E. W. Dunton, Joseph Mathers and wife, A. A. Call and wife, J. E. Blackford and wife, C. W. Goddard and wife, H. Robe, A. J. Jones and wife, J. J. Stentz, S. C. Dunton, J. Wallace, S. Reed, A. A. Brunson and wife, Stephen Sherwood and A. Hinton.

The following were elected the first officers of the lodge: J. E. Blackford, master; Horace Schenck, overseer; H. P. Hatch, lecture; J. Dunton, steward; A. A. Brunson, assistant steward; S. C. Dunton, treasurer; William Love, gate keeper.

The farmers now congratulated themselves on having perfected an organization, which would meet their wants and save them money. This Grange was successfully managed for years, and proved quite a saving in many instances to many of its patrons. A store building was erected and is yet in existence, under the management of J. E. Blackford. The or-

ganization numbered, at one time, over 100 persons, but it has ceased to exist.

ALGONA COLLEGE.

This now abandoned enterprise, originated at a meeting held at the Bank of Ingham & Smith, on the 31st day of December, 1870. At that time an organization was formed, subscriptions started and officers elected, and the college initiated. The first officers were as follows: Dr. S. G. A. Read, president; J. E. Stacy vice-president; Lewis H. Smith, treasurer; W. H. Ingham, secretary. An executive committee consisting of J. E. Stacy and D. H. Hutchins was also chosen. The subscriptions on the day of the meeting amounted to $3,110. Steps were immediately taken and the building put up and a corps of instructors placed in charge, and the college started with every hope of success. But, alas! Contentions arose and the matter, after running for some years, was allowed to die out and thus passed away from Algona one of her brightest and best institutions. A strong effort was made at one time to place this educational enterprise under the fostering wing of the M. E. conference, but local and other jealousies, defeated the measure. The building was, and is, a frame edifice, 40x66 feet in size, and is yet in a good state of repair. This was erected at a cost of $4,497, and on the opening of the same, some ninety scholars were enrolled. The first professor who had charge of the college was L. C. Woodford, who came to Kossuth county some time previous to initiate a religious revival, and was called to the principal chair in the newly created college. Helen M. Wooster was his assistant. A sketch of this estimable lady will be found in the chapter devoted to the educational interests of the county, under the head of county superintendents of common schools, a position she so ably filled at one period. In July, 1872, Prof. O. H. Baker became the principal of the college, with Miss Wooster and Mrs. Baker as assistants. In 1874, A. L. Day was one of the assistants and N. A. Bushnell in 1875. W. F. Barclay was the next president of the faculty, taking his place in 1875, and in 1876 Miss E. M. Ray was made assistant tutor. He was succeeded by D. W. Ford and he by A. G. Neff, in 1879. In 1880, Miss L. S. Tallman had charge. With this year closed the career of what might have been one of the leading educational institutions of the State.

D. W. King was born Aug. 31, 1830, in Herkimer Co., N. Y. In the fall of 1854 he moved to Polk Co., Iowa, and the following spring came to Kossuth county, when he bought the claim on which he has since lived, paying a man by the name of Yetchel $100 for a quarter section of section 13, township 95, range 29. He now owns 490 acres of land in a high state of cultivation, raising grain, and dealing in all kinds of stock except sheep. He was married in December, 1859, to Lydia Hall, born in New York. They have eight children—William Hall, Belle, Grant, David P., Lydia May, Arthur A., Walter S., and Fred M. Mrs. King and Belle are members of the Congregational Church. Mr. King has held the offices of township clerk and county supervisor. In politics he is a republican.

Orange Minkler was born Dec. 27, 1818, in Lake Co., Ohio, and reared on his father's farm, receiving his early education

in the log cabins of his native State. He was married, Dec. 28, 1843, to Lydia A. Hill. They had six children, four are living—Josephine, wife of Viran Taylor; Orvello E., who married Ida Fields; Georgiana, wife of Michael Rutshaff; and Orange A., who married Katie Hanivan. Mrs. Minkler died in 1850, and in 1851 he married her sister, Betsey A. Hill. They had seven children—David Oratio, who married Lottie Olson; Charles D.; Ella, wife of Richard Long; Mary, wife of Henry Long; George L., Caroline and Florence. His second wife died in 1863, and July 14, 1867, he married Mary M. Connell of Michigan. They have four children—Addie E., Lewis Franklin, Maud and John W. In the fall of 1856, in company with George Barnes, Thomas Haynes, William Osborn and families, started in prairie schooners for Iowa, camping out on the road and cooking their own meals. They were four long, weary weeks in making this journey, there being at this time no road across the prairies or bridges across the streams. Mr. Minkler settled in Algona, there being but three or four log cabins in the place, and the people were compelled to go to Masqueton, on the Cedar river, for their flour, there being no mill nearer. The country was a vast wilderness. In politics, Mr. Minkler is a Jacksonian democrat, and has held several local offices of trust in the gifts of the people.

August Zahlten was born Jan. 12, 1817, in Prussia, and came to America in 1852, landing at New York. From there he went to Pennsylvania, where he lived sixteen months, and then went to Ohio where he stayed nine months. After this he moved to Humboldt Co., Iowa, remaining during the winter of 1854, and on the 20th of May, 1855, he began to work for Judge A. C. Call, working for him all summer. Before coming to Kossuth county, he had located a claim in Humboldt county, but having little money, he sold his claim to Mr. McKnight, and the same fall bought a claim of 160 acres on section 36, township 96, range 29, of Mr. Gates, occupied it one year, then sold out to James Rone, and bought 160 acres from Mr. Graw, paying for the claim $125. He has since lived here and followed farming. He has held a number of township offices, such as justice of the peace, township trustee, school director and road supervisor. He was married Jan. 7, 1857, to Margaret Riebhoff, a native of Hanover, Germany. They have four children — Mary, born Feb. 6, 1858; Theresa, born Nov. 18, 1860; Emma, born Jan. 9, 1863; Clara, born Dec. 9, 1864. Mr. Zahlten and family are members of the Congregational Church at Algona. In 1862 he enlisted in a company to defend the frontier of Iowa against the Indian outbreak in Minnesota, and served four months. Politically, he is a greenbacker.

Horace Schenck was born Feb. 12, 1822, in Oswego Co., N. Y. His father was born in Durham, Green Co., N. Y.; his mother was a native of Connecticut. Mr. Schenck lived in Oswego county until 1849, being engaged in farming and working on a canal boat. He then went to Wisconsin, where he remained four years, after which he moved to Cook Co., Ill., remaining three years. He then came to Iowa and on June 4, 1856, settled on the southeast quarter of section 23, township 96, range 29, Algona township, where he

now resides. Mr. Schenck is engaged in farming and stock raising and is one of the most enterprising farmers of Kossuth county. He was married in Onondago Co., N. Y., June 1, 1845, to Elizabeth Orvis, a native of Vermont. They have had nine children, seven of whom are living—Mary Ann, Ordelia, Lydia, George, Silas, Myron and Fanny. Alfred and James are dead. Mr. Schenck has under cultivation ninety acres of land. Mr. and Mrs. Schenck are members of the Grange.

Joseph Thompson was born April 13, 1831, in county Darry, Ireland, and came with his parents in 1839 to America, settling in Mercer Co., Penn. Learning the cabinet and chair trade he worked at it until 1854, then went to Jackson Co., Iowa, and stopped there one year. He was married to Nancy J. Means, Dec. 23, 1855, came to Kossuth county, May 25, 1856. He was one of the first to build on the prairie, his residence being one and a half miles east of Algona. In 1864 Mr. Thompson went to Idaho with the great rush to the gold fields, remaining there four years. Returning to Kossuth Co., Iowa, in 1868, he sold his land east of Algona for $40 per acre and bought 160 acres on section 24, township 96, range 29, where he still resides. Mr. and Mrs Thompson have six children—Mamie A., who was married Aug. 29, 1877, to Joseph B. Hofius; Carrie N., who was married Jan. 1, 1884, to C. H. Blossom; Henry J., Frank S., Jennie B. and Clifford I. Mr. Thompson has the reputation of being one of the most respectable and enterprising farmers in the county.

W. F. Hofius, one of the old settlers and well to do farmers of this county, was born July 18, 1830, in Hickory township, Mercer Co., Penn. When twenty years of age, he went to Jackson Co., Iowa, remaining two years, then traveled over the State for one year, and returned to the old homestead, staying one year. He married Oct. 18, 1854, in Eastbrook, Lawrence Co., Penn., Mary A. Thompson, born May 16, 1835, in Ireland, and coming, when quite small, with her parents to America. They had seven children, four of whom are living—Charles B., William C., James S. and George. After his marriage he moved to Rock Island, followed farming and carpentering five years, and in the spring of 1859 went to Marshall Co., Iowa, remaining through the summer. In the fall he came to Kossuth county, and laid a claim on the northwest quarter of section 25, township 96, range 29, moved on the farm in the spring of 1862, and lived there one summer, when, during the Indian scare, he moved to Algona and the following spring went to live one and a half miles from town, on Joseph Thompson's place, in the first house ever built on the prairie in the county, now known as the Billings place. In 1863 he moved back to his claim, where he still resides. Mr. and Mrs. Hofius are members of the Baptist Church, and of the Grange. He has held several township offices.

James Henderson, Sr., was born Oct. 23, 1814, in Delaware Co., N. Y. He lived there forty years, then moved to Trumbull Co., Ohio, making this his home eight years. Going from there to Jackson Co., Iowa, where he spent two years and a half, he then came to Algona, where he has since resided. Mr. Henderson has probably done more than any

other man in the interests of the county, such as building bridges, school houses, churches, etc., and has been township trustee a number of terms. He is a carpenter by trade, does job work, besides being engaged in farming. In politics he is a democrat.

Arthur J. Gilmour was born Jan. 10, 1819, in Scotland. When three years of age he came with his parents to America, who settled on a farm in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y. He was married March 16, 1845, to Mary C. Miller, also a native of Scotland, born in 1819. They have seven children—Catharine, Jennet, Arthur, Isabell, Jane, Mary and Sarah E. In 1864 he came to Kossuth county, and took a homestead on the southeast quarter of section 17, township 96, range 29, and has about 100 acres under cultivation. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. In politics he is a republican.

Israel G. Schryver was born in Schenectady, N. Y., June 2, 1819. He lived with his parents until twenty-three years of age, and in 1842 emigrated to Illinois, locating at Lockport, Will county. After eighteen months' residence there he went to McHenry county. In 1858 he emigrated to Foreston, Howard Co., Iowa, where he remained until 1864, then came to Kossuth county and took a homestead of eighty acres on section 11, township 96, range 29, Algona township. He afterwards purchased eighty acres on section 12. Mr. Schryver is a good farmer and influential citizen. He was married Oct. 5, 1859, to Mary Knapp, of Bedford, Westchester Co., N. Y., born March 22, 1835. Her parents moved to Woodstock, McHenry Co., Ill., before her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Schryver have six children—Emma, Lizzie G., Charles W., Minnie L, Hattie A. and Annie L. They are all single and living at home.

Morris B. Chapin was born in Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., July 13, 1841. When quite young he removed with his parents to Rock Co., Wis., and afterwards to Fond du Lac county, where they remained four years. They then went to Columbia county, and in 1862 to Faribault Co., Minn. In 1864 they came to Kossuth Co., Iowa, and settled on the southeast quarter of section 29, township 96, range 29, Algona township, and Morris settled on the northeast quarter of the same section. He now lives on the old homestead, having a half section of land, 125 acres of which is under cultivation. His father died in 1874 and his mother in 1875. Mr. Chapin enlisted, in 1864, in the 11th Minnesota Infantry, serving until the close of the war. He was married May 2, 1866, to Jane Henderson, born Oct. 25, 1847, in Trumbull Co., Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Chapin have five children—Carrie I., James J., Milo V., Alfie R. and Mamie E.

Rufus Walston was born Aug. 31, 1841, in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y. In 1861 he enlisted in the two years service in company H, 16th New York Volunteer Infantry, and participated in the battles of Fredericksburg, where he was wounded, being shot through the arm; Antietam, also was in the seven days battle before Richmond. In May, 1863, he was discharged. In the fall of 1865 he came to Algona, the county at that time being very sparsely settled. He carried the mail between Algona and Fort Dodge, when it took a man's nerve to cross the

wild prairies in the winter. In September, 1866, he married Margaret E. Thomas, a daughter of Walter and Mary (McDougal) Thomas. They had four children, three of whom are living—James R., Frank C. and Minnie M. Mr. Walston is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Thomas McArthur is a native of Scotland. He came to America in 1851, after stopping in Pennsylvania and Ohio, went to Illinois, where he remained two years. In 1865 he came to Kossuth county, took a homestead, and went back to Illinois for his family, removed them in wagons, taking eighteen days for the trip. After camping for a week at Blackford's bridge, they camped on section 18, Algona township, taking the wagon beds off, they staked them down to the ground to keep them from being blown off by the wind. During these pioneer days they were obliged to cook over the fire; and to bake bread, dug clay, plastered it over a barrel, then burned the barrel out, and it was ready for use. Mr. McArthur had to go ten miles and cut logs, haul them to a saw-mill to have them made ready to build the first house, also went fifteen miles for cottonwood trees to set out a grove. It took a whole week to go to mill. The first winter they lived in a house built of rough boards, walled around with sod, plastered inside with clay. The same winter he got lost on the prairies, and froze his feet so badly, that he lost eight of his toes in one night. He now has 200 acres of fine land; sixty acres is under cultivation, but he is turning his attention mostly to raising fine cattle. He has good improvements on his farm, and is one of the substantial men of the county. He was married in 1852 to Isabel Burt, born in 1830, in Scotland. They have eight children—Isabel, Mary T., Thomas J., Elizabeth G., Maggie A., Peter A., Lillie M. and Charles O. Mr. McArthur is a member of the grange.

Thomas Burt, one of the early settlers and prosperous farmers of Kossuth county, was born in Scotland, Dec. 16, 1832. He came to America with his parents when eighteen years of age. They settled in Schuylkill Co., Penn., where he worked at mining. They removed to Sharon, and in 1861 he moved to Grundy Co., Ill., and followed mining while there until the year 1865, when he and his brother-in-law, Mr. McArthur, packed their goods and families into wagons and started for Kossuth Co., Iowa, where they arrived after three weeks' travel. He settled on the northeast quarter of section 18, township 96, range 29. Since then he has added eighty acres more to his place. He has under cultivation at present about 100 acres. Mr. Burt was married to Margaret Murray, who is also a native of Scotland, and came to America with her parents. They have six children—Isabelle and Janett, twins; Sarah J., Margaret, Peter and William. Isabelle, Janett and Margaret are married. After arriving in Kossuth county, they camped out all summer and lived in their wagon box, which was staked to the ground to keep the wind from blowing it over. He was with Mr. McArthur the time they got lost and stuck in the snow drift, where Mr. McArthur so badly froze his feet as to lose eight of his toes. Politically, Mr. Burt is a republican.

James H. Warren was born in Eden, Erie Co., N. Y., Sept. 4, 1820. From five to eleven years of age he attended the district school, which was the extent of his education. When fourteen years of age he removed with his parents to Cherry Valley, Ashtabula Co., Ohio, where his elder brother had gone the year previous to open up a farm in the heavy timber land in that portion of the State. James worked hard on the farm until 1845, when, with his widowed mother, two brothers and two sisters, he emigrated to the territory of Wisconsin. He selected his home in Hurlbud township, Dodge county, being an early settler there, and taking great interest in the development of the county. He was chosen town clerk at the first town meeting held, and from that time until the spring of 1859 was elected to fill some office every year. Mr. Warren was married Sept. 16, 1846, to Augusta B. Horton, then only fifteen years of age. This union has been blessed with three children—Eliza L., wife of Hugh Waterhouse, of Kossuth county; Robert B. and Edward H., both of whom are printers. Robert B. is proprietor and editor of the *Upper Des Moines*, office at Algona, and Edward H. is foreman of the same. From 1849 to 1866 Mr. Warren worked principally at the carpenter and millwright trades. In June, 1859, he removed to Arcadia, Trempealeau Co., Wis., remaining four years. While living there his home with all its contents was destroyed by fire, including his history of Dodge county, which was then in manuscript. He also had a choice and carefully selected library of over 400 volumes, a number of which were then out of print and which he has never been able to replace. This fire was a loss of several thousand dollars to him. In March, 1862, he removed to Eau Claire, Wis., being employed in the summer season as a millwright in the extensive mills of Daniel Shaw & Co., and in the winter in the pineries. In 1866 he sold his possessions in Eau Claire, built a flat boat of sufficient size to carry his family and goods down the Chippewa to the Mississippi, and thence to Dubuque, Iowa. There he sold his boat and traveled by rail from there to Iowa Falls, and came by wagons to Algona. Upon arriving at Algona Mr. Warren purchased for his son, Robert B., the *Upper Des Moines* office, for which he paid $600. Previous to that date Mr. Warren had never written more than two or three newspaper articles. He, however, threw his whole energies into the enterprise, and with the faithful labors of his son, who took charge of the mechanical department, he succeeded in making an excellent paper. He enlarged the paper from time to time, as necessity required. In 1872 he sold the old Washington press, it being the first press brought to Iowa, and replaced it with a $2,000 power press. He also procured a job press with all other necessary furniture. In 1875 Mr. Warren sold this office with fixtures and good will. In July, 1869, he was appointed postmaster, holding the office three years. He was a master Mason, a member of Prudence Lodge, No. 205. Mr. Warren was a charter member of Algona Lodge, No. 234, I. O. O. F., being a member of that order for nearly forty years.

Peter Martin and his wife, Sarah (Murray) Martin, natives of Scotland, came to

America in 1855, and lived in Ohio and Pennsylvania, where he followed mining. He afterwards moved to Grundy Co., Ill., where he remained until 1866, when he came to Kossuth Co., Iowa, and took a homestead on section 8, township 96, range 29, of eighty acres and went to farming. He was married March 24, 1854, and died Feb. 8, 1874. His wife still carries on the farm. They had five children, four of whom are living—William, who married Francelia Hartwell; Jessie, wife of James Rahluff; Maggie, wife of Alford Hall, of Mason City, and Jemima. Mrs. Martin is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

C. A. Stow was born, in 1856, in Wyoming, Ill., and came with his parents to Iowa in 1866, settling on section 24, Algona township. His father died Jan. 2, 1879, but his mother still lives at the old home. Mr. Stow has purchased the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 13, and is one of the enterprising young farmers, successful and respected by all who know him. He was married Nov. 4, 1882, to Hattie Godden, of Clayton, Iowa. They have one child—Oliver P.

Norman Hartwell, a native of Vermont, was born Aug. 19, 1829. When about two years old he went with his parents to Lower Canada, and lixed there until 1856, when he moved to DeKalb Co., Ill. He remained there nearly one year and returned to Canada and lived there about one year. In 1858 he went to Fillmore Co., Minn., and followed farming. In 1864 he enlisted in the 6th Minnesota Infantry, company K. He was in the battles of Fort Blakely, Spanish Fort, and numerous skirmishes. He served until the close of the war. Mr. Hartwell came to Kossuth county in 1866 and homesteaded eighty acres of land on section 8, township 96, range 29, where he now lives. He has since bought eighty acres on section 5. He has about seventy-five acres under cultivation. Mr. Hartwell was married June 18, 1849, to Sarah Gustin, born Feb. 12, 1833, a native of Stemstead, Canada East. They have had seven children—James W., Susan, (now deceased, was the wife of David Wade); Eliza A., wife of Henry Haines; Francelia, wife of William Martin; Levi N., Sallie M. and Lewis H. Mr. Hartwell is a greenbacker, politically. He is one of the best respected men in the county.

Albert B. Frink was born Nov. 17, 1822, in Waterbury, Vt. His father was a native of Springfield, Mass.; his mother was a native of Connecticut. When twenty-one years of age he went to Ohio, where he remained one year, then returned to his old home. He remained home three years then went to northern New York, and after a year's residence there went to Columbus, Wis., where he lived three years. In 1851 he moved to McGregor, Clayton Co., Iowa, where he engaged in the real estate business and afterwards in the mercantile business. In 1868 he came to Kossuth county, settling on the southwest quarter of section 10, township 96, range 29, Algona township, where he now resides. Mr. Frink is among the largest land owners, and one of the most enterprising farmers in the county, now owning 814 acres of land in Kossuth county. He was married April 29, 1858, to Bath-

sheba A. Wagner, born May 1, 1836. Her parents were natives of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Frink have been blessed with three children—George A., and Katie and Cora, twins.

O. E. Palmer was born, in 1825, in Middlesex Co., Conn. He was brought up to the trade of a tanner, and received a liberal education, following his trade for a number of years. In 1848 he married Abby A. Cawdrey. They have five children—Loran, Richard, Willie, Fred and Charley. Mr. Palmer, in 1869, was appointed agent for the McGregor & Missouri railroad lands, in northern Iowa, which brought him to Algona. At first he had charge of the engineering company, which caused him to travel extensively over this section of the county, so that probably no man in this part of the State is better posted than he, in its surroundings. Mr. Palmer is a member of the free and accepted Masons, Blue Lodge. Previous to coming west, he took an active part in politics, and represented his district in the Legislature, was also one of the board of selectmen and has held other local offices.

Thomas H. Lantry, agent for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad at Algona, is a native of St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., born July 24, 1838. When thirteen years of age, he accompanied his parents to Canada West, where he remained three years. He then removed to Madison, Wis., where he remained seven years, during which time he served an apprenticeship of three years to the carpenter's trade, and made a visit to Pike's Peak in 1857. In 1861 he went to Prairie du Chien, Wis., and entered the service of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, in the mechanical department, and there remained until January, 1864, when he was sworn into the Government service, and went with Sherman's army as far as Atlanta, where he was honorably discharged, and returned home to Prairie du Chien. He again entered the service of the railroad company, and where he has stayed ever since, coming to Algona on the first train that was run to that village. He has had charge of the company's repair shops at Algona and discharged the duties faithfully until June, 1883, when he was appointed agent for the company at Algona. Mr. Lantry was married Dec. 20, 1861, to Kate McGlynn. They have six children—Hannah, Mary, Harry, Eva, Katie and Marie. Mr. and Mrs. Lantry are members of the Roman Catholic Church. Mr. Lantry has been a member of the city council for five years; he is also a member of the village school board.

Charles C. Smith was born Aug. 25, 1850, in Germany, and came with his parents to America when quite young, settling in New York State. Soon after both parents died, leaving him an orphan among strangers in a strange land. He went to the village of Dexter, Washtenaw Co., Mich., and in 1869 moved to Ohio, where he lived until 1881, when he came to Kossuth county, and bought eighty acres of land on section 26, in its primitive State, but now has fifty acres under cultivation. He was married Dec. 25, 1878, to Sarah Abel of Ravenna, Portage Co., Ohio. They have one child—Fred N. Mr. Smith is an Odd Fellow. In politics a republican.

Eli Ferris was born Nov. 26, 1819, in Blakley, Luzerne Co., Penn. In 1858 he made a trip west, and laid a claim on part of section 14, township 96, range 29, went to Illinois, and was married to Nancy Jane Fitch, born March 14, 1839, in Knox Co., Ill. After living in Illinois one year, he moved back to Pennsylvania, where he remained five years, then removed again to Illinois and spent six years. He then came back to his claim in Iowa where he still lives. While he was making his claim, he, with John Callender, kept bachelor hall, in a log shanty. They killed a wild goose, and after cooking it three weeks, threw part of it away, too tough to eat. At one time when all the men were out of the neighborhood except Messrs. Ferris and Callender, the prairies took fire, and they had to fight two days and two nights to save the houses in the neighborhood. Mr. and Mrs. Ferris have five children—Isaac J., Silas M., James M., Jennie and Bert B. Both are members of the Baptist Church, and belong to the Grange.

Joseph Zanke is a native of Prussia, born Nov. 2, 1835. He followed milling in the old country. In 1869 he emigrated to America, locating in Whitewater, Wis., where he remained one year, working in a mill. In 1870 he removed to Algona township, this county. He purchased eighty acres of land on section 35, and has since bought 160 acres of wild prairie land on section 34. He now has buildings on the latter, which cost over $2,000. Mr. Zanke was married May 5, 1870, to Helen Hulburt, a native of Germany. They have had four children—Joseph N., Mary, Emma and George. Mr. Zanke is a member of the Catholic Church. Politically, he is a democrat. Mr. Zanke stands in the front ranks of the enterprising and go-ahead farmers of Kossuth county.

George Simpkins came with his parents from England to America when seven years of age, settling in Dane Co., Wis., where his father still lives. During the passage they were shipwrecked, on Lake Ontario, and lost all they owned. The disaster was caused by a drunken captain. The first winter in Wisconsin, the children, of whom there were seven, went without shoes, and had very little clothing. George worked on a farm, with a threshing machine, when quite young. In oiling a machine, when fourteen years old, his clothing caught in some of the machinery, drawing him on to it, and cutting off his left arm above the elbow. In 1872 he came to Kossuth Co., Iowa, bought a claim on section 20, township 96, range 29, where he now resides, owning 400 acres of land, 300 acres of which is under cultivation. He is now turning his attention to the raising of fine cattle. In 1873, the first year on his farm, he had seventy acres in wheat; the grasshoppers took all but fifty bushels, and the next year they took the whole crop, which was very discouraging for a beginner, yet he is now one of the enterprising and successful farmers of his township. He was married July 4, 1864, to Hulda Peck, born April 4, 1844. They have three children —Henry, Nellie and Nettie. He is an Odd Fellow, also a member of the Baptist Church.

N. C. Kuhn, the subject of this sketch, was born in Pennsylvania, July 12, 1831. He learned the carpenter trade at Ship-

ington, Penn., and followed that business until the year 1856, when he moved to Prairie City, McDonough Co., Ill., where he remained nine years, making building and contracting his business. In 1864 he removed to Galesburg, Ill., where he worked at his trade for the next nine years, and in 1866 he bought eighty acres of land in Kossuth Co., Iowa. In 1872 he removed to Algona, and followed his trade until the spring of 1873, when he commenced breaking and improving his farm on section 35, township 96, range 29, and for the next two successive years the grasshoppers destroyed his crops entirely. He was married March 16, 1852, to N. A. Bivens, who also was a native of Pennsylvania. Her parents still reside in Illinois. They have had nine children, of whom seven are living—O. B., Charlie C., William, Joseph E., George, Fred T. and Nellie. Jennie and Mary J. are deceased. William is married to Sarah Bowls. Mr. Kuhn at present follows carpentering and farming. He has eighty acres under cultivation. He belongs to the M. E. Church. In politics he is a republican.

Rev. Dennis F. McCaffrey was born in Leitrim, Ireland, toward the close of the fall of 1846; and there, amid all the pleasures of childhood, were passed some five summers, the fond remembrances of which are still alive in memory. The loss of a father, kind but stern, together with the painful effects of those years of want, necessitated a final change of home. The change came, and came, too, for the better. And here it might be remarked that the family was the second of the race to settle in Providence, R. I. The seventh summer finds him attending the village school, while the next spring shows the lad of not yet eight years taking early lessons in gardening from Capt. Smith, who was, perhaps, more widely known for the oddity of humanity than for the length of years. The seven or eight years that followed only speak of long summers of labor and a few months of school in the winter. During the few years that follow, he filled a position of some importance in one of the mills of Valley Falls. While thus engaged he saw the necessity of a night school for the youths who labored all day in the factory. About this time an opening to attend the Lonsdale high school offered itself, and was readily embraced. Some nine months at this institute prepared the way for entering Holy Cross College, situated at Worcester, Mass., in September, 1864, in company with Rev. W. Hines, pastor at East Greenwich, R. I. Six years of college life—years of hope and anxiety, were not slow to pass, leaving footprints of the happiest nature. The fall after graduating he entered the Grand Seminary at Montreal, Canada, and in the third year after, December, 1872, he seeks rest from study, as his health was much impaired by the severe routine of the Grand Seminary. He spent a year and a half with his sister in Pennsylvania. In September, 1873, he was requested to teach a class in his Alma Mater. This position he held for two years, during which time he gave his spare hours to books of no light nature. When strong again, and with the necessary means to complete his studies, he entered the Seminary of Our Lady of Angels, Suspension Bridge, N.

Y., and there received ordination from the hands of Bishop Ryan, Dec. 23, 1873. Iowa then became his field of labor, and for about a year and a half he acted in the capacity of assistant in Ottumwa, Des Moines and Fort Dodge. Fairfax, Linn county, was his first mission, where he spent two years, when he was changed to Algona, Kossuth Co., Iowa, where he now resides.

Fred Kopke, a native of Prussia, came to this country in 1866, and located in Janesville, Wis., remaining there two and a half years. He then removed to Sauk Prairie and remained there about four and a half years. In 1873 he came to Kossuth county, purchasing the northwest quarter of section 3, township 96, range 29, where he now resides. He has since bought the southeast quarter of section 33, in Burt township. He has about 125 acres under cultivation. Mr. Kopke was united in marriage in November, 1862, in the old country, with Henrietta Bailey, born in August, 1840. They have eight children —Amelia, Bertha, Mary, Frank, Willie, Minnie, Otto and Katie. Amelia is married to August Darring. Mr. and Mrs. Kopke are members of the M. E Church. He is a republican, politically.

Rochus Hartman was born March 17, 1839, in Austria. He came to America in 1865, stopped awhile in Illinois, working by the day, then removed to Clayton Co., Iowa, and in 1875, bought eighty acres on section 17, township 96, range 29, where he now resides. He was married May 22, 1865, to Mary Herman, also a native of Germany. They have three children—Herman, Kresenzia and John. Mr. and Mrs. Hartman are members of the Catholic Church. In politics, he is a democrat.

Joseph Osterbauer is a native of Austria, born Aug. 12, 1855. When seven years of age he came to America with his mother, who was a widow. She died soon after landing in this country, and he was left an orphan. He lived around and worked on a farm until twenty-four years of age. In 1875 he came to Kossuth county, and stopped for a short time in Algona. In 1877 he purchased eighty acres of land in Algona township, section 7, and moved thereon. He afterwards purchased another eighty acres on the same section. Mr. Osterbauer was married to Kate Walters. This union has been blessed with three children—Mary, Tracy and Annie. It can truly be said that Mr. Osterbauer is one of the most energetic and enterprising young farmers in the county.

Christian Dau is a native of Mecklenberg, Schwerien, Germany, born May 21, 1834. In 1866 he came to America, locating in Whitewater, Wis., where he worked at wagon-making ten years. In 1876 he came to Kossuth Co., Iowa, and purchased 120 acres of land on section 23, Algona township. He afterwards added 160 acres, now owning 280 acres of land, 160 acres of which is under cultivation. Mr. Dau has erected some good buildings on his place. He married, in November, 1860, Fredericke Gease, also a native of Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Dau have eight children—Mary, August, Herman, Frank, Max, Willie, Amanda and George. Mr. and Mrs. Dau are members of the Evangelical Church.

Conrad Herman was born Nov. 16, 1833, in Austria. He came to America in 1864, locating in Clayton Co., Iowa, where he remained eleven years. In 1875 he bought eighty acres in this county on section 15, township 96, range 29, where he moved his family in 1876. He has since bought another eighty acres, having 130 acres of it under cultivation. He was married in the old country, Oct. 18, 1859, to Cathrina Herman. They have eight children —Alexander H., Conrad, Agatha M., Lena M., John, Ernest, Hugh and Katie. Alexander and Lena are married. All are members of the Catholic Church. Mr. Herman was admitted as a citizen of the United States, Oct. 16, 1873, in the Dubuque circuit court. In politics he is a democrat.

John Kargleder, a native of Bavaria, was born March 26, 1826. He was a brewer by trade. In 1862 he came to America, locating in Milwaukee, Wis, where he remained ten years. He then went to Minneapolis, Minn., where he lived two years, then moved to St. Paul, where he resided four years. He then came to Kossuth Co., Iowa, and purchased 320 acres of land in Algona township. He now has a farm of 480 acres, 225 of which are under cultivation. Mr. Kargleder was married, in 1868, to Selma Haas. They have five children—Charles, May, Ella, Arthur and Emma.

John Swanson was born Sept. 21, 1813, in Sweden. In 1869 he came with his wife Sarah (Neilson) Swanson to America, landed in Boston, went to New York city, to Tomkins' Cove, where he remained eight years, then moved to Iowa. After stopping in Algona a few weeks he rented a farm, lived on it one year, and in 1878 bought forty acres on the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 25, township 96, range 29, where he now resides. About half his farm is under cultivation, the rest in native timber. He was married in 1852, and has five children —Christina, wife of Nels Peterson, who resides in Red Wing, Minn.; John J., Mary C., who has taught school five terms, and also taught the first term in the new school house; Ida S, also a teacher, and Esther L. He and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church.

John McDonald was born in Dundee, Huntington Co., Canada, May 1, 1850. His parents died when he was a child. In 1869 he went to Illinois, remained there one year, then came to Kossuth Co., Iowa, and purchased sixty-seven acres of land, which he afterwards sold. In 1879 he bought the south half of section 8, and afterwards eighty acres on section 1, Algona township. He is a very successful farmer. Mr. McDonald was married April 20, 1880, to Anna Hay, a native of Ohio. They have one child—Mary Catharine. Mr. and Mrs. McDonald are members of the Catholic Church.

Ernest Krueger is a native of Germany. When nineteen years of age he was drafted in the Prussian army, serving three years. He and his brother was in Prince Frederick's Army Corps, participating in nine battles. He was at the battle of Metz on the 16th, 17th, and 18th of August, 1870. He was also in the battle at Paris for four days. After he left the army he followed his parents, who had preceded him in 1869, to America. His parents settled in Ozaukee Co., Wis., where they now re-

side. He stopped in Wisconsin three years, then went to Carroll Co., Ill, remaining there three years. In February, 1879, he removed to Kossuth Co., Iowa. On Oct. 31, 1879, he was united in marriage with Louisa Steinbach, a native of Stephenson Co., Ill., born Oct. 24, 1858. Her parents are natives of Germany. The result of this union was three children—Emma M., Minnie E. and Clara A. Mrs. Krueger is a member of the M. E. Church. Mr. Krueger is a democrat, politically. He is an enterprising farmer, and enjoys the respect of his fellow men.

J. B. Hofius was born in Mercer Co., Penn., Feb. 28, 1854. His father, a native of Mercer county, was born March 16, 1801. His mother was a native of New York, born July 23, 1823. His father was married twice. First, to Mary Dugan, Sept. 23, 1828; and the second time to Maria Bearss, Feb. 17, 1846. The subject of this sketch lived with his parents until of age. He has traveled quite extensively throughout the west. In 1876 he came to Iowa on a visit. In 1877 he was married to Mary Thompson. He returned to Pennsylvania, where he resided about five years. In May, 1882, he returned to Iowa and bought 160 acres of land on section 35, Algona township. He erected a good house and barn on his farm. He is a member of the Baptist Church. Politically Mr. Hofius is a democrat. Mr. and Mrs. Hofius have two children—Henry, born Oct. 14, 1878, and died Dec. 2, 1881; Frank, born Nov. 2, 1882. By industry and hard work Mr. Hofius has succeeded in amassing a nice competence, and will in his old age be able to enjoy life comfortably. He is one of the most highly respected and influential men in the county.

Swen P. Peterson was born Dec. 5, 1837, in Sweden. Coming to America in 1854, he landed in Boston, Mass., and went at once to Galesburg, Knox Co., Ill., where he remained four years. From here he went to California and worked in the mines six years, after which time he returned to Galesburg. After living there two years, he moved to Henry Co., Ill., and followed farming seventeen years, owning eighty acres of land, which he sold for $3,600, and then came to Kossuth Co., Iowa, where he bought 160 acres of good land on section 36, township 96, range 28, of James Roan, for which he paid $40 per acre. He cultivates grain of all kinds, and makes a specialty of thoroughbred Poland China hogs. Mr. Peterson was one of Illinois' best farmers, and Iowa may well be proud of his coming in her midst. He owns forty or fifty acres of fine timber, lying on the East Fork of the Des Moines river, and he can get from $5 to $6 a cord for all the wood he chooses to bring into Algona, a distance of a mile and a half. He was married Aug. 26, 1866, to Emma Christina Runbeck, born in Sweden. They have five living children—Edah R., Ella A., Esther L., Edwin P. and Alfred L. He and his family are members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. Politically, he is a republican.

CHAPTER XVI.

BURT TOWNSHIP.

This township is contained within the limits of what is known as township 97 north, range 29 west, and is bounded on the north by Greenwood, on the south by Algona, west by Fenton, and east by Portland. The surface is, as a whole, comparatively level, the slight swells or undulations being just sufficient, as a rule, to drain the land. The East Fork of Des-Moines river flows across sections 1 and 12 in the northeast corner, while sections 29, 32 and 33 are traversed by a branch of the Black Cat creek. The township is comparatively new, only a small portion being under cultivation, the principal business of the inhabitants being stock raising, as the prairie is covered with a most luxuriant growth of native grass. This grows exceedingly thick and fine and affords a magnificent range for large herds of cattle, whose plump appearance and sleek hides show plainly its nourishing qualities. But little, if any, native timber is found in this locality, but where the old settler is found, may be seen fine groves of elm, ash, cottonwood and other trees, set out and protected by their hands.

The first settler in the township was John Brown, who located here in 1864, and is still a resident of his original claim on section 36.

John Brown, son of Robert and Anna (Quin) Brown, was born in Westmoreland, Aug. 12, 1830. When twelve years of age he left home and worked for a farmer until sixteen years of age, for $6 a month. He then worked on the Lancaster & Carlisle railroad, within sixteen miles of his father's home. He also carried picks to a blacksmith shop to be sharpened, making a little more than board. When seventeen years of age, the man for whom he was working was about to move away, 150 miles, and wanted Mr. Brown to go with him. He went home on a visit and informed his parents of his intentions. His father did not object, but his mother being very much opposed to his going, came out and said; "John,we will never see you again." John answered, "Mother, in one year I will be back." He never saw them again. He was once within thirty miles of home, but being poor and having neither money nor good clothes, he was ashamed to go home, for John was sometimes in rather straightened circumstances. About this time Mr. Brown decided to come to America, telling his employer that he would be back in a year. A singular coincidence happened. The vessel was twenty-two days making the trip, but Mr. Brown got over in twenty-one days. The examin-

ing physician came out to meet the boat, and Mr. Brown went in with him, thus arriving one day ahead of the vessel. Being sick when he arrived, he remained in the hospital for six weeks, then hired to work on a railroad again, but worked only one and a half days. He went to New York, forty miles distant, and came across a Yankee, who gave him $6 a month during the winter. He then hired to A. Lanson Hubard, of Cortland Co., N. Y., for one year at $100. Mr. Hubard was a Church member, and with him Mr. Brown acquired steady habits He staid with Mr. Hubard three years, the last year receiving $160 dollars. Mr. Brown then married Susan Cordon, and moved to Elmira, Dodge Co., Wis., purchasing forty acres of timber land. Failing to pay for this land he sold it and removed on a farm belonging to Col. John Cochran, on which he lived one year. While on this farm they lost three sons with diphtheria. Mr. Brown lived in various localities near there one year, then moved to the pineries of Wisconsin, and, in 1862, enlisted in the 3d Wisconsin Volunteers. He was taken to Camp Randall, and failing to pass inspection returned home. Mr. Brown and his wife parted after living together eight years. They had one daughter—Emma Jane, eighteen months old, whom the mother claimed. He saw her six months after their separation, but not again for many years. His wife, however, gave Emma Jane away, as he learned afterwards, she having married again. She instructed Emma to find her father, and having come to Black Hawk Co., Iowa, and hearing of a man in Kossuth county of her father's name, wrote to him and received answer that he was really her father. In 1881 she made her father a visit, and they were re-united. She now lives with her husband, Francis A. Wood, five miles north of Mr. Brown's place. When Mr. Brown first came to Kossuth county, in 1864, he took as a homestead eighty acres of land on section 36, township 97, range 29, Burt township. He now owns a quarter section. He put up the first sod house in the county. He married, in 1868, Adelia C. Coles. She died in 1880. In 1881 he married Clive R. Anderson. They have two children—Emma Jane and Effie Rosa May. In 1883 Mr. Brown erected a neat frame house on his place, in which he now lives. He had a stable struck by lightning, killing his team, and has suffered severely by grasshoppers. But he has surmounted all difficulties and now stands among Kossuth county's best farmers and most respected citizens. He is a republican and is subdirector of the township. Mr. Brown is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

The next to locate in the township was John Wilson, who on the 21st of April, 1866, found the place he wanted and made a claim on the south half of the southeast quarter of section 24. He remained here until his death, which took place upon the 28th of December, 1869.

John Wilson was a native of Ireland, born in the county Derry, in 1813, but was of English descent. He emigrated to the United States in 1840, residing in Philadelphia, Penn., until 1861, when he enlisted in company B, 2d Pennsylvania Reserves, being discharged in 1864. He re-enlisted in company H, 91st Pennsylvania Volunteers, serving until Lincoln's

assassination. He participated in the battles of Mechanicsville, South Mountain, Wilderness, Richmond, Petersburg, Bull Run, Antietam and Gettysburg, and was mustered out at Alexandria, Va., July 3, 1865. He came to Kossuth Co., Iowa, July 27, 1865, and took a homestead of eighty acres on the south half of the southeast quarter of section 24, township 97, range 29, Burt township. He lived in Algona and worked the farm until 1869, when he moved on the farm. On Dec. 18, 1869, he engaged to work for a railroad company, and on the 28th of the same month was killed by a bank falling where he was excavating. Mr. Wilson was married before coming to this country to Ann Eliza Brown, of Scotland. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson had eleven children, eight of whom are living—Margaret J., John B., married and living in Philadelphia; Eliza M., wife of James Faunce, of Philadelphia; Samuel J., married and living in Portland township; William C., a sailor; Robert J., clerking for an establishment in Algona; Edward and Thomas A. Four of the family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

John B. Hutchinson located, in 1865, on the south half of the northeast quarter of section 8, upon which he still resides.

John B. Hutchinson, the subject of this sketch, was born in Fifeshire, Scotland, Aug. 21, 1839. He is a son of John and Agnes (Reed) Hutchinson, both of whom died and are buried in Scotland Mr. Hutchinson came to America in 1856. He worked on a railroad in the State of New York for eighteen months after his arrival. He then removed to Illinois, locating in Will county. He followed farming four years; then engaged in mining coal for four years, when he removed to Boone Co., Iowa, locating in Moingona. He followed coal mining in that place about two years, then removed to Kossuth county, settling in Burt township, on the northeast quarter of section 8, township 95, range 29. He has sixty-five acres under cultivation, and carries on mixed farming. One of the nicest groves in the township is growing on his farm. Mr. Hutchinson was married in November, 1872, to Margaret Bradon, a native of Germany. Her people live in the State of Nebraska. The result of this union was six children—Emma L., Frederick J., Margaret J., Albert H., Noma A. and Clara A. Politically Mr. Hutchinson is a republican. He has been township supervisor for seven years.

James and Edward Marlow located upon sections 32 and 33, during the year 1865, also, and are still residents of their original claims.

George Atdell, who is still a resident of the township, settled here in 1866.

The same year section 24 received a settler, in the person of Hiram Norton, who took up a homestead on the south half of the northeast quarter of section 24, where he still lives.

Hiram Norton, son of Hiram and Betsy (Matson) Norton, was born in Steuben Co., N. Y., in 1839. When nineteen years of age he went to Bureau Co., Ill., and worked on a farm. In the winter of 1863–4 he came to Kossuth Co., Iowa, settling in Algona, and working on the farm of W. H. Ingham. In the fall of 1864 he removed to Cresco township, where he lived until the summer of 1866.

He then took a homestead on the south half of the northeast quarter of section 24, township 97, range 29, Burt township, and built a sod house, 12x24 feet, in which he lived five years. In 1883 he erected their present residence, a neat frame building. He has a fine grove of four acres, a half acre planted in orchard, and makes a specialty of stock raising. Mr. Norton was married March 4, 1865, to Ellen, daughter of John and Jane (Gilmour) Piercy. Her mother is deceased. Her father is living with Mr. Norton. In politics Mr. Norton is a republican. He was elected trustee of Burt township for the year 1884.

Elijah Hulburt was the pioneer of the year 1867, and settled down upon a homestead on the south half of the southeast quarter of section 32, where he has remained ever since.

Elijah Hulburt, son of Alonzo and Credulia (Sumner) Hulburt, was born in Erie Co., N. Y. When four years of age he removed to Stephenson Co., Ill., where he lived on a farm for thirty years. He then removed to Kossuth county, locating in Burt township. He built a sod house, which burned down. In 1873 he built the house he now lives in. He has nice and comfortable buildings in the midst of a beautiful grove of four acres. Mr. Hulburt was united in marriage with Margaret Marlow, daughter of Patrick and Mary (Judge) Marlow, Dec. 6, 1862. They have four children—Mary C., Ellen, John J. and Jonathan C., twins. Mary is engaged in teaching school. Mr. Hulburt is a republican, politically. He has been school director for three years. Mrs. Hulburt's parents are dead; being buried in the Catholic cemetery in Algona.

John Murray, another resident of his original homestead, came to Burt township, with his three sons, and all took homesteads. The elder Mr. Murray on the south half of the southwest quarter of section 8.

John Murray, son of William and Janet (Glass) Murray, was born in Janaury 1824, in Kinrosshire, Scotland. When thirty-one years of age, he went to Mahoning Co., Ohio, and worked in furnaces and rolling mills eight years He then went to Illinois and worked for eight years in the coal mines of Grundy county. From there he removed to Boone Co., Iowa, settling in Moingona, where he lived four years, mining coal. He then came to Kossuth Co., Iowa, settling on the southwest quarter of the south half of section 8, township 97, range 29, where he owns 320 acres. In connection with his sons, each took a homestead of eighty acres, and have since bought eighty acres, making 400 acres, 200 of which are under cultivation, eight acres are in fine grove, besides having a good orchard. He was married Dec. 31, 1846, to Jean Jackson. They have three sons—William, David and John. William married Isabella Burt, and lives on section 8, Burt township. David is at home. John married Margaret Burt, sister of William's wife, and lives on section 17. He is a republican, and member of the Presbyterian Church. He has been school director, and is now town trustee.

The first regular services were held by the Rev. R. A. Paden, a Presbyterian

minister, at the house of Henry McDonald, in August, 1882.

The first frame house was built by Hiram Norton in 1870.

The first school taught in the township of Burt, was in what was district No. 11, Algona district. This was initiated upon the 23d day of September, 1872, with Joseph M. Martin as teacher. A log house which had formerly been occupied as a dwelling house was used as the school house. The term ended upon the 20th of December, 1872. The following is a list of the scholars of this pioneer school, as taken from the record book of the teacher: Adelaide R. Apel, Edward L. Apel, Minerva A. Apel, Juliana L. Apel, William Apel and John A. Apel. The first subdirector of this district was Fletcher Hofius, who was succeeded by Charles Brooks. Mr. Brooks resigning, J. J. Apel was appointed to fill the vacancy.

The first school in district No. 10 was taught in a dwelling house formerly occupied by Mr. Merten's family. This made a most comfortable house. The first term commenced the 2d of November, 1874, and continued until the following February. L. Hutchinson was the first teacher.

The first school taught in district No. 9 began May 18, 1875. A frame house had been built for the purpose of a school house. This was the first frame school house in the township. The school term lasted until the 24th of September, and was conducted by Minnie Colby.

Burt contains three sub-districts of the the district township of Algona known as Nos. 9, 10 and 12.

Districts Nos. 10 and 12 were re-organized out of the original one, and a new school house built in each, at a cost of about $460 each. The school house of sub-district No. 9 was erected in the village of Burt, in 1882, and cost $700. This is a neat, tasty building, 22x38 feet, and twelve feet to the ceiling, and affords educational facilities to quite a number of pupils. The sub-directors for these three districts are the following gentlemen: P. M. Barslow, Frederick Schultz and C. Bierstadt.

The first child born in the township was John, son of Hiram Norton, whose birth occurred in November, 1867.

The first death was that of John Wilson, who was killed Dec. 28, 1869, and is buried in the cemetery at Algona.

The first ground was broken by John Brown, in the fall of 1864, and he sowed the first wheat that same time. In the following spring he planted corn, the first, also, in the township.

The township was organized in 1883, and the first election was held at the October election, when the following offiers were chosen: Hiram Norton, John Murray, Sr., and Thomas Hanna, trustees; George E. Marble, clerk; A. D. Blanchard, assessor; P. M. Barslow and Isaac Ames, justices; Arthur Stow and John Douglas, constables.

The village of Burt was laid out, surveyed and platted by the Western Town Lot Company, in connection with Ambrose A. Call and D. A. Buell, in September, 1881. The plat was filed for record, at the court house in Algona, on the 19th of September, of the same year. The streets run north and south and the ave-

nues east and west. The village has but about thirty inhabitants at present, who are nearly all Americans of a most intelligent and enterprising class. The Chicago & Northwestern railroad passes through the village and the company have put up at this point a very nice and cozy depot.

In the fall of 1881, George E. Marble came to the incipient village of Burt and commenced the erection of the first store building. This structure is 20x24 feet, two stories high, and 14x16 feet, one story. In this building he opened a general merchandise store, which he is yet operating.

George E. Marble was born in Saratoga Co., N. Y., June 17, 1850. When four years of age he went with his parents to Madison, Dane Co., Wis., where he resided for thirteen years on a farm. He then went to Franklin Co., Iowa, settling on a farm there. In 1881 he came to Burt and erected the first store building in town. This building was two stories in height, the first floor being 20x24 feet in dimensions, with additions in rear, 14x16 feet, and the second floor 20x24 feet. In 1882 he started a hay press, in a building 40x42 feet, which he operated during 1882–3. He still continues in the general merchandise business. Mr. Marble was married Nov. 29, 1877, to Ella V. White, of Franklin county. They have two children—Arthur E. and Cressie E. Mr. Marble is a republican and holds the office of town clerk. He has also been postmaster since 1882.

About the same time Joseph D. McDonald opened a lumber yard in Burt, which he yet is running. He handles, also, hardware, lime, salt, coal, and buys grain and stock. He is the owner of a hay press which he is operating, which has a capacity of eight tons per day.

Joseph D. McDonald, son of William and Mary (Shanor) McDonald, was born in Butler Co., Penn. When ten years of age he went with his parents to Grundy Co., Ill., where his father was engaged in farming. In 1862 he enlisted in company B, 129th Illinois Infantry, being mustered in at Pontiac. He participated in the battles of Pensacola, Lookout Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, July 20, 21 and 22, with Sherman on his march to the sea and back to Washington, where he was mustered out in June, 1865. He then went to Dwight, Livingston Co., Ill., where he engaged in farming. In the spring of 1866 he came to Kossuth Co., Iowa, settling on a homestead of eighty acres in Portland township. In 1881 he moved to Burt and engaged in the lumber business. He owns one acre of land and a good house. Mr. McDonald was married March 9, 1871, to Nancy I. Young, of Dwight, Ill. They have five children—William E., Eugene M., Everett E., Lulu O. and Henry J., all living at home. Mr. McDonald has been trustee of Portland township for ten years, and is now one of the supervisors of Kossuth county. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church In politics he is a democrat.

Comfort P. Stow came to Burt in 1881, also, and began blacksmithing, and put up the first hotel, which was 16x32 feet, with a wing 11x16 feet. This he continued to operate until the summer of 1883, and, although he has quit it as a

business, still he will keep the weary traveler rather than turn him away.

Comfort P. Stow was born in Geneva Ashtabula Co., Ohio, Feb. 25, 1848. When one year old his parents moved to Paw Paw Grove, Lee Co., Ill., where Comfort lived until eighteen years of age. In 1864 he enlisted in company E, 140th Illinois Volunteers, being mustered in at Camp Butler, near Springfield. He was sent to guard railroads, and was mustered out in the same year. In 1866 Mr. Stow moved to Algona, Kossuth Co., Iowa, where he lived until the fall of 1880. When Burt was organized, in 1881, he he moved there, and engaged in work at the blacksmith trade. He built the first hotel in Burt. In 1882, in connection with his brother, Mr. Stow started a hay press. He was married May 11, 1872, to Eliza Godden, of Algona township. They have five children—James P., Mary A., Fred O., Laura E. and Caroline, all living at home. In politics Mr. Stow is a republican.

Religious services were held first, in the town, in August, 1882, and on the 6th of June, 1883, an organization was affected and a Church started with the following officers: Rev. R. A. Paden, minister; I. G. Schryver and William Bailey, elders. The Sunday school is also in a flourishing condition under the superintendency of Mrs. Rebecca McDonald.

George W. Sweet was born Aug. 14, 1830, in Crawford Co., Penn. When thirty-four years of age, he went to Vernon Co., Wis., near Hillsboro, and engaged in farming. After five years, he came to Kossuth county and settled in Fenton township, where he took a homestead. In 1871 he sold, but remained there four years, then moved east of Algona, staying one year. He then bought the place where he now lives, on the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 7, township 97, range 29. He owns forty acres of good land, has good farm buildings, and everything looks prosperous. Mr. Sweet was assessor one year. He was married Jan. 5, 1868, to Eliza A. Hayden, of Hillsboro, Vernon Co., Wis. Mrs. Sweet had been married before, and has four children—Hattie, Mary J., Nancy and Frank. Mr. Sweet enlisted Aug. 14, 1861, in company B, 83d Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served sixteen and a half months, participating in the battles of Hanover, and second Bull Run. He was wounded at Bull Run, being shot in the right arm, and confined in hospital three months. He is a Free Will Baptist. In politics, a republican.

Peter Kriethe was born June 26, 1846, in Hanover, Germany. He is a son of Peter and Mary Kriethe. His father died when he was two years, and his mother when he was eighteen years of age. In 1866 he left Germany. In 1869 he went to California. In September, 1871, he removed to Clayton Co., Iowa, remained one week, and came to Kossuth county. He rented a farm east of Algona, of Mr. Hutchins. Mr. Kriethe was united in marriage May 19, 1878, with Anna Bearacle, daughter of Frank and Catharine Bearacle, of Bohemia. The result of this happy union, was two children—Frances Annette and Emma Florence. Mrs. Kriethe took their present place as a homestead—the southwest quarter of section 22. They also own the southwest quarter of section

23. About 175 acres is under cultivation. Mr. Kriethe is engaged in both farming and stock raising. In the summer of 1883 he erected a good frame house on his farm. He has a nice grove and orchard. Mrs. Kriethe's parents are dead. They are buried in Bohemia.

Peter M. Barslow is a native of Canada, born near Montreal, Aug. 18, 1836. When eighteen years of age he went to Kankakee, Ill., where he lived two years and a half, working at the blacksmith trade. From there he removed to Batavia, Kane Co., Ill., where he resided one year, then spent one year in Oswego, Kendall Co., Ill. He then spent three years in Newark, Kendall county, going from there to Adell, Livingston Co., Ill., where he resided thirteen years, working at the blacksmith trade. He was connected with a hardware and drug store for a short time while in Livingston county, and was also deputy sheriff for some time. In 1875 Mr. Barslow came to Kossuth Co., Iowa, settling on section 20, Portland township, where he resided three years. He then purchased land on the north half of the northeast quarter of section 24, Burt township, and eighty acres on the north half of the northwest quarter of section 19, township 97, range 28, Portland township. He is engaged in general farming. Mr. Barslow was married, Oct. 20, 1860, to Laura A. Fosgate, of Newark, Ill. They have eight children—George F., Leon A., Clara B., Effie M., Laura A., Nellie L., Emma M. and Edna M. They are all living at home. Mr. Barslow has been school director in Kossuth county for five years.

William Harsh, son of Charles and Caroline Harsh, was born Oct. 24, 1858, in Prussia, Germany. At six months of age he emigrated to America, locating in Illinois, near Freeport, where he lived ten years. From that place he removed to Waterloo, Iowa. After remaining there two years, he removed to Fort Dodge. He lived in Fort Dodge until he came to Kossuth county. Upon coming to this county he located on the northwest quarter of section 2, Burt township. Mr. Harsh deals in live stock as well as raising grain. He is a single man. His mother and two sisters live with him. In politics Mr. Harsh supports the democratic ticket. Mr. Harsh is a member of the Lutheran Church. His mother and sisters are members of the same Church.

James Leslie was born Feb. 16, 1819, in Allegheny Co., Penn. Here he grew to manhood, and was engaged in running a coal boat on the Allegheny canal. He also made several trips to New Orleans by way of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. When twenty-three years of age he was married to Maria Boyd, of Taunton, Penn. He lived in the home of his birth until thirty-one years old, when he removed to Scott Co., Iowa, locating on a farm. His wife soon afterward died, leaving one child—Mary Jane. On Nov. 28, 1854, Mr. Leslie was married to Mary A. Stubelfield, of Princeton, Iowa. This union was blessed with six children, four of whom are living—William B. C. F. C., Emeline, Jessie B. and James McBride. In 1859 Mr. Leslie went to Pike's Peak, remaining there one year, during which time he was foreman in a quartz mill. After returning from the west he purchased a hotel which he run for five years; also dealt in stock during this time. In 1872

he went to Tama Co., Iowa, where he was engaged in farming for six years, near La Porte City. He then moved to Black Hawk county, and followed farming for three years, thence to Kossuth county in 1881. He bought the southwest quarter of section 32, township 98, range 29, of which he has seventy-five acres broken. He has an artificial grove of four acres, and fruit of all kinds.

Francis A. Wood, son of Edward and Elizabeth (Shimer) Wood, was born in Black Hawk Co., Iowa, March 8, 1859. When twenty-three years of age he came to Kossuth county and purchased the north half of the northeast quarter of section 2, Burt township. He has forty acres under cultivation, and is interested largely in grain and stock raising. In 1881 Mr. Wood was married to Susan E. J., daughter of John and Susan (Corton) Brown, the oldest settler in Burt township. Mrs. Wood is the daughter spoken of in John Brown's biography, as being the child who had not seen her father since two years of age, until 1881. She was born Oct 16, 1862, in Wisconsin. When two years of age her parents separated, Mrs. Brown taking Emma and going to live with a brother. Her mother two years afterwards married again, and Emma, after living at home five years, went to live with John Tennant, of Black Hawk Co., Iowa. She lived with Mr. Tennant until eighteen years of age, being educated while living there. She thinks as much of Mr. Tennant's family as she would of her own parents. Mrs. Wood hearing of a Mr. Brown in Kossuth county, and supposing him to be her father, wrote to him, and finding her hopes realized, came to visit him in 1881. Mr. Brown then prevailed on his new son-in-law to buy a place near him, and all are happy.

George M. Meinzer, deceased, was born in Baden, Germany, June 28, 1812. In 1849 he emigrated to the United States, locating in Racine, Wis., where he resided ten years. He then went to Freeport, Ill., where he lived three years, after which he lived near Waterloo, Black Hawk Co., Iowa, for two years. He then removed to Tama county, residing there until his death, which was very sudden. On the morning of Sept. 12, 1874, he was as well as usual, but at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon he was stricken with heart disease, dying instantly. Mrs. Meinzer resided on the farm until Sept. 6, 1879, when she removed to Waterloo, remaining there two years, sold her farm and removed to Kossuth county. In 1883 she bought her present farm, the northwest quarter of section 12, Burt township. Mr. Meinzer was married Feb. 6, 1840, to Eva R. Yaumorthal, of Baden. Mr. and Mrs. Meinzer had nine children—Charles W., Gustavus, Christena, Charles A., Caroline, Edward, Leo, John and Ellen. Mrs. Meinzer is sixty-three years of age, and lives with her daughter, Ellen, on the farm.

CHAPTER XVII.

CRESCO TOWNSHIP.

This township, which lies in the southwestern part of the county of Kossuth, contains all of congressional township 94 north, ranges 29 and 30, and all of township 95, ranges 29 and 30, except a tier and a half of sections cut off of the north part, and attached to the civil townships of Lott's Creek and Algona. It contains about 126 square miles, or 80,640 acres of the best land in the county. The surface is nearly flat except in the vicinity of the streams, where it breaks into gentle rolls. The soil of rich, warm, dark loam holds the promise of unlimited fecundity and fertility. The East Fork of the Des Moines river runs through the eastern part of the township, watering the land, and with its affluents draining it. In the western part, Lott's creek affords the necessary water, entering Cresco from the north, on section 17, and flowing in a southeasterly course makes its exit on section 31, township 94, range 29. Along the margin of the streams, the Des Moines in particular, quite a heavy growth of timber is found, made up of the various deciduous trees of this latitude, among which ash, soft maple, basswood, poplar and burr oak take the lead. These belts of timber, together with the groves of soft wood trees that cluster around the habitations of the older settlers and residents, add beauty and picturesqueness to the landscape. The older settlements lie along the river and are made up of nearly all nationalities, English, Irish, German, Swedish, Scotch and American. In the western part is a large German settlement, known as the Dorweiler settlement.

The first attempt at a settlement in Cresco was made by William Hill and Levi Maxwell, in the fall of 1854. The former of these parties was a decidedly hard character and always had around him a tough crowd, and as the settlers gathered into the county he was crowded out, Charles Osgood buying his claim. He drifted away, no one knows where. Levi Maxwell did not remain very long either, but removed to some other locality in the State.

Christian Hackman and Daniel Hill located in this township in the latter part of the year 1854. Daniel Hill sold out his claim to Alexander Brown in the May following and left the county. Christian Hackman is still a resident on the original claim he made, and is one of the county's most influential men.

Alexander Brown, Sr., and his son of the same name, were the next settlers in Cresco township, coming in May, 1855, and locating on section 14. Both are still residents of the county.

Alexander Brown, Jr., was born June 19, 1838, in the north part of Ireland, near the coast of Scotland. When four years of age he came with his parents to America, landing at St. Johns, New Brunswick. After living there three years they went to Massachusetts, making it their home eleven years. He then came to Kossuth county and staid one year, after which he went to Massachusetts and worked for the government as a machinist. All through the war, and before the war broke out, he worked in the navy yards, or anywhere the government saw fit to send him, being at different times in Springfield, Mass.; Trenton, N. J.; Newark; Fort Warren; Boston Harbor; Portland, Maine, and other points. In 1865 he came back to Kossuth county, and has worked since on his farm on section 14, township 95, range 29, engaging extensively in stock raising, of which he keeps good blooded Durham "thoroughbreds." He also owns a quarter section on sections 22 and 23. He was married March 25, 1868, to Margaret Burt, of Algona. His father, who is eighty-seven years of age, lives with him. Mr. Brown is one of the successful farmers of Kossuth county, and a good neighbor and citizen. He and his family belong to the Presbyterian Church. In politics he is a republican.

Robert Brown and Barney Holland both came to Kossuth county in May, 1875, and were a portion of a colony from Whitinsville, Mass. Some located in what is now Algona township; these two settled, however, in Cresco, on section 24. Mr. Holland made but a short stay, when, not liking the idea of pioneering, he departed the country, going back to Massachusetts. Robert Brown remained some two or three years, and he, too, returned to the "Old Bay State," where he now resides.

In June, 1855, Dr. Robert Cogley made his appearance and bought the claim of Levi Maxwell, on section 13, now known as the Huntley place. He was the pioneer physician of the county.

Stephen Millen was also a pioneer of 1855, and is yet a resident of the township.

Stephen W. Millen was born in Norwich, Windham Co., Conn., Oct. 4, 1818. He remained there until 1833, then went to Massachusetts, being employed for ten years in the woolen factory. In 1837 he went to Grafton, Vt., and engaged in farming. In 1845 he returned to Massachusetts and worked in the mills. In 1855 he came to Kossuth county and purchased land on section 16, township 95, range 29, having 120 acres, fifty of which are under cultivation. He has good buildings and a fine orchard on his place, and is engaged in farming and stock raising. In the fall of 1858 he went to Albion, Marshall Co., Iowa. In the spring of 1860 Mr. Millen went across the country to Denver, Col., and California, returning the following fall. Mr. Millen was married Oct. 7, 1836, to Irene Amsden, daughter of Jonas and Hannah Amsden, of Grafton, Vt. Mrs. Millen died Aug. 14, 1871, leaving five children—George W.; Mary, wife of S. S. Rist, county treasurer of Kossuth county; William H., married to Lucinda Sawyer, living on section 16, township 95, range 29; Loantha, wife of George Humlong, of Marshalltown, Iowa;

and Louis, married to Carrie Higley. Mr. Millen is a republican

John Hutchinson was among the early settlers of the year 1855. He endeavored to jump the claim of Dr. Cogley's, but was foiled, and after drifting around for a few months, moved up into Algona township and made a claim. He lived there until 1882, when he died.

Henry Kellogg arrived in this township in 1856 and settled on sections 34 and 36, township 95, range 29. He lived on this place until the day of his death, in 1859 or 1860.

Grishington Jones, with his family, came in the spring of 1856. Mr. Jones was a Virginian of high family pretensions and well educated—but somewhat cynical in manner. He left the county some years ago, but came back every little while to renew old friendships. He died about two years ago.

W. D. Eaton settled on the northeast quarter of section 34, in 1856. Mr. Eaton was subsequently married to Nettie Kellogg, daughter of Henry Kellogg. He is now running a paper in the southern part of the State.

George W. Blottenberger, Howard, Mrs. Betsy Norton and Benjamin Clark, came during the summer of 1856.

Among other prominent settlers of 1856, may be mentioned Barnet and John Devine, who made their first settlement in the bend of the river, on section 24. They are both among the most prominent and influential citizens of the county.

Barnet Devine was born July 11, 1823, in Ireland. At the age of thirteen or fourteen he emigrated to Quebec, in a sailing vessel, being three months on the passage, on account of storms. He lived three years at Three Rivers, then went to Chicago and lived five years. From there he went to California, and stayed six years, working in the gold mines three years, digging gold. Returning to Illinois, he soon moved to where he now lives, on section 24, township 94, range 29, where he lived in a wagon-bed three months, building his first house twenty-seven years ago. He now owns 2,300 acres of land, all joining, sixty acres of which is in timber. The Upper Des Moines river bounds him on the west. He was married in April, 1856, to Abigail Batterson. They have nine children—Mary, Sarah, Ellen, De ia, Clara, George, Charles, William and Nellie. Mr. Devine is the most extensive dealer in stock in the county. He is a member of the Catholic Church, and has been school director. In politics, he is a democrat.

Addison Fisher was also a settler in what is now Cresco township in 1856.

Addison Fisher was born Sept. 21, 1821, in Denham, Norfolk Co., Mass. When he was seventeen years of age, he removed to Medfield, Mass., and remained over ten years, learning the cabinet makers' trade with Mr. Robins. After working at this trade two years, he went to Newton, and stayed two years, working at wagon making. He then went to Framingham and worked at his trade, and from there to Natick, where he still followed the wagon business, and also engaged in the express business. In 1855 Mr. Fisher went to Delhi, Iowa, and lived there one year, when he moved to Hardin county, opened a farm and sold it, then moved, in 1856, where he now lives

on lots 4, 5 and 6, which contains 140 acres. He now owns 700 acres in one body, and 180 acres adjacent. Being a heavy dealer in stock, his grade of Short horns is of considerable note, besides he has 180 acres under cultivation. He was married at Framingham to Martha Molton. They had seven children, four of whom are living—George A., who married Fredonia Rickle; Mary, wife of Joseph Raney, of Irvington; Cora, wife of Walter Raney, and Martha. Mrs. Fisher died in 1869. Mr. Fisher afterwards married Caroline Meeker, of De Kalb Co., Ill In politics he is a republican, and belongs to the Order of Free Masons, of the Chapter Lodge.

Jesse, Charles H. and John Magoon, were also among the pioneers that located in the county in 1856. Jesse, after looking around some little time, went to Algona, where he engaged in the blacksmithing business, but gave it up after a few month's trial and drifted back to the New England States, from which he had come.

Charles took up a claim but never "proved up" on it, and after a stay of a year or so, went to Massachusetts, where he is engaged in the practice of dentistry and writes himself Dr. Charles H. Magoon.

John took up a claim on section 21, on which he lived for several years, but he, too, left the county, and is now a resident of Honalulu, on the Sandwich Islands.

The first building erected in the county was the log cabin put up by Ambrose A. Call and W. T. Smith, on section 14, in August, 1854. This building stood on the Chubb place, in township 95, range 29.

The first child born was Lizzie Hutchinson, daughter of John Hutchinson, the date of whose birth was Feb. 4, 1856.

The first marriage was that which united the destinies of W. D. Eaton and Miss N. H. Kellogg. on the 20th of December, 1857. Rev. Chauncey Taylor performed the ceremony.

The first death that occurred in Cresco township was that of a party by the name of Mahuren, a Christian preacher, who died at the cabin of Ambrose Call, on section 14, in the fall of 1854. Malachi Clark, of Irvington, made a coffin for the corpse out of puncheons split from basswood logs, with his ax.

The first wheat was raised by Alexander Brown in the summer of 1855.

The first school taught in the township was presided over by Mrs. Hale, now Mrs. Steele, in the summer of 1857. This was held at the house of G. S. Jones, on section 10.

The township of Cresco was ordered to organize March, 1857, by order of the county court, and at that time comprised "all that part of the county lying west of the middle of the channel of the East Fork of the Des Moines river, and south of the south line of Algona township." But for some reason the township failed to comply with the requirements of the law, and the organization was deferred.

On the 18th of March, 1858, L. H. Smith, then county judge, issued a new order that Cresco organize itself into a civil township, and to hold their first election for township officers on the first Monday in April, 1858. This was accordingly done, the election being held at the house of Robert Brown.

The first officers chosen were the following named: James Robertson, Henry Kellogg and Levi Maxwell, trustees; W. D. Eaton, clerk, and Benjamin Clark, assessor.

The school house in sub-district No. 1 was built about 1858, and cost about $500. In this building M. Collins taught the first term.

The settlers of Cresco, like many other portions of our fair land, suffered many privations during the years of 1857 and 1858, consequent upon the financial crisis that swept the country, and partially on account of the newness of the settlement around them. When they had to go to mill fifty, sixty, or more miles, across the country, to have a little flour or meal ground, life could not be a bed of roses to them. Happy was he that had the grist to grind, for all were not so fortunate as to raise a crop the first season, as the labor of opening up a new farm was considerable, and necessitated an early start. When the hard times struck this portion of the county, many grew discouraged and packing up their few traps left for other quarters. As many as sixteen families are said to have left in one day. But now the township is settling up fast.

In the western part of Cresco, settlements were not made until quite late, compared with the eastern portion. The Dorweiler settlement was about the first to spring up in that part of the township. The pioneers of this were: Philip, Henry and Paul Dorweiler, who located here in 1865. In the following year they were followed by H. Buttgenbach and M. Bonnstetter. 1867 saw the arrival of William and John Andrig. Within a few years others joined the colony, prominent among whom are the following named: J. Bonwort, H. Rhinhart and F. Minger.

Philip Dorweiler, oldest son of J. J., and Margaret (Seiler) Dorweiler, was born Nov. 2, 1831, in Lommersum, near Cologne in Rhenish Prussia. In April, 1852, he came with his parents to America and settled in Clayton Co., Iowa. His father is dead, but his mother, at the advanced age of eighty years, is living with her youngest son, Henry, near Philip's home. He was married Feb. 2, 1861, to Anna Kann, a daughter of Geoffrey and Catharine (Jones) Kann, of Clayton Co., Iowa. His wife died Aug. 25, 1882, leaving seven children—Joseph, Alexander, Margaret, Catharine, Charles, Mary and Josephine. Cilly Kann, his niece, also makes her home at Mr. Dorweiler's. Mrs. Dorweiler was buried in the Dorweiler cemetery, near her old home. In 1866, Mr. Dorweiler in company with his father and brothers Henry and Paul, came to Kossuth county, and settled in township 94, range 30, being the first settlers in the township. He located on the north half of section 6, and also owns 560 acres of other land near by. He has eight acres of as fine grove as can be found in the county, ash, cottonwood and maple trees, also a fine bearing orchard of one acre. Two hundred acres of his land is under cultivation, where he raises an abundance of grain, and keeps fine stock, having twenty cows, eight horses, and nice wells of water twenty feet deep. His buildings are all neat and substantial, sheltered from all directions. Mr. Dorweiler is one of the most prominent men in this township is a well educated man, having received his

education in Rhenish Prussia, and since coming to this country, has continued to to study the English language, so that he is quite proficient. In 1874 he was elected to justice of the peace, served four years. In 1875 was elected supervisor, and served six years. He is now school director of district No. 5. He and his family are Catholics. In politics, Mr. Dorweiler is an independent, and is one of the directors of the Bank of Algona.

Henry Dorweiler, youngest son of J. J. and Margaret (Seiler) Dorweiler, was born in Rhenish Prussia, Nov. 22, 1846. When six years of age he came with his parents to this country, settling on a farm five miles west of Guttenberg, Clayton Co., Iowa. Henry worked on the farm for fourteen years, receiving a good education in the country schools. When twenty years of age he came to Kossuth county and settled on the northwest quarter of section 4, township 94, range 30, Cresco township. He now owns 240 acres of college lands in addition to his original farm, two and a half acres of which is in a fine grove. He has 100 acres under cultivation, and is engaged in general farm and stock business. He has fifty head of stock. Mr. Dorweiler was married Oct. 31, 1876, to Mary Marnach, a native of Dubuque county. Her parents are now living in St. Joseph, Cresco township. They have two children—Margaret S. and Philip H. Mr. Dorweiler's mother, now eighty years of age, resides with him. She is still quite active and is beloved by the children. He is a republican, and has been assessor three terms and township trustee two terms. The family are members of the Catholic Church.

Paul Dorweiler, second son of J. J. and Margaret Dorweiler, was born in Lommersum, Rhenish Prussia, Oct. 28, 1838. When twelve years of age he came with his parents to this country, settling in Clayton Co., Iowa, where he resided until 1861. In October of that year he enlisted in company K, 17th Missouri Infantry Volunteers. He was in the battles of Pea Ridge, Vicksburg, second attack on Jackson, Lookout Mountain, Ringgold, where his brother, Christian, was killed, and Sherman's march to the sea. He was sent back and mustered out at St. Louis, Dec. 16, 1864. He returned to Clayton county and worked on his father's farm one year, then removed to the southwest quarter of section 4, township 94, range 30, Kossuth Co., Iowa, where he now resides. He has two and a half acres planted in grove, a half acre in orchard, and the rest is devoted to general farming. He has good buildings on his place. Mr. Dorweiler was married Sept. 25, 1873, to Mary Justine Barth, of Guttenberg, Iowa. Her parents are living in Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Dorweiler have five children—Margaret J., Catharine L., Louis, Paul and Henry J. Mr. Dorweiler is independent in politics, and has been township trustee for three terms. He has taught school eighteen terms in America.

Michael Bonnstetter was born June 29, 1826, in Baden. In 1848 he came to America, landing in New Orleans and going from there to St. Louis, where he worked in a distillery for four years. From there he went to Downville, Sierra Co., Cal., where he worked in the mines six years. In 1858 he went to Guttenberg, Clayton Co., Iowa, and bought a

farm. In 1865 he came to Kossuth Co., Iowa, where he bought 720 acres of land. He has 250 acres under cultivation, and raises stock and grain extensively. He has from sixty-five to seventy head of stock; also from ten to twelve head of horses. His farm buildings and barns are in good order. He also has a large number of fruit trees and a nice grove. Mr. Bonnstetter was united in marriage Sept. 14, 1858, to Catharine Dorweiler. The result of this union is ten children—Margaretha, Martin, Paul, Josephine, Christian, Helena, Pauline, Justine, Henry, and Joseph. All are members of the Catholic Church. In politics he is a democrat.

Martin Bonnstetter was born Feb. 11, 1832, in Baden. In 1852 he came to America, landing at New Orleans, and going from there to St. Louis, where he worked for two years at his trade, that of shoemaker, then moved to Waterloo, Monroe Co., Ill., where he still carried on his shoe-making ten years. He next went to Fort Dodge, Iowa, and worked at his trade eight years. In 1874 he came to Kossuth county, and settled on section 22, taking as a homestead, eighty acres, and afterwards buying forty acres. He was married in December, 1873, to Elizabeth Schaller, of Kossuth county, by birth an Austrian. They have no children, but Mary Faulkner lives with them. In politics he is a democrat, and is a member of the Catholic Church.

Frederick Minger was born Aug. 15, 1833, in canton Bern, Switzerland. He emigrated to the United States, with his parents, John and Mary (Hoffer) Minger, in 1846. He went directly to Ohio, where he lived three years, then steamboated on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers until 1854, at which time he returned to Ohio, where he lived one year. In 1855 he removed to Guttenburg, Clayton Co., Iowa, and kept a wood-yard until 1860, then moved to Elkader, where he purchased a farm. He enlisted, in 1862, in company H, 38th Iowa Volunteers, being mustered in at Dubuque, and serving three years and two months. He was disabled at Vicksburg, and was mustered out at Houston, Texas. He then returned to Elkader, and engaged in farming. In 1869 Mr. Minger came to Kossuth county, purchasing the west half of the southwest quarter, and the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 9, township 94, range 30. Also, the northwest of the northeast quarter of the same section. He has 140 acres under cultivation, fifty acres in grove and one and a half acres planted in orchard. He has 200 grape vines, and intends to make grape culture a specialty. He has good buildings on his place, also a house for renters. Mr. Minger was married Nov. 28, 1856, to Mary Beer. Mr. and Mrs. Minger have five children living—Franklin A., Adolph P., Amelia S., Mary A. and Alfred. They lost four children, in 1880, within eight days of each other, with diphtheria. Mr. Minger is a member of the Baptist Church. In politics he is a republican.

The *Upper DesMoines*, in speaking of this settlement, as early as 1871, says: "This portion of Cresco township is settled chiefly by men from Guttenburg, in Clayton county, the pioneers being Philip, Henry and Paul Dorweiler. They now number about twenty or thirty families, all in a prosperous condition. All have

large farms opened and in a fine state of cultivation. On inquiry as to the yield of grain this season, we were informed that the yield of wheat would average fifteen or sixteen bushels, barley about forty, oats sixty and corn was beyond computation. These men attend to their own business and in a few years will stand at the head of the list in point of wealth and intelligence. They have good schools, and as large a number of papers, both German and English, are taken and read, as in any other place of the same number of persons, within our acquaintance. This colony is located along the rich bottom lands on Lott's creek, about ten miles southwest from Algona."

A congregation, calling themselves the Apostolic Church, have an organization in Cresco township. Like the Dunkards in many points, they mix but very little with the world's people and have nothing to say about themselves as they practice humility. When the society was organized, who were the officers, or what were the peculiar features of their belief, could not be found out. A plain, unpretending church, 20x32 feet, is erected on section 7, township 94, range 30, where they hold services. This was built in 1882. John Anliker was the first as he is their present pastor or elder.

On section 35, in township 94, range 29, is located the thriving little village of St. Joseph, or "St. Joe" as it is familiarly called. This was formerly known as Hale's post office, sometimes Hale, in honor of Oscar Hale, of Algona, who was a land owner in the vicinity. The town never was laid out, as far as the records show, but grew by evolution.

The first building was erected in 1865, by Hiram Howard, but it stood alone for some time. This was used as a hotel or general stopping place.

In 1870, George Hollenbeck, from Wisconsin, came here and started a general store, which he run for about five years, and then rented the building, having closed out the stock to George Soevensky, of Milwaukee, who put in a new stock of goods, and "kept store" for two years. George Hollenbeck again took charge of the business and continued in this line until 1879, when he placed it under the charge of John Waldbillig, of Dubuque, and who managed it for two years longer. Joseph Schreiber came from Dubuque about this time and Mr. Hollenbeck disposed of the whole business to him. Schreiber ran it and a saloon in connection with it for about a year when he sold out to Michael Smith, the present owner, who does not run the saloon part, however.

Caspar Waldbillig came to the neighborhood of "St. Joe," from Dubuque in 1870, and located on a farm, but in 1878, he came into the village and started a store for the sale of general merchandise. In deference to the custom among his fellow countrymen, he has opened a beer hall in connection therewith, and is doing a good business.

The hotel is now kept by Hollenbeck & Waldbillig, who are prospering as such good men must.

O. F. Hale, now the county surveyor, was the first postmaster at this place, but was succeeded by G. Hollenbeck. Caspar Waldbillig is the present incumbent, and has the office in his store.

The Roman Catholic Church, at this village, grew out of a series of meetings held by Rev. Father Butler, in 1869 and 1870, at the houses of John Mahahe and John Devine. The Church, however, was not organized until 1871, when Rev. Father Lenihan came here from Fort Dodge, as the successor af Father Butler, and at once set about the erection of a church edifice. He obtained the ground and got the subscription under way, and work was commenced on the church. He only stayed with this congregation one year, but in that time was happy in seeing his labors crowned by the completion of the building. He was succeeded by Rev. Father J. J. Smith, of Emmetsburg, who was the spiritual director of the little flock until 1876. Father Theodore Weyman was the next incumbent, but held it for only thirteen months, when he gave place to the present pastor, the Rev. Father James B. Zigrang, late of St. Donatus, Jackson Co., Iowa. The church is a beautiful building, 24x60 feet, with a belfry 10x10 and forty-six feet high and cost about $1,800. A fine, large, comfortable parsonage was also built in 1876 at a a cost of about $1,400. The first members of this Church were: George Hollenbeck, John Devine, Nicholas Brass, John Goedes, Peter Forman, John, Peter and Michael Expelding, Nicholas and Peter Thilges, Barney Crowan, Michael Dunfrey, Michael Melaven, Patrick, Michael and John O'Neill and John Murphy. There are now about fifty or sixty families in the Church, including both nationalities, Irish and German. In 1882 the greater part of the Irish portion of the Church seceded and erected a church of their own at Livermore, in the north part of Humboldt county.

Father J. B. Zigrang, son of Henry and Ann Zigrang, was born Oct. 18, 1850, in Luxemberg, Germany. When quite young he came with his parents to America. Landing at New York, they immediately came to Iowa, locating in Jackson county. In 1867 Mr. Zigrang attended St. Lawrence College, in Cavalry, Wis., remaining there until 1872. He next went for one year to St. Francis College in Milwaukee. After this he went to Minnesota, and took a two years' course in St. John College in that State. Having now finished his school studies, in 1877, he was ordained as a German Catholic priest. His first charge was the Church organizations at St. Joseph, Algona and the Dorweiler settlement, in Kossuth county, Livermore and Humboldt, in Humboldt county, and Mallard in Palo Alto county. Father Zigrang built the Catholic church at Britt, also the one in Livermore. He is beloved by all the members of his congregation, and hosts of friends greet him wherever he goes. When he came to St. Joseph he found the Church deeply in debt, but by hard work and perseverance, he has paid off all indebtedness, enlarged the Church, and has a neat little sum in the treasury.

Just over the line, in Palo Alto county, lies the thriving little town of West Bend, which was laid out on the 16th of September, 1881, by the Cedar Rapids & Iowa Falls Northwestern Town Lot Company, and contained, originally, forty acres. Since that time an addition of forty acres more has been laid out by William S. Admanson, of Scotland. The streets are

laid out to run east and west, and broad beautiful avenues north and south. The the town is located upon the line of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern railroad which is interested in the prosperity of the beautiful village. They have erected a depot that is architecturally one of the best in northern Iowa.

So close does the town lie to the line of Kossuth county, that many of the dwelling houses are in the latter county, while the business places are in Palo Alto. Thus the interest of West Bend is in common with that of Kossuth county. The town is about eight miles south from Whittemore, and southwest from Algona, eighteen miles, and is surrounded by some of the finest agricultural land in the State. The inhabitants are mostly Americans and are of an enterprising, thrifty class and valuable citizens. The first store building was erected on the laying out of the town, in 1881, by E. S. Bagley, and in it he opened the pioneer hardware store of the town. He has a large and new stock of all kinds of heavy and shelf hardware, and is the agent for the celebrated Bradley & Nicoulin wagon, made in Algona.

The following business directory will give some idea of the prosperity of this new town, and convey the impression of its importance as a business center.

Amos & Gray, heavy dealers in lumber, grain and stock, also handle salt, lime, coal, builders' materials, etc., are live, energetic men, who by their industry and integrity have won the confidence of the community among which they live.

McFarland & Son are engaged in the general merchandise line and give evidence, by their close attention to the wants of their numerous patrons, that they are thorough business men. They carry a large and complete stock and are doing a large and profitable trade.

H. H. Jacobs is also a heavy dealer in particular lines of dry goods, groceries and provisions, and deals out to his many customers and friends the wares that they are in need of. His pleasant affable manner is winning him hosts of friends.

Benjamin Franklin deals in drugs, paints, oils and is the postmaster of the little "burg."

There is also in the town one harness shop, one wagon and paint shop, a livery stable, the latter run by Herbert LeClaire, a barber shop, butcher shop, millinery establishment and two saloons.

Dr. E. W. Bachman, the practicing physician, has a ride of ten miles in every direction and is a very popular man. The doctor was elected county superintendent of schools of Palo Alto county in 1883.

This town will eventually be a rival of no mean pretentions to her sister towns that surround her.

A beautiful new school house has just been erected at a cost of $1,750, by Amos & Gray, contractors. It is two stories high and surmounted with a neat belfry and makes a most presentable appearance.

Edward S. Bagley was born in Londonderry, Vt. When he was two years of age his parents removed to Windham, Vt., and engaged in farming. They remained there one year, then removed to White River Junction, same State. After two years they removed to Lyme, N. H. Remaining three years in that place, they removed to Palmyra, Wis. They lived in that place two years, thence removed

to Whitewater, where they remained nine years. While here the subject of our sketch learned the trade of tinner. He then removed to Whittemore, Kossuth county, and engaged in business for eighteen months. He then removed to West Bend, where he now resides. He erected a store building here, 18x28 feet, one story in height. He carries a stock of goods valued at about $2,500, and is doing a good business. He was united in marriage July 17, 1881, with Martha Vigren, of Hampton, Ill. In politics Mr. Bagley is a republican. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

R. M. J. McFarland, son of John S. and Nancy (Wilson) McFarland, is a native of New York city. When in his twenty-first year he went to Wisconsin, and worked at different occupations three years, then went to Palo Alto Co., Iowa, in 1857. After traveling in Missouri, Wisconsin and Iowa, in the spring of 1859 he returned to Palo Alto, West Bend township, remained till fall of same year, then went back to Wisconsin and lived five years, working in a lumber yard in Avoca, Iowa county. In the fall of 1864 he moved his family on section 28, township 94, range 31, in Palo Alto county, and carried on farming until March 1, 1883, when he commenced business in West Bend, where he still lives. He was married April 17, 1861, to Jane Franklin, of Wyoming, Iowa Co., Wis., and has five children—Benjamin F., Arthur W., R. M. J., Jr., Jennie C. and Sophronia N., all living at home. He is well liked in Palo Alto, and has been supervisor six years. In politics he is a democrat; also belongs to the Order of Odd Fellows.

William M., son of William and Louise Amos, was born Nov. 20, 1856. When eight years of age he moved with his parents to Beaver Dam, Wis., remaining three years. He then went to Winnebago Co., Wis., where he lived ten years, after which he removed to Algona, Kossuth Co., Iowa, and worked three years for J. J. Wilson in lumber, grain and stock business. He then went to Whittemore, where he had control of the same gentleman's business for four years, after which he opened a general store in Whittemore and continued in business for himself at that place for eighteen months. Mr. Amos then moved to West Bend, and, taking Mark Gray into partnership, he opened an extensive lumber yard at this place. They also deal in grain and stock. Mr. Amos was married Feb. 1, 1880, to Cora E. Heathman, daughter of George and Catharine H. Heathman, now living in Pocahontas Co., Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Amos have two children—William G. and Ethel C. Although Mr. Amos has been in this place but two years, he has won the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens. He is a republican in politics.

Henry H. Jacobs, son of George and Almira (Warren) Jacobs, was born June 12, 1853, in Dane Co., Wis. When ten years of age his parents went to Palo Alto county and settled on section 22, township 94, range 31, in West Bend township. While in Wisconsin they lived on a farm; were also on a farm in Palo Alto till Jan. 1, 1882, when Henry went to West Bend and built the store which he now occupies for a general stock. The

building is 20x62 feet, and two stories high, the upper part being used as living rooms. Mr. Jacobs is well liked by all who know him. He was married April 31, 1882, to Jennie Brown, of West Bend township. He is now township trustee and school director. In politics he is a republican, and belongs to the Order of Odd Fellows.

Mark Gray, son of Anson and Roxana (Cleveland) Gray, was born Sept. 10, 1832, near Dorset, Bennington Co., Vt. When seventeen years old he went to Milwaukee, Wis., and learned the millwright trade, working at it in Milwaukee until 1870, when he went to Colorado. He was one of the discoverers of what is known as the Smith & Gray mines, they being named for him. He remained there mining till 1881, then came to Kossuth county, settling on the north half of section 30, township 94, range 30, Cresco township; he also owns the northwest quarter of the west half of section 29. He has a good house, one and a half stories high, and other buildings, besides being in business in West Bend (having built the first house there), and one of the most prominent citizens. He was married Sept. 4, 1855, to Mehitable Maby, of Stevens' Point, Wis. They have three children—Anson, Byron and Roxie, wife of George L. Smith, of Monarch, Chaffee Co., Col. In politics he is a republican.

William Jones, son of Enos and Mary (Bingham) Jones, was born in Berks Co., Penn., June 20, 1833. In 1851 he went to Du Page Co., Ill., where he learned the mason's trade, and was engaged as a plasterer in that county until 1876. He then removed to Humboldt Co., Iowa, where he was engaged in farming for four years. In 1883 he came to West Bend, Kossuth county, where he owns a house and lot and works at his trade. In 1861 Mr. Jones enlisted in company E, 8th Illinois Cavalry. He participated in the battles of Bull Run, Manassas Junction, Yorktown, Williamsburg and Richmond, in 1862 and 1863. He was at Mechanicsville, and drove to Gaines Mill, thence to James River, Malvern Hill, Harrison's Landing, Fair Oaks Court House, Fredericksburg to South Mountain and Boonesboro, thence to Antietam, where he was wounded. On Sept. 15, 1862, he went to the hospital, staid six weeks, then obtained a fifteen days furlough home. He went into the recruiting service and remained home three months, after which he was discharged. He re-enlisted, in 1863, in company C, 12th Illinois Cavalry, and served until the close of the war, taking part in a number of battles. Mr. Jones was married Sept. 5, 1858, to Mary M. Heidman, of Du Page Co., Ill. They have five children—Ella L., Emma A., Dora M., William and Sumner.

Michael Rourke is a native of Ireland. In 1840 he came to America in the sailing vessel, *Virginia*; the voyage lasting ten weeks and three days. He landed at New York city, went directly to Poughkeepsie, where he remained one winter. He was engaged in railroading in New York State until 1852, when he moved to Manchester, Iowa, where he remained five years. In 1862 he enlisted in company H, 21st Iowa Infantry, being mustered in at Dubuque. He participated in the battles of Hartsville, Mo., Grand Gulf, Vicksburg and Mobile. He served three years and three

days, and was mustered out at Clinton, Iowa. Out of 900 in his regiment, he was one of 330 who returned from the war. Mr. Rourke was married Feb. 10, 1866, in Fort Dodge, Webster Co., Iowa, by Father Butler, to Ellen, daughter of David and Ellen O'Brien. They have seven children —Lizzie, Bartholomew, James, Michael, Mary, Edward and Ellen, all living at home. Mr. Rourke's present farm, of 900 acres, is located on sections 2 and 11, township 94, range 29, Cresco township. He has 500 acres under cultivation, the remainder being timber and grass. In 1883 he erected his present beautiful residence, at a cost of $7,000. It has all the modern improvements, and is one of the best houses in the county. Mr. Rourke has 35 mules, 300 head of cattle, 125 hogs and 35 cows. The Des Moines river bounds his entire farm on the west. His entire family are Catholics. In politics he is a republican.

Elhanan Winchester Clark was born in Penobscott Co., Maine, thirty miles northwest of Bangor, Dec. 22, 1822. He was an overseer in the Lancaster gingham factory in Massachusetts, three years. He became, as it appeared, a victim to that fell disease, consumption. He traveled in the south for his health, one year, without avail. He then came to Iowa in 1857, where, in a measure, he regained his health. He preempted 143½ acres of land in the then township of Irvington, but has since been set off into Cresco township, Kossuth county. He still lives on the original claim, in a comfortable vine clad cottage, 24x33 feet in size, built largely from timber of his own planting—one tree of which made 250 feet of lumber in fourteen years growth. He has a good barn; a well dug and bored fifty feet deep, supplying an abundance of water. Mr. Clark purchased eighty acres more of land in a few years, and Mrs. Clark came into possession of a 135 acre homestead, through her parents, thus making quite a large farm. They have 230 acres under improvement, the remainder being in grass and timber land. He recently set off 100 acres to his son, Elhanan Clesson Clark. Mr. Clark was married March 15, 1846, to Susan C. Tidd. They have five children—Ernest Eugene, Edward Prentiss, Elhanan Clesson, William Albert and Charles Elmer. Mr. Clark and family are Universalists in religion, strong republicans and advocates of the Maine liquor law, he being one of its founders.

Henry H. Patterson was born in Londonderry, Windham Co., Vt., May 15, 1840. When two years of age he went with his parents, John M. and Sarah (Calef) Patterson, to Rochester, Racine Co., Wis. After residing there four years, they went to Dodge county, where his father was engaged in wagon making and farming. Mr. Patterson then removed to Menomonee, (or Indian tract as it was then called) where he was engaged for two years in farming. In May, 1852, Mr. Patterson and family started for California with ox teams. They went as far as Salt Lake, and spent the winter of 1852–3 among the Mormons. They left there in the spring of 1853, took the southern route to California and arrived at San Diego, on the Pacific coast, some time during the month of June, 1853. They remained there two or three months. It being too warm to be agreeable, they went farther north

to Santa Clara valley, where he was engaged in farming two years. In the fall of 1855 he went on the Yuba river to seek his fortune in the gold mines, remaining there until the fall of 1856, when he returned to San Francisco, where he and family embarked on board the *Golden Gate*, for New York, where they took passage on the cars for Portage Co., Wis., arriving there in October, 1856. He remained in that place two years, working at his trade. He then went to Columbia county and worked on a farm two years. In the fall of 1860 Mr. Patterson removed to Kossuth Co., Iowa, and settled on section 1, township 94, range 29, Cresco township, where he now owns 375 acres of land. He went into the border warfare in 1862 and was there protecting the frontier for fourteen months. He then returned to his farm, and there remained until Jan. 5, 1864, when he enlisted in company F, 2d Iowa Cavalry, being in the 2d Cavalry corps. He participated in the engagement of Tupelo, and many others. Mr. Patterson was married April 5, 1877, to Mary C. Burtis, of Irvington township. They have two children—Jewell M. and Pearl P. In politics, Mr. Patterson is a republican. He has served as township trustee, township clerk and school director. He is a Master Mason.

Abel Wooster was born March 8, 1820, in Cheshire Co., N. H. In 1861 he moved to Jones Co., Iowa, remaining four years, and coming to Cresco township in 1866, when he bought 130 acres of land on section 14, township 94, range 29, and still makes it his home. He also owns a half section on section 12, same township. He was married Sept. 22, 1845, to Harriet Beels, of Chesterfield, N. H. They have six children—Carrie H., who married Anthony Durant, a druggist in Algona; Charles H., Edward B., Lydia A., Lawrence M. and Merton E. He and his wife are both Church members. In politics, he is a republican.

Rudolf Berringhauser, son of Gustave and Christian Berringhauser, is a native of Prussia, born Nov. 28, 1843. In 1856 he emigrated to the United States, locating in New York. He then removed to Wisconsin. Remaining there a few months, he came to Kossuth county, locating on the northeast quarter of section 8, township 94, range 30, this township. He has eighty acres under cultivation. He also has a good orchard and a nice grove. He was married Aug. 21, 1881, to Margaret Bonnstetter, daughter of Michael and Catharine Bonnstetter. They have two children—Willie B. and Otto. He was educated at the Agricultural Institute in Bonn. Mr. Berringhauser belongs to the Lutheran Church. His wife belongs to the Catholic Church.

George Stewart was born in Scotland, Nov. 8, 1826. He lived there until twenty-two years of age, when he emigrated to Quebec. The trip took eight weeks and eight days. He lived in Quebec twelve years, when he started west. In 1862 he came to Iowa and settled on sections 14 and 23. He has as fine land as there is in the county. He has a grove of five acres of willow, maple and cottonwood. Mr. Stewart has been married twice. First, to Jane Richmond. They had three children—George, Anna and James R. The two oldest children are married.

He was married the second time, Jan. 25, 1866, to Mary, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth (Liversage) Clark. This union has been blessed with five children—Lizzie O., Robert, Margaret, William C. and Amanda L. Mr. Clark has held the offices of school director and township trustee, the latter for nine years. In politics he is a democrat.

Lafayette Turner was born near Elgin, Kane Co., Ill., May 27, 1850. When ten years of age he went to Benton Co., Iowa. His father owned a farm ten miles west of Vinton, in that county. He afterwards came to Kossuth Co., Iowa, and purchased the north half of the southeast quarter of section 13, township 95, range 30, Cresco township, where he now resides. Mr. Turner cultivates forty acres of land, has four acres in grove and orchard; the remainder of his land is unbroken. He also has good buildings on his place. He devotes more time to his trade, that of carpenter, than to farming. Mr. Turner was married Dec. 25, 1879, to Emma Miller, of Cresco township. Her parents reside in Kansas. Two children have blessed this union—Miriam and Honor. In politics Mr. Turner is a republican. His father is deceased. His mother makes her home with him on the farm.

John McKay, son of George and Janet (Morrison) McKay, was born in Callais, Washington Co., Maine, Aug. 12, 1814. He remained at the home of his birth until thirty-six years old, when he removed to Manitowoc Co., Wis., and engaged in farming. In Maine, he worked at lumbering on the St. Croix river and on Grand lake. He was a contractor. On July 27, 1865, he came to Kossuth county and located in Algona. In the fall or winter he removed to a farm on section 14, remaining there until 1874, when he removed to the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 18. Mr. McKay was married Oct. 26, 1836, to Margaret, daughter of Moses and Eliza (Hamilton) Taft, of Callais, Washington Co., Maine. The result of this union was three children—William H., married to Jane Hollenbeck, of Manitowoc, now living in Algona; George A., married to Christiana Homma, living on section 14, Cresco township, and Mary E., married to P. C. Phillips, of Cresco township. Mr. McKay is a republican, and has been school director.

William Johnson was born in New Brunswick, June 26, 1815. He received his education in the common schools of New Brunswick, by his own exertions, and taught school there for some time. In 1847 he moved to Canada, where he taught school and engaged in farming. He afterwards moved to Iowa City, thence to Washington county, where he purchased forty acres of land, living on that place three years. In 1866 he came to Kossuth county, and settled on section 18, township 95, range 29, where he owns ninety-six and one-third acres of good land. He has sixty acres under cultivation. Since coming here he has taught school five or six terms. Mr. Johnson was married Jan. 1, 1851, to Harriet Shiek, of New Brunswick. They have eight children—Ada, wife of Mina Willis of Algona; Augustus B., M. C., Ella, wife of Frank Potter, of Cresco township; Bertha, Maggie, Nathaniel and Lizzie. In politics Mr. Johnson is a greenback republican. He

has been clerk of Cresco township for two years, and is also secretary of the school board.

Samuel B. McClelan was born in Putnam Co., Ind., March 26, 1829. In 1844 he removed to Illinois, locating in Henry county. In 1849 he was united in marriage with Sarah Rouse, of Clay Co., Ind. He came to Kossuth Co., Iowa and located on section 5. He has eighty acres of land on section 5, and forty acres on section 7, township 94, range 29. He has sixty acres under cultivation. Mr. and Mrs McClelan have five children—John Wesley, Edward, Dexter, Samuel B. and Amelia E. The three eldest of whom are married. Mr. McClelan is a republican in politics. In October, 1861, he enlisted in company E, 9th Illinois Cavalry, 16th Army Corps, as blacksmith. He was in the battles of Tupelo and Corinth. He was principally engaged in keeping communications open, and was mustered out at Springfield, Ill., Oct. 27, 1864.

William Robe, son of Dydrich and Martha (Fisher) Robe, was born in Hanover, Germany, June 15, 1840. In 1853 he emigrated to Clayton Co., Iowa, and engaged in farming near Guttenberg. He remained there about three years, and removed to Kossuth county, locating on the northwest quarter of section 15. He now owns 200 acres of good land. He was united in marriage with Augusta, daughter of Charles and Caroline Harsh, who live two miles north of Algona. The result of this union is five children—Anna, John, Minnie, William and Emma. Mr. Robe is a republican.

Hiram A. Matson was born Jan. 4, 1826, in Rochester, N. Y. His father, John Matson, was a large contractor on the Erie canal, and run canal boats a number of years. He built the first log house in Rochester. His mother, Mrs. Mary Matson, was a woman of excellent qualities. When six years old, he went with his parents to Dearborn, Wayne Co., Mich., where they lived ten years, and then moved to Henry Co., Ill., twenty-six miles east of Rock Island. At the end of sixteen years, he moved to the northern part of Illinois, Jo Daviess county, making it his home twelve years. He then came to Kossuth Co., Iowa, where he has since lived. He owns 160 acres of land on section 7, township 94, range 29, having 110 acres of it under cultivation, besides raising good Durham stock. His buildings cost probably $1,500. He was married Nov. 3, 1853, to Eveline McClelan, of Indiana. They have five children —Clarence B., who has been for three years attending the Iowa State University, with the intention of graduating. He is highly spoken of as a very nice and talented young man; Henry O., Francis A., Selestia A. and Hannah F. The family are all Methodists. In politics he is a republican, and has been school director in district No. 6, also superintendent of Sunday schools a long time, at one time being superintendent of three different schools.

Fred Lange was born Feb. 27, 1836, in Mecklenburg. When nine years old, he went to Chicago, remaining two years and a half. While here, his parents came over. He went from Chicago to Clayton county, then to Farmersburg township, where he lived eight years working on a farm. In 1870, he came to Kossuth

county, settling on section 5, township 94, range 30, where he has 125 acres under cultivation, good improvements, and four acres of trees around him. He also keeps Poland China and Berkshire hogs, besides milking twelve cows. One acre he devotes to a fine orchard. He was married in March, 1860, to Minnie Strucker of Clayton county. They have one child. In politics he is a republican, and belongs to the Lutheran Church.

Alonzo A. Sifert was born May 31, 1860, in Crawford Co., Wis. When ten years of age he came with his parents to Kossuth county, and has lived in different parts of the county, working for different men. He has taught school in Nebraska. In 1880 he returned from Nebraska to Kossuth county and taught school one term, also taught one year in Humboldt county and three terms in St. Joseph, this county, being a very successful teacher. He is how running the farm of B. Clark. He is a firm believer in Christianity, but not associated with any sect. In politics he is a democrat.

William E. Sifert was born April 26, 1855, in Vernon Co., Wis. When fifteen years of age he came to Kossuth county, and has lived in different parts of the county working for different men the most of the time since, except in grasshopper times when he went to Floyd Co., Iowa, and engaged in working for A. W. Cook and Capt. Humphrey, returning in the fall to teach. In 1878 he spent the summer in Wright county, breaking land for A. Overbaugh. He has been a successful farmer and has taught thirteen terms of school in Kossuth county. He was elected assessor of Algona township, in the fall of 1879, and served one term. He is a firm believer in Christianity, but not associated with any sect. In politics he is a republican.

William Thruceker, son of Dederich and Mary (Shultz) Thruceker, was born in Prussia, Dec. 5, 1847. When ten years of age his parents emigrated to America, locating in Clayton Co., Iowa, where they purchased a farm. In 1871 the subject of this sketch came to Kossuth county, and engaged in farming. In 1876 he purchased the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter, and the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 32, township 95, range 30. He has since bought the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 32. He has a good house 24x34 feet, one and a half stories high. He has a fine grove of six acres and a good bearing orchard. About 100 acres of his land is under cultivation. He has held the office of school director. He was united in marriage July 11, 1870, with Mary Louck Dau, daughter of John and Dora (Louck) Dau, of Clayton county. This union has been blessed with five children—Alvina W. F., Maria W. L., Frederick W. H., Martha M. D. and Wilhelmi M. L. The family are members of the Lutheran Church. He is a republican, politically.

Hyman B. Butler, son of Moody and Lydia (Burt) Butler, was born in Greenfield, N. H., Jan. 1, 1827. He was reared on a farm, having such educational advantages as the district school afforded, with the opportunity of reciting latin for a time to the village physician. At seventeen years of age, he was sent to the Lebanon Liberal Institute at Lebanon, N.

H., and for the next four years was at school most of the time, either here or at Mount Cæsar Seminary, at Swansey, N. H., with one term at a Military Academy, established by Gen. Pierce, at Marlow, N. H. When grown to manhood, he was for a time in the paper manufacturing establishment of his brother and brother-in-law, at Bennington, N. H. He was, in the meantime, married to Milliscent K., daughter of Caleb C. and Lydia (Simmons) Daggett. Mr. Butler now commenced studying for the Universalist ministry which he had been for sometime contemplating. In 1852 he began preaching as an occasional supply for other clergyman, and in April of the next year (1853), became pastor of the Universalist parish at Bernardston, Mass., being ordained in September of the same year, at a meeting of the Cheshire County Association at Marlboro, N. H. He was pastor in Bernardston until the fall of 1867, a period of nearly fifteen years, when he removed to Monroe, Wis., and became pastor of the Universalist parish. While residing there, he purchased land in Kossuth Co., Iowa, and in 1872, sent two of his sons to occupy it and open up a farm. The next year (1873), he removed his family to Algona, Kossuth county, organizing and becoming pastor of a Universalist Church at this place. After preaching here four years, he went to Owatonna, Minn., and was pastor of the Universalist Church there for three years, his wife and children remaining on the farm. Becoming weary of this separation from his family, he came back to Iowa to live on the farm, where he at present remains with his sons. Their farm comprises section 17, township 94, range 29, Cresco township. They are engaged in stock raising and dairying, chiefly, having the only Holstein cattle in this part of the State—keeping from thirty to forty head of milch cows, and from eighty to 100 head of cattle in all. Mr. and Mrs. Butler have five children—H. W., a railroad conductor; Frank P. and Fred K. (twins), proprietors of "Prairie Stock Farm;" Edgar B., a graduate of the Iowa State University, in the class of 1878, and Minnetta, wife of G. M. Annis. Mr. Butler is a republican, and is now chairman of the board of supervisors. He is a Royal Arch Mason and a strong temperance man.

Hermann Strucker is a native of Prussia, Germany, born March 19, 1850. When eight years of age he emigrated with his parents to the United States, settling on a farm near Clayton Center, Clayton Co., Iowa, on which they resided fourteen years. Mr. Strucker then came to Kossuth county, locating on the southwest quarter of section 17, township 94, range 30, Cresco township. He has 120 acres in general farming, five acres in grove and one-half an acre in orchard. He has thirty-one head of cattle, and good buildings on his place. Mr. Strucker was married Nov. 2, 1876, to Anna Gayer. They have had six children, four of whom are living. Mr. Strucker is a republican, and is one of the road supervisors of the township. He is a member of the Lutheran Church.

Robbins Brown was born May 11, 1818, in Oxford Co., Maine. When seventeen years of age he went to Rome, N. Y., where he spent two years farming and lumbering about eight miles from the

city. He then moved to Potter Co., Penn., where he was engaged in the blacksmith business, and also in running rafts, for thirty-five years, on the Allegheny and Ohio rivers. Mr. Brown was married Feb. 14, 1844, to Polly Curtis, of Franklinville, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y. He now owns 160 acres of land, on section 26, township 95, range 29. Eighty acres of his land is in a good state of cultivation. Mr. Brown has been township trustee for three years, and school director for ten years. He is a Master Mason, and was formerly a member of the Odd Fellows's lodge, but has never become a member of the lodge in this township. In politics he is a democrat. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have one son—Edgar C., born Nov. 14, 1836, and married in 1875. He has three children—Ethel, Elsie G. and Ralph.

Sherman S. Potter, son of Sheldon and Wealthy (Baldwin) Potter, was born in Erie Co., N. Y. When six years old his parents moved to Ashtabula Co., Ohio, where they lived eleven years on a farm. He then went to Knox Co., Ill., remaining twenty-six years, farming all the time except eight years, when he run a grocery store at Altona. From there he came to Kossuth Co., Iowa, settling on section 30, township 95, range 29, where he owns eighty acres, and also eighty acres on section 25, township 95, range 30. He now has fifty acres under cultivation, raises stock and grain. He was married Aug. 9, 1854, to Salome A. Fowler, at Knoxville, Knox Co., Ill. They have four children—Celia A., wife of Charles Rist, of Algona; Frank E., who married Ella Johnson, and lives on section 18, Cresco; Martha M. and Will S. Mr. Potter is a republican. In 1876 he was elected township trustee, has been a justice of the peace four years and is now township assessor.

Robert H. Henderson was born May 6, 1840, in Delaware Co., N. Y. After four years he went with his parents to Orleans Co., N. Y. In 1848 they moved to Trumbull Co., Ohio, and remained till the fall of 1854, then moved to Jackson Co., Iowa, and lived there till the spring of 1857. He then came to Algona, Kossuth county, and enlisted at Spirit Lake, being mustered in at Sioux City. He served in the army three years. He was in Gen. Zellar's expedition in 1863 and 1864, but not wounded. Having been mustered out Nov. 23, 1864, he returned to Kossuth county, remaining at Algona until 1867, when he removed to Story Co., Iowa. From there he went to Nevada, and lived till the spring of 1869, then going to Boone Co., Iowa, he made it his home until Feb. 18, 1878, and again came to Kossuth county, where he has since lived on his wife's mother's farm on section 11, township 94, range 29, he having married Dec. 26, 1864, Nancy Martin, whose mother lives with them. They have four children—Cora, William H., Emma G. and Mary E. Mrs. Martin is a member of the Methodist Church. Mr. Henderson is director of district No. 8, and in politics a republican.

Jerome Finnegan was born May 24, 1853, in New York, and went to Winneshiek Co., Iowa, with his parents when two years of age. He lived there about twenty years, then moved on section 7, Kossuth county, where he owns 160 acres of land, 100 acres of which is under cultivation. He has lived here eight years,

and is a prosperous young farmer. He married Ida Jones, of Kossuth county, and they have two children—Mildred N. and Nellie M. In politics he is a republican.

David Zimmerman, son of John and Sarah (Capp) Zimmerman, was born Dec. 29, 1856, in Woodford Co., Ill. When twenty-three years of age he came to Kossuth Co., Iowa, and settled on the northeast quarter of the west half of section 15, which he owns. He was married Dec. 18, 1879, to Lena Falb, born in Switzerland. They have three children—Della, Lydia and Louisa. He is independent in politics, and attends the Apostolic Church, though not a member.

Walter W. Raney was born Sept. 6, 1849, in Martin Co., Ind., and went with his parents to Muscatine, Iowa, where they lived two years, then moved three and a half miles south of Algona, and afterwards nine miles south of Algona. After remaining there twenty-two years, he went to California and staid two years, working in the lumber woods in the winter and on a farm in summer. He then came back and bought the place where he now lives, on section 3, township 94, range 29, owning 106 acres, seven acres of which is timber. Mr. Raney pays considerable attention to the raising of live stock. In politics he is a republican, and was elected township trustee in 1879, but went to California before having time to do any service. He was married Feb. 11, 1882, to Cora M. Fisher. They have one child—Hugh.

Marshall Leonard Roth was born in Clarion, Bureau Co., Ill., April 23, 1854. He lived in the home of his birth until twelve years of age, when he removed to Du Page Co., Ill., living there thirteen years. Thence to Buchanan county for one year; thence to Iowa in 1879. During his early days he followed farming; then learned the tinsmith's trade, which he worked at for several years. It can truly be said that Mr. Roth is one of the best farmers in this part of the State. He was united in marriage Oct. 18, 1874, with Ellen E., daughter of Edwin C. and Adeline (Kenyon) Fuller. They have one child living—Myrtle. A child was born to them Sept. 5, 1876, and on Feb. 2, 1881, it departed from this earthly sphere and passed away to its home prepared in Heaven, where trouble and sorrow will ne'er be known. Mr. Roth lives on section 28, township 95, range 29. In politics he is a greenbacker. Mr. Roth's parent's live at Hinsdale, Ill.

Francis E. Roth was born in Bureau Co., Ill., Jan. 22, 1862. He lived in that county until 1865, when he removed to Du Page county. He lived in that county for thirteen years, when he removed to Iowa, locating on section 20, where he owns a quarter section of land. He has a good house, with pleasant surroundings. He was married June 6, 1883, to Estella, daughter of Sumner and Louise (Kimball) Nelson. Mr. Roth's parents live in Hinsdale, Ill. Politically Mr. Roth favors the greenbackers.

David Porter Roth was born Feb. 5, 1851, in Clarion, Bureau Co., Ill. When fourteen years of age he went to Du Page county and worked ten years on a farm. He then went to Independence, Buchanan Co., Iowa, and lived four years, and in 1879 came to this township and located

on his father's farm, which comprises the southeast quarter of section 21, where he still lives, farming and stock raising. He was married Dec. 14, 1870, to Cassie Dunroy, of Indiana. They have one child—Charles Eugene. In politics he is a greenbacker.

Alexander Fraser was born Dec. 5, 1827, in Nova Scotia, where he lived till twenty-one years of age, engaged in farming, and working at his trade, carpentering. From there he went to Massachusetts, remained two months, then went to Maine and lived two years, and afterwards removed to Canada, where he made his home twenty-six years, farming and working at the carpenter's trade. He spent the year 1866 in Minnesota, then returned to Canada, remaining until 1880, when he removed to Livermore, Iowa, and lived four months. He then bought the place where he now lives, being 110 acres on section 7, fifteen acres of which is in timber. While living in Canada, he was a man of some prominence, having been councilman, returning officer for county and town, assessor several times, and school director. He carries a good letter of address from these, was also given a very nice secretary on his departure for his new home. Mr. Fraser was married May 31, 1854, to Ellen R. Anderson, and has seven children—John R., who married Caroline Raney; Henry A., Donald R., Walter, Isabelle, Mary J. and Duncan. In politics, he is a republican. A member of the Episcopal Church.

Alfred Evans was born May 25, 1841, in Chenango Co., N. Y. When he was fourteen years old, he went to Tazewell Co., Ill., and lived fifteen years. After this he went to Boonesboro, Boone Co., Iowa, and lived two years, then went to New York. At the end of one year and a half he returned to Boonesboro, Iowa, making it his home eight years, then came to Kossuth county, and settled on section 8, township 94, range 29, and has tilled all but ten acres, which he uses for pasture. He has four acres of nice trees set out on the farm, north of the house, soft maple, ash and willow. Mr. Evans is a wheelwright by trade, which he worked at fifteen years, and is also a blacksmith, but has turned his attention mostly to farming. He married Martha J. Sherman, of Washington, Tazewell Co., Ill., and they have three children—Lester C., Cora A. and Arthur B. In politics, he is a republican. In August, 1861, Mr. Evans enlisted in company B, 47th Illinois Volunteers, and was honorably discharged in January, 1863, on account of disease contracted while in the service.

David Gilmore was born twenty miles from Detroit, Mich., in 1833, and went with his parents to Lee Co., Ill., where his father was one of the first settlers. In 1881 he moved to Kossuth county, settling on section 18, township 94, range 29, where he owns all of the section, it being splendid land, and his buildings are worth $2,000, all in good repair, being new and nicely painted. He has been twice married, first in 1855 to Mary Barrett of Lee county, who died, leaving four children—Lillie M., Frank J., Edwin J. and Raymond D. Lillie married James Nicol, and is now living in Minneapolis, Minn. Frank married Fannie Foster, and is now living in Kossuth county. Oct. 9, 1877, Mr. Gilmore married Eunice Foster,

of Mendota, Ill., and they have one child five years old—Mabel A. He and his wife are both members of the Methodist Church. In politics, he is a democrat.

J. B. Henderson, a native of Ohio, was born July 27, 1849. In 1852 his parents removed to Jackson Co., Iowa. They remained there five years; thence to Algona, Kossuth county, and lived there twenty-one years. They then removed to Humboldt county, remaining there four years, then came back to Kossuth county, locating on the southeast quarter of section 7, township 94, range 29. Mr. Henderson was married Sept. 28, 1874, to Lillie Berkshire, of Muscatine, Iowa. They have three children—Bertram B., Eugene T. and Estella L. Mr. Henderson has always followed farming, with the exception of four years that he carried the mail between Algona and Dakota City. He is a democrat.

Christian Bell, son of John and Dora Bell, was born in Balderbach, Mecklenburg, Germany, June 22, 1837. When twenty-eight years of age he emigrated to the United States, going first to Buffalo, N. Y., where he worked six months in a saw-mill. He then went to Elmhurst, Ill., where he lived sixteen years, being a part of the time engaged in farming, and afterward in keeping hotel. In 1882 he came to Kossuth Co., Iowa, and settled on section 33, where he owns 240 acres of land, 200 of which is cultivated. He also owns eighty acres on section 29. Mr. Bell has a new house on his place, 16x32 feet, and a barn, 24x50 feet. He has eleven and a half acres planted in grove, and one-half of an acre in orchard. He deals largely in stock. Mr. Bell was married in Mecklenburg to Maria Bass, daughter of John and Mary Bass. They have had eleven children, ten of whom are living—Christian, Sophia, Charles, Anna, Henry, Minnie, John, Emma, Etta and Mary. William died at Elmhurst, Ill. Mr. Bell is a republican in politics. He is a member of the Lutheran Church.

Henry Bell, son of John and Dora (Warkentien) Bell, was born Jan. 18, 1842, in Mecklenburg. When he was twenty-six years old he came to Chicago, settling on a farm sixteen miles west of the city. In the fall of 1882 he came to Kossuth Co., Iowa, and bought 248 acres of land on section 5, 140 acres of which is under cultivation, where he raises grain and stock. He has just built a new stock barn, 28x74 feet, and his buildings are all in good repair, looking neat and clean. Lott's creek runs through the farm near the house. He was married Nov. 4, 1868, to Anna Kroger, of Holstein. They have two children—Ferdinand and Ada Wilhelmina Maria. The family all attend the Lutheran Church. In politics he is a republican.

CHAPTER XVIII.

FENTON TOWNSHIP.

The territory in the western part of the county of Kossuth, comprised in congressional township 97 north, range 30 west, is known as Fenton. The surface of the land is of the same general character as that of Burt, and is watered by the stream known as the Black Cat creek. This stream rises on section 21 and flowing through 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 35 and 36, makes its exit on the southeast quarter of the latter.

Lyman Hawkins enjoys the credit of having been the pioneer of this township, making a claim on section 23, in the fall of 1868.

Next came John L. Davis who made a claim upon section 22, in the spring of 1869, taking up eighty acres under the homestead law. Here he broke land and put in the first seed and grain in the township, consisting of wheat, oats and corn, and raised a good crop, although the season was very dry. He built the first frame house in the township, hauling the lumber for the same from Mankato, Minn., a distance of 100 miles.

About the same time the Waterhouses settled in this township, on section 26, and took up claims. H. Waterhouse now lives in Algona.

Edward Bailey, together with C. and H. Bailey, located upon section 10, in June, 1869, and were the next pioneers of this section. Edward now lives in Minnesota but the others are still residents of their original claims.

W. E. Ranney and James L. Blunt were also settlers of 1869.

James L. Blunt is the son of John L. and Louisa Blunt, natives of New York. He was born Oct. 16, 1850, in Walworth Co., Wis., where he lived with his parents until the spring of 1870, when he came with his family to Kossuth Co., Iowa, and took up a homestead of forty acres, on section 26, township 97, range 30, in Fenton township, and has since bought eighty acres on section 25. He has fifty acres under cultivation, and has a good frame house and barn on the same. He makes farming and stock raising his main pursuit. He was married to Susie E., daughter of Henry H. and Harriet R. Phœnix. Her father was a native of New York, and her mother of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Blunt was born Nov. 5. 1852, in Walworth Co., Wis. They had one child—Harry L., who died Aug. 17, 1879, at the age of five years. Mr. and Mrs. Blunt are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. Blunt votes the republican ticket.

S. M. Clark settled on section 22, in the summer of 1869, and is still a resident of the township.

James E. Webster, in March, 1870, took up a claim on the southwest quarter of section 14.

Joachim Holtz settled in this township in November, 1869, and was the pioneer of the German settlement known as the "Holtz." With him came S. Bars and William Dow.

In the spring of 1870 these received accessions to their number by the coming of Henry Wilson, Fred Mulso and F. Kluse. These are all still residents of their original claims. Of this knot of farmers, the *Upper Des Moines*, in 1872, has the following, which is as true of them to-day, as then:

"The 'Holtz Settlement' is located on the head waters of the 'Black Cat' creek, and about the same distance northwest from Algona. The leading man in the commencement of this flourishing colony was and still is, Joachim Holtz, a thorough farmer and stock grower, as any one can see by looking over his improvements and examining his fine blooded stock.

"The first settlement was made about three years ago and now numbers over fifty families. Large and well tilled farms are seen in every direction, where three years ago nothing but the bare, unbroken prairie met the eye. The quantity of grain raised in this neighborhood the past season, is enormous. Hundreds of acres of the dark, rich soil have been broken and made to yield bread stuff to feed the laborers in eastern factories. Good schools have been established, the children and many of the older people speak and read the English language with wonderful facility. Papers, both German and English, find a liberal patronage with these people."

Joachim Holtz, one of the oldest settlers of Fenton township, was born in Germany on the 19th of March, 1825. He was reared to agricultural pursuits, and followed that vocation in Germany until 1858, when he concluded to cast his lot with the citizens of the United States; consequently, he emigrated to this country, locating in McHenry Co., Ill., where he remained until the fall of 1869. At that time he came to Kossuth county and purchased a large tract of land, for he brought with him a colony of his countrymen, and he was instrumental in procuring homes for them. Mr. Holtz is located on section 20, where he has 160 acres of good land, and is quite extensively engaged in raising sheep. Mr. Holtz was united in marriage with Wilhelma Vierck, a native of Germany, on the 1st day of March, 1846. They have one child living—Augusta. Mr. and Mrs. Holtz are members of the Lutheran Church. He was one of the first township trustees of Fenton, and holds the same position at the present time.

The first marriage occurred in 1876, and was between James L. Marlow and Lina E. Algiers.

The first grain sown was by John L. Davis in the spring of 1869.

The first justice of the peace was L. Hawkins.

The first school was taught by Josephine Winters, in the fall of 1870, in the school house on section 11.

The postoffice was established in 1870 and James L. Blunt received the commission as postmaster, but he refusing to accept it, it was handed over to W. E. Ranney who kept it for about two years,

when he was succeeded by J. L. Edmund who, after three years service, was, in turn, succeeded by Frank Pomp, the present incumbent. This office has always been held at the dwelling of the postmaster, and has had no other abiding place.

Fenton township was organized on the 7th of April, 1873, and the first election for township officers was held at the school house on section 12, the October following, when the following were elected: T. M. Clark, M. L. Bush and Joachim Holtz, trustees; F. L. Ranney, clerk.

The present board of trustees is composed of the following named: H. Christianson, J. Holtz and S. Wilcox. John E. Webster, is clerk.

What is known as the Webster school house was built, in the fall of 1870, on section 11. This was a sod building, and Josephine Winters was installed the first teacher. This was the pioneer school of the district. The present building stands on section 14, and was erected in the fall of 1873, and is a good, neat structure, 10x26 feet, and cost about $750. The first teacher here was Elmer Caulkins, the present, (fall of 1883) Maggie McArthur.

The Field school house, on section 35, was built in the winter of 1871, and cost $750.

Thomas M. Clark was born Oct. 18, 1828, in Oneida Co., N. Y. His parents, Thomas and Rebecca (Watson) Clark, were natives of England, coming to this country in 1825, and settling in New York. Thomas was reared in his native county, being there engaged in farming and blacksmithing until 1851. He then removed to Walworth Co., Wis., being one of the oldest settlers in that county. In 1869 Mr. Clark settled on his present place, and engaged in farming for about six years, then went to Adair county. After remaining there one year he went west, locating near Portland, Oregon, but not being satisfied, he returned to Adair county. In the spring of 1883 he removed to his old farm in this county, where he has eighty acres of good land. Mr. Clark was married in October, 1849, to Marietta Orcutt, a native of New York. Two children blessed this union—Esther A. and Edward F. Mrs. Clark died in 1852, and in May, 1866, Mr. Clark married Harriet Noyes. In 1878 he lost his second wife. In October, 1879, Mr. Clark was again married, to Amelia Noyes.

William Peck, one of the most thriving and prosperous farmers of Fenton township, is the son of Joseph and Elenor Peck, natives of St. Lawrence Co., N. Y. He was born Oct. 21, 1840, and came to Dane Co., Wis., with his parents in 1845. In 1849 his father went by team to California and returned in 1852, having heard from his family but once during that time. In 1860 Mr. Peck started out in the world for himself, and worked on a farm for $13 per month. He enlisted Aug. 11, 1862, in company K, 2d regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. His company was sent to Washington, and transferred to battery A, 1st Wisconsin Artillery, and were stationed during the winter of 1862, in Fort Cass, on Gen. Lee's farm. In the spring of 1863 they removed to Fort Ellsworth, Va., and remained there five months, then went to Fort Worth (near Fairfax cemetery),

thence to Alexandria, Va. In the fall of 1864 they were on a march in the Shenandoah Valley, with Gen. Sheridan; they then returned to Alexandria. Mr. Peck was wounded in this march, by the recoil of a gun, which broke three of his ribs. He was discharged from service April 27, 1865, and returned to his home in Jefferson Co., Wis. In 1866 he went to Dane Co., Wis., and remained there until 1872, when he removed with his family to Kossuth Co., Iowa, and took up a homestead on section 26, township 97, range 30, Fenton township. His present farm has 130 acres under cultivation. He has a good house and barn on the same. He was twice married. His first wife was Louis Tubbs, to whom he was married Oct. 23, 1861, and by whom he had three children —Ella, Alma and Edith. Mr. Peck married Hannah Moore, Feb. 8, 1870, daughter of John and Loretta Moore, natives of Ohio. Mrs. Peck was born Oct. 21, 1852. They have four children—Alida T., Stella, Mabel and William J. Mr. Peck is a member of the Algona Lodge of I. O. O. F., also of the Grange, No. 19. He votes the republican ticket, and is engaged to some extent in stock raising.

Francis L. Ranney is the son of Philo and Sally Ranney, natives of New York. He was born Dec. 16, 1846, and lived with his parents until his eighteenth year. On Feb. 21, 1865, he enlisted in company G, 49th Wisconsin Volunteers, for one year. His regiment was stationed in Rolla, Mo., where they did provost duty for five months. They then removed to Schofield Barracks, No. 1, in St. Louis, and did provost duty there until Nov. 8, 1865, when he was discharged and sent home. He was married Jan. 1, 1868, to Hannah, daughter of Joseph and Elenor Peck. Mrs. Ranney was born Aug. 19, 1849. In the fall of 1872, he came with his family to Kossuth Co., Iowa, and settled on section 35, township 97, range 30, in Fenton township, college land grant. He paid $5.40 per acre, cash. Since then he has bought eighty acres in Lott's Creek township. He has about 100 acres under plow, with good house and improvements on the same. They have eight children—Frank E., Mary Jane, John W., Orvis J., Hulda E., Joseph P., Josephine E. and Daniel E. Mr. Ranney was a member of the Grange for a number of years. They are both members of the M. E. Church. He votes the republican ticket, and is a strong prohibitionist.

A. J. Bush, an energetic farmer of Fenton township, was born in Lewis Co., N. Y., July 18, 1829. He is the son of Luther and Unice Bush, natives of the eastern States. He remained at home with his parents until the spring of 1852, when he went to California, overland, with four yoke of oxen. He left home May 1, and got to his journey's end the last of August. While there he worked in the mines, and in 1857 he returned to New York city on the steamboat *Arrazebee* from San Francisco to the Isthmus, thence on the *Tennessee* to New York city, where he landed in December, 1857, where he took the train and came to Sterling, Ill., and worked at his trade, as mason and plasterer, until the spring of 1864. He then went to Montana with a team with some other emigrants, and while crossing Powder river valley, they were attacked by the Sioux and Cheyenne Indians, and

had to fight for one whole day, losing five men (killed); the Indians lost thirteen. While in Montana he worked in the mines. In 1868 he returned to Sterling, Ill., where he followed raising and moving buildings until 1872, when he came to Kossuth Co., Iowa, and purchased the southeast quarter of section 35, township 97 range 27, college land grant in Fenton township, for which he paid $5.40 per acre, cash. He has eighty acres under cultivation. He has a good two story frame building on the same, also a good barn. He has a grove of nine acres of timber around his house and barn. Mr. Bush is a single man, never having been married. Politically he is a greenbacker.

John T. Davis is a son of Charles and Martha Davis, natives of Westchester Co., N. Y. He was born Jan. 9, 1813. At the age of eighteen he learned the carpenter trade and followed it in New York city until 1854, when he went to California. There he worked at his trade and followed mining until 1860. He returned to New York city in 1861, and enlisted as carpenter's mate on the bark *Arthur*, United States Navy, stationed in Corpus Christi bay, Texas, where he remained until some time after the capture of New Orleans. He was sent by steamboat to Boston, on account of sore eyes to a hospital. He was discharged from the United States service Oct. 16, 1862. He worked in the quartermaster department in Hilton Head, thence to Charleston, S. C., thence to New York, where he followed his trade until the fall of 1878, when he came with his family to Algona, Kossuth Co., Iowa. In the spring of 1879 he located on his homestead of eighty acres on section 22, township 97, range 30, in Fenton township and has it all cultivated, and a good house and barn on same. He has been twice married. His first marriage was in 1841. His second and present wife is Anna, daughter of John C. and Lucy Burgess, natives of England. They were married Aug. 21, 1868. Mrs. Davis was born in England, Aug. 17, 1840. He had five children by his first wife, who are all dead except Charles A., who is married. He is a member of the Grange, No. 17, Fenton township. Mrs. Davis belongs to the Episcopal Church. Mr. Davis is a republican.

CHAPTER XIX.

GREENWOOD TOWNSHIP.

This is the largest township in Kossuth county, containing six congressional townships in the northwest corner of the county. The East Fork of the DesMoines river traverses the two lower townships in a southeasterly direction, and along this stream is nearly all the settlement in Greenwood. The land is rich and fertile,

however, and the country has a great future before it.

The first attempt at any settlement was made in March, 1865, by D. D. Wadsworth and L. K. Garfield.

Capt. Wadsworth, on receiving his discharge from the army, where he had been doing valiant service, came to this place and took up a claim of 160 acres, eighty on section 22 and eighty on section 27. He was a native of Wisconsin, from which State he had volunteered. He remained here about six years and a half when he removed to Grand Island, Neb.

Dr. L. K. Garfield located upon 160 acres on section 21, in township 98, range 29, and remained about five and a half years, and is now a practicing physician at Algona.

In April, 1865, A. P. Buker made his appearance and made a settlement on section 20. Here he built him a sod house, and commenced to open up a farm. Mr. Buker still occupies the old homestead and is the oldest resident of the township.

With Mr. Buker, came John Hawkes, who settled down upon a farm of 160 acres, on section 20. He remained for about ten or twelve years, when he removed to Dakota.

James Dundas and his family became settlers, at what is called Armstrong's grove, in 1865, where they are living at the present time.

Section 21 received a settler in May, 1865, in the person of George O. Austin, a native of New York State. He immediately took up a homestead on which he is living yet.

George O. Austin was born in Delaware Co., N. Y., March 13, 1827. He lived in his childhood's home until twenty-six years of age. In 1854 he removed to Illinois, locating on a farm in Buffalo Grove, Ogle county. In 1865 he came to Kossuth county and took a homestead of 160 acres on section 21, Greenwood township. He purchased a half section of college land in the fall of 1865, but afterwards sold it. Mr. Austin has been married twice. In November, 1852, he was united in marriage with Bertha, daughter of Samuel and Jane (Buck) Sands, of Hancock, Delaware Co., N. Y. The result of this union was six children, four of whom are living—Hathaway, Oscar, Louise and Audell. Mrs. Austin died in July, 1875. She was a member of the M. E. Church. Mr. Austin was married on the 29th of January, 1881, to Lucy D. Shield, daughter of S. S. N. and Clarissa A. (Day) Fuller, of New York. They have one child—George. Mr. Austin is a republican. He has held many local offices of trust in this township.

Oscar Austin, son of George O. and Bertha A. Austin, was born in Ogle Co., Ill., Dec. 16, 1857. In 1865 he came with his parents to Iowa, locating in Greenwood township, Kossuth county. In 1879 he went to Dakota, remaining there until 1883. He then returned to his home in Iowa, where he raises cattle, hogs and horses for market. Mr. Austin was married March 2, 1879, to Adelaide, daughter of Nun and Diadama Carpenter, of Kossuth county.

About the 1st of June Joseph Burt, a Mr. Hallett and G. W. Kinney came to the township and made settlements.

Joseph Burt located in the western part of the township, where he now lives.

Mr. Hallett remained in this vicinity until 1873, when he left the county, going to Minnesota.

G. W. Kinney located on section 15, where he took up a homestead of 160 acres. He is now a resident of the growing town of Bancroft.

Samuel Sands was another settler of 1865. He located on section 35, where he took a homestead of 160 acres. He is still a resident of the township.

Samuel Sands, son of Samuel and Artemesia Sands, was born in Hancock, Delaware Co., N. Y., Aug. 30, 1830. When seven years of age he removed with his parents to Broome Co., N. Y. In 1842 they removed to Illinois and purchased a farm in Boone county, where Mr. Sands engaged in farming until 1863, also studying veterinary surgery and training horses. He then removed to Mitchell Co., Iowa, where he practiced his profession. In 1865 he came to Kossuth county, taking a homestead of 160 acres on section 35, township 98, range 29, Greenwood township. He has since purchased forty acres on section 35, adjoining his original farm on the south. Mr. Sands was married Dec. 10, 1857, to Harriet Tyler, daughter of John and Parmelia Tyler, of Delaware Co., N. Y. They have had eight children, seven of whom are living—Wallace B., Paul, Clausen, Mark, Ruth, Ezra and John. Mr. Sands is a republican in politics.

During the winter of 1868 Samuel Sands, one of the residents of Greenwood, was employed in Algona. He received a letter from his family that they were out of provisions, but a terrible "blizzard" having just commenced that day, it was impossible for him to get to them with anything. In the meantime his wife at home, watching for the coming of her husband, espied a deer in the gathering gloom of the winter's twilight, huddling in the door yard, where it had sought shelter from the chilling blast. Knowing that she must do something, and looking on the animal as a providential deliverance from the pangs of hunger, soon unloosed two powerful bull-dogs that she had, and urged them on to the chase. They soon overtook the poor, benumbed deer, and while they held it, she ran out into the night and storm, and with a common butcher knife cut its throat. She then, assisted by her children, took the carcass to the house on a hand-sled, and for the balance of the time during which the storm lasted feasted royally on venison.

In September, 1865, Thorn Connell, a native of Vermont, took a claim of 160 acres on section 24, where the town of Bancroft now stands. He lived here about twelve years, when he emigrated to Oregon.

John Carroll came to this township in the fall of 1865. He camped here until he could get his house built, and here, while the family were living out of doors, as one might say, was born the first child that saw the light of day, in the township. Mr. Carroll died a few years ago, but his family are still residents of the old homestead.

William Gibbon was a settler of July, 1865. He was an Englishman and settled upon section 27. About twelve years ago

he sold out and removed to the Pacific slope, and is now a resident of Oregon.

His son, Joseph Gibbon, at the same time took up a homestead on section 26, on which he lived until the departure of his father, when he packed up and went with him.

Greenwood township was organized Jan. 4, 1869, and the first election was held in the October following. As to who were the first officers, the records are silent, and the proper data for getting them is inaccessible.

The present officers are as follows: R. I. Brayton, Nils Martin and George O. Austin, trustees; J. B. Johnson, clerk; W. W. Alcorn, assessor; George O. Austin, G. V. Davis and Charles A. Molinder, justices; William Ormiston, E. Tallman, Charles Olson and M. Olson, road supervisors, and S. P. Haglund, constable. The two other constables elected failed to qualify.

The first death was that of Abner, son of Abel and Mary Buker, who died in November, 1867, and was buried in a private burial place.

The second death was that of Cyrus O., son of Cyrus and Mary Hawks, on the 12th of January, 1871. He, also, was buried on a private burying ground, there being no cemetery in the township at that time.

The first marriage was that which united the destinies of John Dundas and Jane R., daughter of William and Jane Gibbon. Seymour Snyder performed the ceremony, which took place upon the 7th of April, 1868.

The first birth was that of a son of John Carroll, born in the fall of 1865.

The first grist mill was a plantation mill run by hand, and was taken into the township by Dr. L. K. Garfield, when he went there in 1865. This he run for a while, and then purchased a larger and better one, with a windmill attachment. This was in use largely by the settlers during the famine year of 1868.

Dr. Garfield also enjoys the credit of having built the first frame building in the township, a neat dwelling for his family, erected in 1869.

The first school in the township was taught by Abel P. Buker, in the winter of 1865. This was in a sod house, built on the side of a hill at Greenwood Center. The house, which was about 12x16 feet inside, was furnished with blocks and slabs for seats, where some fourteen scholars found resting places. There was no money on hand to build a school house, so the citizens made a bee and put up this place, that the educational interests of the growing generation might not be neglected. It was mainly through the instrumentality of Dr. L. K. Garfield, Abel Buker and George O. Austin that this school was established, and to them belongs the credit.

The second school house was built on section 36, in 1866. This was also a sod house, and the first teacher was Marilla Connell. It is told for a fact that the door was used for a blackboard.

The postoffice at Seneca was established about 1870, and E. Woodworth was commissioned as first postmaster. He was succeeded by Mr. Califf, William Ormiston and Charles Gray. The latter had charge of it for about six years, when in Febru-

ary, 1882, he handed it over to W. W. Alcorn, who is the present incumbent.

W. W. Alcorn was born in Warren Co., Penn., Dec. 10, 1845. He lived there until he was twenty-one years old, then he went to Elkhart Co., Ind. He was there engaged in farming for twelve years, with the exception of one year spent in Missouri. In 1879 he came to Iowa, and in 1882 purchased 160 acres of land on section 17, township 98, range 30, in Greenwood township, Kossuth county. Mr. Alcorn was married Dec. 10, 1868, to Lydia, daughter of F. D. Maxon, of Jackson, Mich. They had four children, three of whom are living—Edith M., Minnie G. and Hubert Roy. Mrs. Alcorn died Nov. 16, 1879. Mr. Alcorn was married Oct. 2, 1880, to Ida, daughter of C. H. and F. A. Gray. They are the parents of two children—Florence F. and Harry E. Mr. Alcorn is engaged in raising sheep and farming. He is assessor of the township, also postmaster at Seneca, having received his appointment Feb. 2, 1881. He is a republican in politics.

A Good Templars' lodge was organized in January, 1880, and meetings were held for a time at the Carroll school house at Seneca, but the members lived too far apart and the charter was suspended and the lodge died out.

Seneca Cemetery was established by the township in October, 1876. It is located near the school house in sub-district No. 7.

Robert I. Brayton, son of William and Elizabeth Brayton, was born, in 1836, in Winnebago Co., Ill. When quite young his parents moved to La Porte Co., Ind. He lived there until twenty-three years of age, then went to Kankakee Co., Ill., purchasing a farm and remaining one year. In 1861 he enlisted in company K, 4th Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and served three years. He participated in the battles of Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Pittsburg Landing, Shiloh, siege of Corinth and many others of minor note. He was wounded in the hand while out scouting. He was discharged at Springfield, Ill., Nov. 3, 1864, and returned to his home in La Porte, Ind., in time to vote for Abraham Lincoln the second time. In 1865 Mr. Brayton returned to Illinois and shortly after came to Iowa, locating on section 8, Greenwood township, Kossuth county, where he now has 360 acres of land. He was married Sept. 3, 1857, to Abigail, daughter of Aaron and Phœbe, Foster, of LaPorte Ind. Mr. and Mrs. Brayton have had ten children, six of whom are living—Walter E., Phœbe E., Effie F., Cora, Alta and Ray Irwin. Mr. and Mrs. Brayton are members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Brayton is a republican in politics. He was county supervisor six years; he has also been justice of the peace, township trustee, school director and road supervisor.

Charles O. Fish, son of Thomas J. and Lavina Fish, was born in Essex Co., N. Y., Nov. 16, 1840. In 1866 he went to Olmsted Co., Minn., where he remained six months. He then moved to Chicago, Ill., accepting the position of overseer on a farm sixteen miles out of Chicago. In 1868 he came to Kossuth Co., Iowa, taking a homestead of 160 acres on section 8, in Greenwood township. He has since purchased eighty additional acres on section 8, and eighty acres on section 16.

When Mr. Fish moved on his farm he built a sod house. This was done by cutting timber with a crotch in the top for corner posts, then laying poles across and up and down from the cornice to the cones, for rafters. Covering this with willow brush and hay, then with alternate layers of clay and sod. The floors were made of boards and the walls plastered. This made a very warm and comfortable house. Mr. Fish was married in 1864, to Lucy M. Hare, of Essex Co., N. Y. They have seven children—Meldrid, Sarah and Sylvia, twins; Edith, Willie, Walter and Emma Isadore. Mr. Fish is a democrat, and has held the office of township trustee.

Rev. O. Littlefield, the youngest of nine children, was born Dec. 23, 1802, at Colerain, Mass. His parents were of English descent, his father being a Baptist minister. The family removed to Ellisburg, Jefferson Co., N. Y., where his father died, Aug. 28, 1805, leaving his infant son to the care of a good mother. He always spoke of his mother as being a very pious woman, and felt himself greatly indebted to her for her prayers, pious instruction and godly example. His whole life showed that his moral character had been well laid in his early years. His boyhood life was spent on a farm in manual labor. He entered Belleville Academy, New York, in 1828, and passed his collegiate course at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., in 1832. He began his Christian life in 1829, advocating Universalism, but still felt it his duty to love and serve God. It was after one of those great revivals that swept through New York, led by C. G. Finney, Burchard and others, that he visited his home at Ellisburg, which was being visited by a powerful revival. It was seeing the great change in his old companions that led him to consider his own condition as a sinner and yield his heart to Christ with a fixed resolution to serve the Lord. He started west in 1832 on the Erie canal, but was stopped at Rochester by the freezing of the canal. Here he spent the winter in teaching, and here, after a long and thorough study of the subject of baptism, he joined the Presbyterian Church, in care of Dr. Wisner. In the spring of 1833 he resumed his journey west to Steubenville, Ohio, where, like many other young men before entering a profession, he spent some years in teaching. He thus strengthened what he had acquired, and fitted himself for a more noble work. In 1835 he entered the Theological Seminary at Allegheny City, Penn. He was licensed to preach by the Presbytery in 1837. In 1837 he visited his brother in Greenfield, La Grange Co., Ind., and spent five weeks, then he proceeded on his journey west to Galena, Ill., where he spent a year preaching at Sand Prairie, Apple River and Craig's Point. In 1838 he returned to Indiana, and was ordained and set apart to the Gospel ministry by the St. Joseph Presbytery, April 4, 1839, at White Pigeon, Mich. Then he preached at Algansee, Sturgis Prairie, Mich.; Pretty Prairie and Angola, Ind. Here he suffered a year and a half with inflammation of the eyes and was three months blind. Though sight was at length restored he never fully recovered. In 1841 he visited Steubenville, Ohio, traveled and preached in various places, assisting in protracted

meetings. During this time he preached or attended meetings nearly every night, and frequently during the day. On the 3d of March, 1843, he bade adieu to his friends in Indiana and went west with a view of settling there. In November, 1843, he visited Jackson Co., Iowa, spending two weeks. For the next six years he preached in Daviess Co., Ind.; Apple River, Elizabeth and Lancaster, Grant Co., Wis. His last field in Wisconsin was at Blake Prairie, Beetown and Patch Grove. In the fall of 1849 he visited friends in Indiana, and returned in November and removed to Garnavillo, Clayton Co., Iowa. In Garnavillo he preached to a Congregational Church and joined that Church. In November, 1851, he visited Indiana and was married to Sarah A. Watkins, of Orange, Noble Co., Ind. After visiting a few days they returned west, arriving in Garnavillo, December 5. He preached in Garnavillo, Elkader and Farmersburg three years. In 1854 he was colporteur for the American Tract Society. In May, 1855, he removed to Bradford, Chickasaw Co., Iowa, where he organized a Church, and preached at Charles City and Floyd Center, in Floyd county. He afterwards removed to Van Buren, Jackson county, preaching in Van Buren, Fairfield, and in Charlotte, Clinton county, one year. The next year he preached at Big Rock and New Liberty, Scott county. In 1864 he removed west and spent one year in Linn county, preaching at Troy Mills, Valley Farm and Central City. From thence he removed, in 1865, to Bristol, Worth county, preaching at Bristol and Forest City for three years. In 1869 he removed to Seneca, Kossuth county. Here, assisted by Father Taylor, of Algona, he organized a Congregational Church, to which he ministered, in all, four years. For the last few years of his life he labored on a farm, preaching only on funeral occasions, the last being the funeral sermon of the death of the infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Ira Canon, in Emmett county. Mr. Littlefield lived a roaming life, and no one will ever be able to tell the amount of good he has done. He had but little sickness, and his last was very short. He died as he had lived—a very devoted and good man, and his work shall certainly follow him. His funeral sermon was preached by Rev. R. A. Paden. He bade adieu to earthly scenes Dec. 23, 1883, leaving a loving wife and adopted daughter to mourn his loss.

Abijah Batterson was born in Scioto Co., Ohio, March 6, 1822. He was reared on a farm. In 1851 he went to Washington Co., Iowa, and purchased two farms of 172 acres. In October, 1875, he came to Kossuth county, purchasing 137 acres of improved land on section 14, township 98, range 30, Greenwood township. Mr. Batterson was married Nov. 7, 1858, to Miss N. A. Morgan, daughter of William and N. A. Morgan, of Washington Co., Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Batterson have had seven children, five of whom are living—Eleanor, Abijah, Mary A., Laura R. and Sally. Mr. Batterson is a member of the Congregational Church, Mrs. Batterson of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Batterson is an old ironsides democrat.

Swea postoffice, in the north part of township 99, range 30, was established in October, 1872, and J. B. Johnson commissioned postmaster. He held the office

until the 1st of October, 1882, when he was superseded by Ole Olson, the present incumbent.

Ole Olson was born in Norway in 1860. When eight years of age he came with his parents to the United States, locating in Winneshiek Co., Iowa. After remaining there two years, they removed to Algona, and two years afterward came to Swea, Greenwood township, and purchased eighty acres of land on section 4, township 99, range 30. He is still living here with his father and now holds the position of postmaster. Mr. Olson is a member of the Augustana Lutheran Church. In politics he is a republican. Mr. Olson's father is a native of Sweden, his mother of Norway. They also belong to the Lutheran Church.

The first settler in what is called the Swea settlement was J. E. Hadin, a native of Sweden, who located here in the fall of 1871 and is yet a resident.

J. B. Johnson came next. He, too, was a Swede, like all of the balance of the settlement, and located here in the fall of 1871. Mr. Johnson built the first house here, in the spring of 1872. He is quite a prominent citizen of the township now, and lives at Bancroft.

H. E. Anderson made a settlement where he now lives, in 1871. With him came Carl Anderson, who is also a resident of his original claim.

These are the pioneers of a settlement that is daily increasing in numbers, and will eventually form quite a community of their own.

On the 17th of September, 1875, the Rev. B. M. Holland organized a Church at this point, under the name of the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Zion Church. The pioneer members were: S. Anderson and wife, A. Erickson and wife, Carl Anderson and wife, Anders Anderson and wife, Peter Olson and wife, C. Person and wife, Carl Moeller and wife, P. Monson and wife, Olef Anderson and wife, M. Olson and wife, J. Martin and wife, Gustaf Anderson and wife, C. Larson and wife, Bengt Kronholm and wife, Olaf Molin, C. J. Anderson, A. Bengtson, A. A. Hale, A. Molin, C. L. Erickson, Annie Larson, J. Wilson, Cecilia Akerson and N. Monson. The first officers were as follows: deacons: A. A. Hale, Olaf Molin and Sol Anderson; trustees: P. Monson, Gustaf Anderson and Anders Erickson. The Church pulpit has been vacant most of the time until the spring of 1881, when the Rev. S. J. Liljegren took charge and is the present incumbent. The present officers are: C. L. Erikson, Carl A. Niord and Anders Bengtson, deacons; John Bengtson, S. P. Hagland and A. Niord, trustees. There is a neat parsonage provided for the minister, which was built in 1881, at a cost of $500. There are about forty-nine communicants.

TOWN OF BANCROFT.

In September, 1881, the Western Town Lot Company and Ambrose A. Call, laid out a town site upon section 24, in township 98, range 29, in Greenwood, which they called Bancroft, after the great historian of that name. The pioneer building was erected by that enterprising merchant, C. B. Lake. In December, 1881, he came here from Indianola, Iowa, and put up a building, 20x40 feet, and one story in height. This he proceeded to fill with goods of all kinds and description, and on

the 20th of December, opened his doors. He has since built an addition to his building to accommodate his increasing business, making his store room some fifty-six feet long. The first conveyance of land on the new town plat was the deed of the lot upon which his store now stands, this bears date of September, 1881. The building was constructed before any regular trains came here, the lumber being brought up by construction trains.

Dr. C. B. Lake was born in Erie Co., N. Y., Nov. 17, 1826. In December, 1832, his father, Daniel Lake, died. In 1836 his mother, Mrs. Polly (Brown) Lake, moved to Chautauqua Co., N. Y., and three weeks afterward died, and was buried in Westfield. In about a year the subject of this sketch removed to McHenry Co., Ill., with his eldest brother, Henry Lake. He commenced farming, and followed it up until 1846 when he commenced studying medicine under Dr. Lewis N. Wood, of Walworth Co., Wis. His last year of study was under his brother, L. L. Lake, M. D., of McHenry Co., Ill. He also began to practice medicine in Decatur, Green Co., Wis., that year. In 1849 he graduated from Rush Medical College of Chicago, having attended two full terms. He is of the allopath school. After he graduated he went back to Green Co., Wis., and resumed his practice for one year. In June, 1849, he was married to Clarissa M. Wood, daughter of Dr. Lewis N. Wood. His wife being troubled with lung disease, he gave up business, and for the next four years they traveled. But all to no avail, for that dread disease, consumption, had taken fast hold on her and she departed this life in September, 1853. She was buried on Big Foot Prairie, Walworth Co., Wis. In the spring of 1854 Mr. Lake started on an overland trip to California. He located at Horse Town, near Shasta, where he followed the practice of medicine until the fall of 1856, then he returned to his old home in Illinois. In April, 1857, he was married to Mary B. Kennedy, of Aurora, Portage Co., Ohio. They have had two children—Harry and Otis K. He then removed to Iowa, locating in West Union, Fayette county, where he resumed the practice of his profession. In March, 1862, he was examined by the State board of examiners and commissioned as surgeon in the 7th Iowa Infantry. He was in the service until October, 1863, when he was discharged by order of Gen. Grant, on account of physical disability. He returned to his home in Fayette county, remaining there until the fall of 1866, when he removed to Indianola, Warren Co., Iowa. He followed his profession in that place for several years, but was finally forced to quit on account of ill health. He owned 200 acres of land which he rented out. In 1878 he purchased the *Indianola Republican*, a republican paper in Indianola, which had been closed up a short time before. He christened it the *People's Advocate*, and run it in the interest of the greenback party. He retained possession of the paper for about a year and a half, and then sold it to F. B. Taylor, of Indianola. In May, 1880, Mr. Lake went to Colorado, remaining there all summer. He then returned to his home and bought a grocery store, which he ran for a short time, and in the fall of 1881 he removed his stock

of goods to Bancroft, Kossuth Co., Iowa. He opened his store in Bancroft, Nov. 20, 1881, having erected the first building in the town. Mr. Lake is equally as good a business man as he was a physician, and is now doing a very successful business. Mr. and Mrs. Lake are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics he is a greenbacker. He owns his store building and a very nice residence property in the village of Bancroft.

A small building, about 8x10, feet had been moved up from Greenwood Center, before this building of Mr. Lake's was finished, by Nathan Hawkes. In this he kept a small stock of general merchandise. In December he too erected a store building and put in a larger stock of goods. This building was 22x24 feet in size. In December, 1882, he sold out the entire establishment to John Henry, by whom the business was run until C. W. Goddard bought him out in April, 1883.

C. W. Goddard, son of Robert and Maria M. (Bailey) Goddard, was born in Rutland, Vt., April 8, 1833. When seven years of age his parents moved to Rochester, Windsor Co., Vt., his father engaging in farming. Mr. Goddard here received a good common school education. In 1854 he removed with his parents to Monona, Clayton Co., Iowa., where he was engaged in farming for sixteen years, with the exception of one year spent on the plains while taking a trip across the western States. In May, 1870, he came to Kossuth county, taking a homestead of eighty acres on section 6, Lott's Creek township. After living on this farm three years he moved to Algona. In 1875 he took charge of the Grange store in that place, which he ran for two years. He then formed a partnership with his son, R. E. Goddard, in the hay business, dealing in baled hay. They had the first hay press in this part of the State. In 1882 they dissolved partnership, and Mr. Goddard came to Bancroft and engaged in the mercantile business. He was married in July, 1855, to Mary E. Bent, daughter of Earl and Leafy (Clark) Bent, of Wells, Vt. Mr. and Mrs. Goddard have had four children, three of whom are living—Robert E., Lora E. and Dell M. In politics Mr. Goddard is a greenbacker.

The next building was put up by Johnson Brothers, in December, 1881. On Jan. 1, 1882, they opened the new store. The building is 22x32 feet, and cost about $1,200 when complete. In this they kept a large stock of the merchandise usually known as general. In July, 1882, they rented the room adjoining and divided the stock, putting the grocery department in the new room. This they continued until in October, 1883, when their quarters proving still too confined they were compelled to rent still another building. These gentlemen have also a large warehouse where they handle all kinds of agricultural machinery. This latter branch of their business was established in 1882.

The hardware store of Woodworth & Bush was the next to be erected, which was finished in December, 1881. On the 18th of June, 1883, M. L. Bush sold his interest in the store to O. A. Searles, and returned to Sterling, Ill. The new firm of Woodworth & Searles are winning golden opinions and are among the most prominent men in the business community.

They carry a large stock of all kinds of hardware as well as an extensive line of stoves.

Charles Woodworth, son of L. D. and Melinda (Silvernail) Woodworth, was born in Ohio, near Cleveland, Nov. 20, 1846. When about a year old his parents removed to Kenosha Co., Wis., where his father followed farming. Mr. Woodworth, the subject of this sketch, lived there twenty-one years, when he took Horace Greeley's advice and came west. He located in Fenton township, section 30, in Kossuth Co., Iowa, taking a homestead of eighty acres. He followed the threshing business for about six years, traveling through Minnesoto and southern Iowa in the meantime. He then came back and settled on his farm, remaining there until January, 1882. In November, previous, he had formed a partnership with M. L. Bush, of Sterling, Ill., and started a hardware store at Bancroft, selling the first hardware ever sold in that village. In January, 1882, Mr. Woodworth removed to Bancroft. In June, 1883, Mr. Bush sold his interest in the store to O. A. Searles, of Greenwood township, this county. The firm name then being Woodworth & Searles. Mr. Woodworth was married in March, 1875, to Mary Gilmore, daughter of Arthur and Mary Gilmore, of New York. They have four children—Jane, Theren, Alice and an infant. Mr. Woodworth is republican in politics, but in local elections votes for whom he thinks the best man, regardless of party.

The lumber business was initiated by McGregor Brothers, Oct. 4,1882, and they are doing a most excellent trade.

Bruer Brothers are also extensively engaged in the lumber trade, and receive a large share of the public patronage.

The drug business of Berryman Bros., was established in April, 1882, and was the pioneer in that line of trade. A fine large stock of first class drugs, etc., are carried by them, as well as a line of books, stationery and notions.

E. F. Clark deals in sewing machines and farm machinery.

E. L. Ward represents the furniture business, which he established in May, 1883. This business was initiated by N. L. Caulkins, in the spring of 1882. Mr. Caulkins, however, sold out to the present proprietor in May, 1883, and removed to Dakota.

E. L. Ward, son of Horace and Elizabeth Ward, was born in Lewis Co., N. Y., Nov. 9, 1854. He received a good education, after which he engaged with his father in the saw-mill and lumber business. In September, 1881, he came to Iowa, locating at Algona, Kossuth county, and working at the carpenter trade. In November, 1881, he came to Bancroft, working at the carpenter and joiner trade until May, 1883, when he bought out N. L. Caulkins' furniture business, also purchasing the store building. When not being in the store, he works at his trade. Mr. Ward was married Jan. 4, 1883, to Adelia C., daughter of S. S. N. and Clarissa A. Fuller, of Bancroft.

John G. Edwards has a good sale, livery and boarding stable, which he established in April, 1882.

John G. Edwards is a native of England, born in London Jan. 3, 1848. When seventeen years of age he came to the United

States, locating in Waukegan, Lake Co., Ill. After a seven years residence there, he went to Kenosha Co., Wis., where he was engaged, for five years, in farming. In 1877 he came to Kossuth Co., Iowa, and took charge of the Algona House, at Algona, for T. H. Langtry. He then came to Bancroft and bought out H. Smith's saloon and livery business, in which business he has continued since. His father, John G. Edwards, died in London in 1857. His mother died in 1858. Mr. Edwards is the proprietor of the best livery, feed and sale stable in Bancroft, and has the best driving teams in the city. He makes a specialty of buying, selling and trading horses.

Samuel Hutchinson, meat market, established by Higley & McDonald, in June, 1882.

Wickwire & Wood are also engaged in the general merchandise line, which business they commenced in Bancroft, on the 25th of November, 1882.

Morton & Coan are engaged in the hay press business, and are doing a most excellent business.

H. L. Walters is also established in the business of baling hay, and handles a large quantity of that article.

W. E. Jordan is the most prominent grain dealer in the community, and stands as high in the estimation of his fellow townsmen as is possible. He has done much to develop the resources of this village, and is liked and respected by all. He commenced the purchase of grain in the spring of 1883, having purchased the warehouse of P. A. McGuire, at that time.

W. E. Jordan, son of Frederick and Adeline Jordan, was born in Linn county, near Mt. Vernon, Iowa, Aug. 17, 1848. Mr. Jordan was engaged in farming until 1881, when he came to Bancroft, Kossuth county, and engaged in the lumber business, also handling coal and wood. This was the first lumber yard started in Bancroft. In October, 1882, he sold out to McGregor Bros., of Chicago, Ill., and purchased grain interests of P. A. McGuire, which business he still follows. Mr. Jordan was married in 1870, to Mary Kepler, daughter of Henry and Emirine Kepler, of Mt. Vernon, Iowa. They have five children—Edith V., Floeta S., Maggie D., Fred H. and Leo P. Mr. Jordan owns 240 acres of land in Greenwood township, 160 acres within four miles of Bancroft. He also owns fine residence property. He also owns the Phœnix Hotel, which is the second hotel built by him in Bancroft, the first one being burned, when nearly completed, in October, 1882. Mr. Jordan was one of the first men to come to Bancroft, and has been largely instrumental in building up the town, for which he deserves great credit.

One of the institutions of the town is the establishment of Tallman & Son, where is manufactured both sulky plows and ditching machines.

Elias Tallman was born in Castile, Wyoming Co., N. Y., June 1, 1829. When fourteen years of age he removed with his parents to Racine Co., Wis. After living there two years they removed to Dodge county, remaining eight years. They then lived two years in Sauk county, and from there went to Columbia county. In 1867 Mr. Tallman came to Kossuth Co., Iowa, taking a homestead claim on Buffalo Forks, Portland township, where he was

one of the pioneer settlers. Mr. Tallman was postmaster at Buffalo Forks for seven years. In June, 1881, Mr. Tallman, with his son, F. D. Tallman, took a contract for grading the Chicago & Northwestern railroad, commencing work that summer. In 1882 he built the Globe House at Bancroft, being now proprietor of the same. Politically Mr. Tallman is a greenbacker. He was married, in 1855, to Harriet J., daughter of Samuel and Louisa Stahl, of Wisconsin. They have three children—Firman D., Willis B. and Frank G. His eldest son, Firman D., was born in Lodi, Columbia Co., Wis., in 1857. He removed to Iowa with his father, and lived with him until 1881, when he came to Bancroft and engaged with his father in grading the road. He afterwards ran a livery stable for six months, and then engaged in farming, during which time he invented a sulky plow and a ditching machine. Both are patented. He formed a partnership with his father for the manufacture of the implements and erected a factory, 20x32 feet, where they are engaged in making plows and ditching machines. In 1876 he married Mary Stockwell, daughter of William Stockwell. They have two children—Afton C. and Bertha. He is a republican in politics.

S. Andrene put up the first forge in Bancroft, in September, 1881, and is the first blacksmith of that town.

B. Stenson is also a worthy representative of the Vulcanian craft, who yet presides at the anvil, in Bancroft.

John A. Johnson, has a good shoe shop for the manufacture and repair of these parts of apparel.

G. W. Smith is the general agent of the Crystal Well Cement Curb, and is also carpenter and well-digger.

G. W. Smith was born in Yorkshire, near Leeds, England, June 14, 1844. When thirteen months of age his parents, Benjamin and Emma (Winterburn) Smith, moved to Kent county, province of Ontario, Canada. In 1868 Mr. Smith went to Floyd Co., Iowa, purchased a farm and lived there five years. He then sold out and came to Kossuth county, locating in Greenwood township, and purchasing a farm on section 26, township 98, range 29. He lived on this farm five years then removed to Algona, where he took charge of the Harrison House, now called the Kossuth County Hotel. After running this one year, he engaged in carpenter work. In 1880 Mr. Smith took the general agency for the Crystal Well, a cement wall or tubing, buying the right for the State of Illinois and ten counties in Iowa. In 1882 he came to Bancroft. Mr. Smith was married April 1, 1867, to Margaret, daughter of Henry and Hannah (Cull) Lee, of Kent Co., Canada. They have seven children—Henry, Benjamin F., Emma H., Ella M., George A., Frederick A. and William O. Mr. Smith is a republican in politics.

The bank of Bancroft was established in November, 1882, by Zachariah Roberts, and of which that gentleman is president and J. C. Jones, cashier.

The harness making business is ably represented by H. L. Walters, who opened the present shop in December, 1883.

A hotel, which cost some $5,000, was erected by W. E. Jordan, in the summer of 1882, which was 36x36 feet in size,

with a mansard roof, making it three stories high. To this was attached a wing 16x24 feet, and only two stories high. It had hardly been completed, and was, as yet, unoccupied, when the flame of the incendiary was touched to it and it was totally destroyed. This occurred on the 13th of October, 1882. With his characteristic energy, Mr. Jordan at once set about the erection of the present structure, which is the same size and shape as the old one, except that the third story is not a mansard roof. On its being completed, Mr. Jordon called it the Phœnix, for it had risen from its own ashes, and rented it to J. F. Jordan, who makes one of the most accommodating and affable of hosts.

J. F. Jordan, son of John and Bridget Jordan, was born Nov. 3, 1850, in Whitehall, Vt. When three years old his parents moved to Sheboygan Co., Wis., where his father engaged in farming. In 1875 Mr. Jordan began to learn telegraphy under J. C. Frazier, of Waldo, Wis. Six months afterwards he was given charge of Fredonia station, on the Wisconsin Central railroad, which position he held three years, going from there to De Pere, Wis. In 1882 he came to Bancroft, taking charge of the station on the Chicago & Northwestern railroad, and being express, station and freight agent and telegraph operator. In April, 1883, Mr. Jordan rented the Phœnix House at Bancroft, of which he is now proprietor. He was married July 25, 1879, to Mary Magrave, daughter of Patrick and Alice Magrave, of Sheboygan Co., Wis. They have two children—William Henry and an infant. Mr. and Mrs. Jordan are members of the Catholic Church. Politically Mr. Jordan is a greenbacker.

The Clark House was established by E. F. Clark, in February, 1882, and is one of the institutions of the town.

The Globe House was opened by the present proprietor, Elias Tallman, in January, 1882.

City Restaurant was first thrown open to the public Nov. 10, 1882, by E. F. Knapp, who also does a large business in insurance.

E. F. Knapp, son of Stephen A. and Maria Knapp, was born in Orleans Co., N. Y., March 27, 1825. In 1840 his parents moved to Rockford, Ill., where they engaged in farming. The father of the subject of this sketch was in the War of 1812, and was at the burning of Danbury, Conn. He was married at Southeaston, N. Y., Nov. 23, 1815, to Maria Fowler. They had five children. He died in Rockford, Ill., June 7, 1880, aged eighty-seven years. His wife died June 18, 1862. The subject of this sketch followed farming a few years after moving to Rockford, then he took contracts for grading the Galena & Chicago Union railroad (the first road built west of Chicago), and the Illinois Central railroad, which business he followed for seven years. In 1855 he went to Freeport, Ill., and engaged in the grocery business. In 1862 went to Mechanicsburg, Ill., engaging in grocery business there. In 1866 he went to Clinton, Ill., where he engaged in the hotel business, running the Barnett House for one year. He then went into the grocery business, following it until 1876, when he removed to Webster City, Iowa, where he took

charge of the Hamilton House, running it for five years. He then engaged in the insurance business. On Nov. 8, 1882, he removed to Bancroft, Kossuth county, and engaged in the insurance business there. He also runs the City Restaurant. He was married Aug. 10, 1854, to Maria Hollenbeck, of Freeport, Ill. They have one child—Merton H. Mrs. Knapp's father, W. H. Hollenbeck, was born April 20, 1809, in Great Barrington, Mass. He was a farmer, and was also engaged in the grocery business. He was married to Harriet Stevens, Oct. 26, 1831. She was born April 22, 1811, at Yates, Ontario Co., N. Y. Mrs. Knapp was the first white child born in Macon Co., Ill. Her sister, Mrs. Sarah J. (Hollenbeck) Graham, was the first white child born in Stephenson Co., Ill. Mr. Knapp is engaged in the insurance business in Bancroft.

George V. Davis is also the proprietor of a hotel, which he put up in December, 1881, and is numbered among the pioneers of the town.

The first school was taught by Miss Audell Austin, in the building owned by Mr. Richmond, during the winter of 1882.

The school house at the village of Bancroft was erected during the year 1882. It is a good, substantial building, 28x40 feet, and cost about $2,000, to put up. It is two stories high and has one department in the first and another on the second floor. The first teachers were Laura Bush and Mrs. J. F. Jordan. The present ones are James Crose and Emma Anderson.

The postoffice was established on the 1st of January, 1882, with E. F. Clark as postmaster, who is also the present incumbent. This was made a money order office last July.

E. F. Clark was born in Batavia, N. Y., Feb. 22, 1833. In 1855 he removed to Pepin, Wis., teaching writing school at that place for eighteen months. He then spent a year and a half at St. Croix Falls, being clerk in the United States land office. He then went to Hudson, Wis., where he obtained a position as bookkeeper in a steamboat warehouse. In 1865 he started for New Orleans, reached Hannibal, Mo., made a short stay, and went to Leavenworth, Kansas, obtaining a situation as clerk in a store. He came that winter to Burlington, Iowa, being employed as shipping clerk in the Burlington & Missouri River railway office for a few months. In March, 1866, he took charge of Ogden & Copp's books, on a steamboat line, with whom he remained six months. He then went to Boonesville, Mo., operating the Boonesville House for one year, after which he quit the hotel business and removed to Omaha, Neb., remaining there eighteen months as shipping clerk in the Union Pacific railroad office. He then took a homestead in Washington Co., Neb., where he remained five years, then sold out and went to Laramie City, Wyoming territory. After remaining there one winter he went to Fort Dodge, Iowa, and clerked for Boynton & Plum and W. B. Surdam, dry goods merchants, for three years. In 1878 Mr. Clark came to Kossuth Co., Iowa, purchasing 160 acres of land on sections 22 and 27, Greenwood township. He resided on this farm until Jan. 1, 1882, when he removed to Bancroft to take charge of the postoffice, having been ap-

pointed postmaster while living on the farm. He has held that position five years. He also runs the Clark House at Bancroft. Mr. Clark still retains his farm, and has forty acres in Portland township. He was married Nov. 21, 1862, to Mary Fuller, of Hudson, Wis. They have had eight children, six of whom are living—Agnes, Arthur, Lucie C., Cecelia E., Willis H. and Ernest R. Mr. and Mrs. Clark are members of the Congregational Church. In politics Mr. Clark is a republican. While at St. Croix Falls he was town treasurer and deputy sheriff. He has held the office of school director, and has been clerk of the board for four years.

Bancroft Literary and Library Association was organized Sept. 4, 1883, having for its object the care, development and use of the library by the association. The following named were elected the first officers *pro tem*: James Crose, chairman; J. C. Jones, secretary; Mrs. W. E. Jordan, Mrs. M. H. Knapp and Mrs. L. H. Walters, committee on finance; Mrs. M. H. Knapp, librarian. At the regular meeting held Oct. 2, 1883, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: E. F. Clark, president; Z. Roberts, vice-president; J. C. Jones, secretary; Mrs. L. H. Walters, treasurer; Mrs. M. H. Knapp, librarian; Z. Roberts, Mrs. W. E. Jordan and A. J. Berryman, trustees. The association has a membership of about fifty, and quite the nucleus for a good library; some 110 volumes were included in the first purchase, and Bancroft, the historian, after whom the town has been named, has donated $1,000 worth of books to the new library. In kindly recognition of his liberal gift, the association has made him an honorary life member of the society.

The religious interests of the community are by no means neglected, as there are divine services held by the Rev. R. A. Paden, a Presbyterian clergyman, who first made his appearance here, and preached the initial sermon, during the summer of 1882. There is as yet no church nor society, but services are held at the Phœnix Hotel.

The first religious services in the town were held in the building owned by R. M. Richmond. This was conducted by Rev. William Spell, a Congregational minister, in January, 1882.

R. M. Richmond, son of Rufus and Ann Richmond, was born in Walworth, Wayne Co., N. Y., June 4, 1852. When three years of age, his parents moved to Dallas Co., Iowa, his father engaging in business near Dallas Centre, where he has lived ever since, except three years, which he served in the late Rebellion. Mr. Richmond lost his two oldest brothers in this Rebellion. He has two brothers and a sister living in Dallas county, and his father, at the age of seventy years, enjoying good health. His mother died in 1867. In 1869 Mr. Richmond returned to Columbia Co., N. Y., where he lived with an uncle six years, spending his school days in the Claverack College and Hudson River Institute, near Hudson City, between New York and Albany. He then spent one year in New York city. In 1876 he returned to Dallas Co., Iowa, engaging in farming and speculating, for two years. He then engaged in the mercantile business until 1881, at which time

he moved to Kossuth Co., Iowa, since which he has been engaged in the real estate business in the town of Bancroft. Mr. Richmond erected one of the first buildings in this village. He now has two business houses, which he rents; also has several farms and tracts of wild land in this county.

Warren Coffen was born in Herkimer Co., N. Y., Feb. 20, 1833. When two years of age, his parents, John and Clarissa (Nelson) Coffen, removed to St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., where they engaged in farming. When about sixteen years of age, he went to Worcester, Mass., and engaged in the stock business. In 1854 he removed to Rockford, Ill., engaging in the stock business there for two years. He then went to Huntsville, Ala., and engaged in raising cotton. He went from there to New Orleans and shortly afterward the war broke out. He returned to his home in Ogle Co., Ill. He enlisted in company B, 7th Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and served until he was disabled, when he was discharged. In about a year he again enlisted. This time in company L, same regiment. He was in the battles of Corinth, Shiloh, siege of Vicksburg, Iuka and several other hard fought battles. He received his discharge at Nashville, Tenn., and returned to Ogle Co., Ill., remaining there until he got well. In 1864 he had taken a claim of 160 acres of land on section 9, township 98, range 30, in Greenwood township, Kossuth Co., Iowa. In July, 1866, he came out and took possession. He raises cattle, horses and hogs, and is one of the most systematic farmers in this county. He was married Oct. 26, 1868, to Ellen De Rusha, daughter of Eli and Caroline De Rusha, of Fairibault Co., Minn. They have had nine children, eight of whom are living—Ella, Albert, Minnie I., Julia, Ellen, Electa, Rosanna and Warren. Mrs. Coffen is a member of the Catholic Church. Her parents live in Fairibault Co., Minn. They are of French descent. Mr. Coffen's father died in March, 1875, and is buried in Ogle Co., Ill. His mother lives in Ogle county, on the old homestead. Mr. Coffen is a republican, politically.

J. G. Graham, son of John and Hannah J. Graham, was born in Hastings Co., Canada, June 6, 1859. In 1876 he went to Lapeer Co., Mich., engaging in the lumber business until 1879. He then came to Iowa, and worked for the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company. He helped to build the road into Bancroft, and in December, 1881, located in that city. In 1882 he began to clerk for Johnson Bros., with whom he still remains. Mr. Graham was married Dec. 25, 1881, to Artie M. Coffen, daughter of C. S. and Aurilla Coffen, of Portland township, her parents being among the first settlers in that township. Mr. Graham's father is a native of Ireland. He now lives in Canada, being engaged in farming. His mother died in 1876. Mr. Graham is a democrat, in politics.

CHAPTER XX.

IRVINGTON TOWNSHIP.

This territory lies in the second tier of townships,from the south line of the county and the second from the east line. It consists of all of congressional township 95 north, range 28 west, and contains about 23,000 acres, and is abundantly watered by numerous small creeks and runs, affluents of the East Fork of the Des Moines river, which flows along the western border of the township. The surface of the ground is most beautifully diversified, gently undulating in some localities, it becomes quite rolling in others; prairie interspersed with timber and in some parts, especially the western sections, heavy groves make up a picture of great natural beauty. Along the river, the strip of forest extends sometimes a mile in width. In this the woodman's ax has seemed at times to make sad havoc, but other trees sprung up in their place, rapidly assume goodly proportions, as if in defiance of man's puny attempt at extermination. The population of Irvington is to a great extent, of American birth, and are an enterprising, thrifty people, and some of the finest farms in the county are to be found in this township. Considerable emulation seems to exist among the farming community, to see who can have the best tilled land, the finest crops, or the choicest herd.

The first settlement made in this township was made by Malachi Clark and his son,William G.Clark,in the spring of 1855. William Clark settled upon the northwest quarter of section 19, and in August he built a house here. This was the second house raised in the township. Malachi Clark continued to reside here for some years and then removed to Oskaloosa, where he died. His son, William, removed from Kossuth county in 1859 or 1860, and is now living in Keokuk county, this State.

Almost at the same time that the Clarks made their settlement, Hiram Wiltfong, Reuben Purcell,Philip Crose,Thomas and John Robison, selected land in this township and settled down as pioneers and prospective farmers of Irvington township.

Reuben Purcell, settled upon a portion of section 20 at a place since called Purcell's point. Here he built a log cabin, the first in the township, and lived for some little time. This farm, upon which he settled, is now a portion of the Albe Fife land.

Hiram Wiltfong located near the Clarks, on section 19. The house he built here, and resided in was the third house erected in the township and is yet standing on the farm of William Carter,

where it is used as a granary or barn. Wiltfong was a queer genius, and is chiefly noted for his selling the settlers seed corn, which, by the way, he would take out of his crib, of corn just gathered perhaps. He did not stay here long but strayed away after selling his claim.

Philip Crose at first located upon the southwest quarter of section 19, in August, 1855, and here he erected his humble cabin of logs. This historic building, having outlasted the days of its usefulness, has been torn down and the material of which it was built, used for fire wood. Mr. Crose sold out his claim a short time after his settlement, to James Parnell, of Indiana, who had some idea of coming here to locate. In the spring of 1856, he (Mr. Crose,) took another claim on the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 18, where he is living to this day.

Philip Crose, son of Solomon and Fannie (Campbell) Crose, was born Nov. 18, 1812, in Ohio. When quite young, he left Ohio, and went with his father to Shawneetown, Ill., where he lived five years, and then removed to Vigo Co., Ind., near Terre Haute. After living here a while, he moved to Tippecanoe Co., Ind., and lived with his father until he died in 1845. He was married Jan. 22, 1834, to Mary Crouch, born in Ross Co., Ohio. They had seventeen children, eleven of whom are living—John, Syntha, Sarah, Abram, Thompson, James, Joseph, George, Louisa, Frank and Philip. Mr. Crose owns 163 acres of fine land on sections 13 and 18, having his residence on section 18, Irvington township. Politically he is a democrat. Mrs. Crose is a member of the M. E. Church.

Thomas Robison remains upon his original claim.

Thomas Robison, son of William and Sarah (Lane) Robison, was born Jan. 8,1824, near Shawneetown,Gallatin Co.,Ill. When quite young he moved with his parents to Tippecanoe Co., Ind., living at home until the time of his marriage, which took place June 15, 1844, he taking to wife, Mary Martin, born in Ohio. There are six children living—J. B., F. E., T. W., S. M., A. J. and M. A. Mr. Robison came to Iowa in July, 1855, and settled on section 31, township 95, range 28, what is now Irvington, Kossuth county, and where he still lives, owning 205 acres of good land, and raising grain and stock. He has been township assessor several times, also has served as school director, and township trustee several terms. Politically, he is a Jackson democrat.

John Robison settled upon the northeast quarter of section 1, where he remained until during the year 1858, when he left this section, going to Johnson county. He afterwards removed to Brooklyn, Poweshiek county, where he died.

During that same year, 1855, O. J. Smith, L. L. Treat, Benjamin Hensley, Jacob C. Wright, Kendall Young, Elijah Lane and George Smith came to the township.

Lyman L. Treat, a keen, shrewd business man, came to this locality to speculate and manipulate the county seat location, and had a principal hand in the contest over that question as detailed in the general county history. He afterwards kept the store at Irvington, the first in that vil-

lage. He is now a wealthy and influential merchant of Webster City.

Jacob C. Wright continued a resident of the township of Irvington until the day of his death, Feb. 17, 1875.

Kendall Young has removed to Webster City, where he has acquired considerable of this world's goods, and is at present the president of the First National Bank at that place.

Benjamin Hensley settled upon section 31, but did not remain any length of time. In 1857 he drifted away, and his after movements have been entirely lost sight of.

Jason Richmond and Charles Osgood, also made a settlement in this locality during the year 1855. They were Massachusetts men, who came here from Whitinsville, in that State, to found a settlement. Mr. Richmond remained several years and then removed back to his native hills. Mr. Osgood made a short stay also, and went east again. He was prosecuting attorney of the county court in an early day.

Elijah Lane is still a resident of the original claim he made at that time, but has recently been cut off and is now a resident of Sherman township.

Elijah Lane, a native of Ohio, was born June 21, 1832. When he was six years of age his parents removed to Tippecanoe Co., Ind. When he was fifteen years of age he went to Will Co., Ill., and remained there one year, when he returned to his home in Indiana. In about three years he went back to Illinois. This time he located in McHenry county, and engaged in farming with Thomas Robison as partner. He next engaged in farming about twelve miles south of Bloomington, Ill. On the 22d of October, 1855, he came to Kossuth county, locating on section 6, township 95, range 28, Irvington township. In 1859 he removed to Washington Co., Iowa, and followed farming until in the fall of 1863, when he returned to Kossuth county. He settled on his old farm, where he resided until 1881. At that time he removed to section 31, township 95, range 28. He has eighty-five acres of good land, well improved. He was married April 14, 1853, to Martha A. Wright, born in McLean Co., Ill., Jan. 7, 1835. This union has been blessed with three children—Carrie F., Sarah A. and Chloe A. Mr. Lane belongs to the Masonic fraternity, Prudence Lodge, No. 205, Algona. Mrs. Lane is a member of the Presbyterian Church. He is a republican in politics, and has held the offices of township trustee and supervisor in Irvington township.

Coryden Craw also was among the settlers of Irvington, during the year 1855, and at the election held in August, that year, he received the nomination for county judgeship, from the Irvington faction, but was defeated by a few votes, and Judge Asa C. Call elected in his stead.

Among the most prominent arrivals of the years 1856–7, were: D. W. Sample, Kinsey Carlon, Richard Hodge, William Carter, Addison Fisher, O. W. Robinson, B. Howard, who was familiarly known as "Bing," Barnet Devine, George Wheeler and others. Most of these parties are at present residents of the county. O. W. Robinson, who was a man of some means, bought a farm here, but in 1861 or 1862, he returned to his native State, Vermont,

where he remained some time, but is now living in the copper region of Michigan, where he has acquired considerable wealth.

D. W. Sample was born April 17, 1822, in Pennsylvania. He lived there until 1856, and then came to Kossuth Co., Iowa, locating on section 32, township 95, range 28, where he has 470 acres of good land, under a high state of cultivation, raising grain of various kinds, but makes a specialty of stock. He was married in May, 1859, to Josephine Austin, born in Jackson Co., Iowa. They had ten children, eight of whom are living—Charles B., Margaret E., Anna, Miss Franc, William G., Henrietta, Addie M. and Leota R. Mr. Sample is a member of the Order of Free Masons, Prudence Lodge, No. 205, Algona. In politics he is a republican.

William Carter was born June 2, 1831, in Lawrence Co., Penn., where he lived until 1853, and then came to Kossuth Co., Iowa. In 1857 he bought 160 acres of good land on section 30, township 95, range 28, where he has since lived and carried on a general farming business. He has held the offices of township trustee and justice of the peace, also is a member of the Order of Free Masons, Prudence Lodge, No. 205, Algona. He was married in June, 1864, to Martha Crose, born in Indiana. She died April 2, 1882, leaving five children—Mary E., George, Henrietta, Lucy and Abram.

Luther Bullis was a pioneer of 1856, in Irvington township. He located on what is now the King place, where he remained until the fall of 1859, when he traded his land for cattle which he drove off. He is now a resident of Montana territory. It is told of him that he had caught a young beaver, which he kept in the house, and one night down came the bedstead; the pet had gnawed off one leg of that piece of furniture.

John Ramsey settled in this township in 1856, where he remained until 1868. His present location is unknown, or whether he is alive or not.

R. Parmenter was another of the settlers of this year. He located in the village of Irvington, and after a time was engaged as a merchant in that place. He left the county, going to Pike's Peak, from which he returned, but for a short time, when he left the country for good, and his present whereabouts are unknown.

The first cabin was erected in Irvington township by Reuben Purcell, on section 20, during the spring and summer of 1855. The second was built by Malachi and William G. Clark, the same August; the third by Hiram Wiltfong.

The first birth in the township was that of the twin sons of Philip and Mary Crose, James and Joseph, who were born upon the 28th day of August, 1855. These are the first children born in Kossuth county.

The first marriage was that which united the destinies of William Moore and Sarah Wright. This occurred upon the 22d of April, 1857, at the house of the bride's father, Jacob C. Wright. By whom performed seems to be hard to determine; parties who were present thinking that Rev. Chauncey Taylor solemnized the rite, while the record in the office of the clerk of the court says that George Wheeler performed it. Both parties are now dead, the husband dying

while a soldier in the service of his country. His body was brought back to his home and now reposes in the cemetery of Irvington.

The first death was that of Ambrose Craw, in June, 1855. He was buried about a mile and a half west of Algona. At that time his friends had no lumber with which to make a coffin, so they, with the help of some neighbors, split out puncheons from bass-wood logs, and nailed them together, that they might bury him, at least, decently.

The first land broken for the purpose of agriculture was by Malachi and William Clark, in the spring of 1855, on section 19. On this piece of land the following year Clark secured a small crop of corn, the first raised in the township.

The first wheat was raised by Jacob C. Wright, in 1856.

The first religious services were held in November, 1855, at the cabin of William G. Clark. A Rev. Mr. Skinner, a Congregational minister from Polk county, preaching the sermon. The second sermon was preached by that good man, Father Taylor, in August, 1856.

The first school was taught in the town hall at Irvington, in the summer of 1857, by Andalusia Cogley.

Irvington township was organized at the March term of the county court, 1857, with the following described boundaries: "beginning at the quarter post on the east line of section 7, township 95 north, of range 27 west, of the 5th principal meridian, and running from thence due west, along the center of sections 13, 14, etc., to the middle of the channel of the East Fork of the DesMoines river, and thence down the middle of said channel to the south line of township 94, and thence east along said line to the east line of the county, and thence along said county line to the place of beginning." The following is a list of the first officers of the township, the election taking place at the house of R. Parmenter: S. W. Parsons, W. T. Crockett and T. O. Cameron, trustees; William Moore, clerk; John G. Allison and Elijah Lane, constables; William Carter and John Robison, road supervisors.

In this connection is given a list of the present officers of the township: Nathan Gates, M. Stephen and D. W. Sample, trustees; Z. C. Andruss, clerk; J. W. Bates, assessor; B. C. Minkler, justice of the peace and David Blythe, constable.

The village of Irvington was the first laid out in Kossuth county, being filed for record upon the 27th day of September, 1856, by George Smith, Lyman L. Treat and Kendall Young. The town was started by these parties with an eye to capturing the county government, but were defeated as detailed elsewhere. The first merchant in the village was Lyman L. Treat, who opened a general merchandise store in the fall of 1855. This he continued to operate until about 1861, when he disposed of the stock and business to J. A. Armstrong, who was *the* merchant until 1878, when he closed out the stock and discontinued the store.

The first blacksmith was "Bing" Howard, who started a shop in 1856. He was succeeded shortly after by a man by the name of Louppe. Both of these parties have left the county. Howard going to Webster City, where he is engaged in the

hardware business. Louppe drifted back to Indiana and has been lost sight of.

The school district of Irvington was organized in 1856. At a meeting of the qualified electors held upon the 11th of August of that year, at the village of Irvington J. C. Wright was made president and L. L. Treat, secretary. Ballots were then prepared and voting commenced. For sub-director, Rev. Gills received nine votes and was declared elected; for secretary, William Moore received ten votes, defeating Leicester Fox, who polled but one; L. L. Treat was elected treasurer, having ten votes, while his opponent, H. A. Davidson, had but one.

The present board of the school district township is composed of the following named: President, C. J. Harvey; secretary, Z. C. Andruss; treasurer, Perry Burlingame; sub-directors, Perry Burlingame, A. Lambke, R. Hodges, Michael Smith, Henry Curran, John Connors, Addison Fisher, C J. Harvey and Nelson Swizzer.

The first school in the township was taught by Andalusia Cogley, in the summer of 1857, in the town hall at Irvington, then just finished. This school only lasted for two weeks.

In 1858 William P. Davidson opened a school in the same place, and taught a full term.

The first regular school house built here was erected for a dwelling house, but in 1860 it was purchased and moved on to section 19, where it at present stands. This is called No. 2, the one called No. 1 was built in Irvington and hauled to its present location on section 28.

There are at present five school houses in all, in the township, all of them fine buildings. Three of them are 20x36 feet, the others 18x30 feet and they were erected at a total cost of $600 a piece. Be it said to the credit of Irvington township, that the educational interests are the best managed of any locality in this section of country, employing only the best class of teachers and paying good salaries to the right people. This bears its fruit in a more intelligent class of young people, that are growing up in Irvington, and in the better condition of the schools generally. During the year 1883 the following named were among the teachers in the township: Emma Johnson, A. A. Crose, Cora E. Morford, May Halgerson, Letitia Hodges, Dora Barker, Joseph Crose, Hattie Parsons, Ida M. Miller, Celestia Reed and James B. Reed.

In November, 1855, the little knot of settlers gathered together at the cabin of William Clark, to hold the first religious services ever held in Irvington. A Congregational divine by the name of Skinner, from the neighborhood of Des Moines, had come up here for that purpose and the service was held. No other meeting, for the same object in view, was held until in August, 1856, Rev. Chauncey Taylor, one of the most indefatigable laborers in the Lord's vineyard, came to Irvington from Algona, and preached several times. In 1859 services were held several times by Rev. Mr. Lawton, a Methodist Episcopal divine. He was followed by a Rev. Mr. Mallory, also a Methodist, as this place had been made a point in a circuit of that Church. He was succeeded by a Rev. Mr. Billings, who lived

at Irvington. Mr. Billings removed from here about 1860 or 1861, going to Boonesboro, Boone county. Irvington after this had regular religious services until 1881, when they were discontinued, and the people go to Algona to attend Church.

The old town hall of Irvington, around whose hallowed walls cluster so many pleasing associations of by-gone days, and which so many in the community recall in the glamour that memory throws around their youth, was built in 1857. Being in want of a suitable place for public meetings, a joint stock subscription was raised, and with the proceeds the edifice was built. This was opened with a dance, and as that was the principal enjoyment of the period, many an old settler tells with infinite glee, how that the minister who held forth to them had to hurry his sermon, that the young folks might enjoy an innocent dance. This building was for many years the general rendezvous for the whole township, and stood until 1881, then having become decrepid with age, it tumbled to the ground.

The Irvington Juvenile Band was organized by the young people of that town, in 1868, and was the first cornet band within the limits of Kossuth county. The members were the sons of old and prominent citizens of that part of the county. The following is a list of the organizers as far as could be gathered from the memories of those concerned, and is believed to be complete: B. F. Reed, leader; J. O. Holden, A. T. Reed, C. B. Holden, E. P. Crockett, Rolla Bush, Fulton Fill, J. W. Green and George Fisher. The band existed for several years, but as the members drifted away from their homes to seek new ones farther west or south, the organization dissolved and has not been revived to this day.

The present village of Irvington is of late origin, the railroad going near but not touching the old town site, hence the springing up of a new place. The Western Town Lot Company, laid out and platted this village in the fall of 1881, on the southeast quarter of section 29, and the northeast quarter of section 31. On this site, B. C. Minkler erected the first building, having it ready for occupancy by the 27th of May, 1882. In this he opened the first stock of goods and is today the most prominent merchant, dealing in general merchandise. The store building that he erected was 18x28 feet, two stories high, and built of frame. He has since added a dwelling addition to it of the same size.

B. C. Minkler was born Oct. 4, 1855, in Delaware Co., Iowa. When twelve years of age he removed with his father's family to Edgewood, Clayton Co., Iowa, where he lived until 1882. While at Edgewood he spent the most of his time educating himself for the actual duties of life. He graduated Jan. 13, 1875, at Baylies Commercial College, at Dubuque, Iowa. He was married July 4, 1876, to Katie Gilcrist, born at Halifax, Nova Scotia. They have one child—Pearl, born Jan. 30, 1878. In May, 1882, Mr. Minkler moved to Irvington, Kossuth Co., Iowa, and engaged in a general mercantile trade. He first erected a good store building two stories high, which he filled with a stock of dry goods, groceries, hats, caps, boots and shoes. He is now postmaster in Irvington, justice of the peace,

and a notary public. Politically, Mr. Minkler is a republican.

David Blythe opened the first blacksmith shop in the new town on the 20th of May, 1882, and is the present representative of that craft.

J. Jacobs established the hardware business here on the 4th of June, 1883, and carries a good line of building hardware, barbed fence wire. In addition to this he deals in groceries and wooden-ware and wagon material.

There is also at this point one elevator owned and built by the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company, and operated by Butler, Molstre, & Co.

The first postoffice at Irvington was established during the year 1857.

The next to the last postmaster was Dr. J. R. Armstrong, who gave up his commission and the office was run for a while by D. Chapman, and was finally discontinued in 1875. The present postoffice was established in July, 1882, and B. C. Minkler was the first, as he is the present postmaster. Mr. Minkler is a native of Delaware Co., Iowa, but passed most of his life in Clayton county, coming to Kossuth county but a short time before his appointment.

Prairie fires were very destructive to the new settlers previous to 1860, owing partially to the tall grass that surrounded them, and partially to their inexperience in protecting against it. It was no uncommon thing for a settler to lose house, fence and grain by its ravages. But as the country gradually settled up, and the the pioneers learned the lesson of experience, these became less and less dangerous.

Matthew H. Hudson, M. D., was born in the town of Southold, Suffolk Co., L. I., in 1818. He studied medicine and graduated from the Berkshire Medical College, in 1844, immediately commencing to practice in Brooklyn, N. Y. In the spring of 1846 he was married to Esther P. Hallock, of Southold. They have five children—J. Q. A., Stella E., Henry H., George C. and Josie E. Dr. Hudson retired from practice eighteen years ago, and settled on a farm east of Algona, and turns his attention more especially, of late years, to stock raising and dairying. This farm has one of the oldest and finest cultivated groves in the county. Mrs. Hudson's ancestors, on both sides, were in the colony that made the first settlement in Southold, that being one of the first settled towns in New York.

Jesse W. Green was born in Mercer Co., Penn., Dec. 16, 1849. In the spring of 1856 he came to Kossuth county, and located on section 32, township 95, range 28, Irvington township. After residing on that place five years, he removed to Marshall Co., Iowa, remaining there one year he came back to Irvington township, and located on section 29, where he now resides. He was united in marriage Jan. 13, 1872, with Laura E. Crammend, a native of New York State, born Oct. 3, 1852. This union has been blessed with four children—Eva, Francis, Rosa and Josephine. Mr. Green has 200 acres of land. Politically he is a republican.

N. A. Pine, a well known farmer of Irvington township, was born Feb. 4, 1831, in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y. In 1835 his parents removed to Ashtabula Co., Ohio. His parents afterwards removed to Paw

Paw Grove, Lee Co., Ill. In 1866 the subject of our sketch came to Kossuth county, and located on section 2, township 95, range 28, Irvington township. He has 160 acres of good land, and is one of the substantial farmers of the township. He was married Sept. 16, 1850, to Susan Gleason, born in New York, and they have had four children, two of whom are living—Myron W. and Carrie B. Ella L. and Eddie W. are deceased. Mr. Pine and his wife are members of the Baptist Church. He enlisted in March, 1865, in company K, 15th Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served eight months. After being mustered in at Dixon, he went to Chicago, and from there to New York city, where he took a steamer to Morehead City, N. C. Going from there on foot through the swamps to Raleigh, N. C., he went from there to Richmond, Va., and then to Washington City, where he witnessed the grand review. He then went by rail to Parkersburg, where he took a boat for Leavenworth, Kan., and remained two months, when he went to Springfield, Ill., received his discharge and came back to Paw Paw Grove.

Zebina C. Andruss was born Feb. 7, 1843, in Ontario Co., N. Y. In the spring of 1864, he moved to Michigan, where he lived until the summer of 1867, when he returned to New York. In the fall of 1868 he came to Iowa, arriving at Irvington in September of that year. In the fall of 1869, he settled on the southwest quarter of section 20, township 95, range 28, Irvington township, where he owns 180 acres of well improved land and is engaged in dairying and stock raising. He was married March 24, 1863, to Amanda S. Armstrong, born June 27, 1837, in Steuben Co., N. Y. They have one child—S. Luella. Mr. Andruss and his wife are members of the Baptist Church at Algona. He has been township clerk eight years, and was re-elected to fill the term for 1884. He has also been secretary of the district township of Irvington twelve years.

Stephen Sharp, a native of Wisconsin, was born Sept. 30, 1842. He resided in the home of his birth until he removed to Irvington, Kossuth county. He has resided in Irvington township ever since, with the exception of one year when he followed farming in Cresco township. He now resides on section 6, township 95, range 28. On Nov. 5, 1870, he was united in marriage with Josephine Hill, born in Vermont, Nov. 10, 1848. They have three children—Dora, Stephen J. and George A. Mr. Sharp enlisted in March, 1865, in company K, 45th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and served about six months. He participated in the battle of Nashville. He was discharged from service in August, 1865. Politically he is a republican.

CHAPTER XXI.

LOTT'S CREEK TOWNSHIP.

This township comprises all of congressional township 96 north, range 30 west, and all of sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, and the north half of sections 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18, of township 95, range 30. It contains, therefore, fifty-one square miles, or 32,640 acres of land. It is bounded on the north by Fenton, on the east by Algona, on the south by Cresco townships, and on the west by Palo Alto county. The surface is nearly level, except in some places, where it takes on a more rolling character. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad crosses its most southern range of sections, and the important station of Whittemore is located within the limits of Lott's Creek.

The first settler in this portion of the county was G. Smith, who located upon the northeast quarter of section 10, Sept. 1, 1865.

In the spring of 1866 several other families moved in, among whom were: H P. Hatch, S. B. Hatch, B. F. Peasley, M. Leach and A. Hinton.

H. P. Hatch located a claim on section 32, as did M. Leach.

S. B. Hatch settled upon a portion of section 9, and commenced to open up a farm.

B. F. Peasley made the choice of some land on section 5.

A. Hinton located upon section 29, where he lived some years, but is now a resident of Whittemore.

Charles Wilkins, in the spring of 1866, also made a settlement on section 22, in what is now called "Sod town." At the same time P. Wilkins, Mrs. Taylor and her sons located upon the same section.

The first marriage in the township took place in October, 1869, and united H. L. Goodrich and Maria Wilkins. At the time of this marriage, however, this township was a part of Algona.

The school district township of Lott's Creek was organized in 1874; and at the first election, held in March of that year, the following were elected the first board of directors: A. Hinton, president; H. L. Goodrich, secretary; John Wallace, treasurer; A. Hinton, A. Tintinger, Charles Wilkins and J. Brown, directors. At the present the school matters are in the hands of a board, who were elected in March, 1883, and which is composed of the following named: R. R. Chapman, president; A. Hinton, secretary; H. P. Hatch, treasurer; John Gœtsch, S. L. Scott, R. Stevenson, A. Sawvel, J. Chrischilles, A. Margraf and R. R. Chapman, directors.

When the township was set off from Algona, the schools in most instances were found to be organized and in running order. These, under the old order of things, were known as districts 4, 5, 6 and 7, of Algona, but have been changed as follows: The school known before as No. 5 is now called the Hatch school, or No. 2, and was taught the summer of 1883 by Mrs. Edna Love; what was before No. 4, is now No. 1, or Gœtsch school, and was last taught, by Nettie Mattison; No. 6 has become No. 3. or "Sod town" school, and was last presided over by Hattie Chase. No. 7 having become No. 4, is known as the Sawvel school house, and is presided over by Helen Weaver. No. 6 school being in Whittemore it will be found mentioned in the account of that village further on. The school house in district No. 6, called the Pomp school, was erected during the summer of 1881, at a cost of $700. This school was first taught that same fall by Alice Sherwood. The present teacher is Hattie Chase.

Sub-district No. 7 has a school called the Archer, the edifice of which was erected in the summer of 1882, and was taught for the first term by Hattie Acres. School had been held in this place before this, however, by Fannie Calkins, but that was before the erection of any school house. This building cost about $700, and is at present under the charge of Vina Acres. A branch school is also taught at the house of J. Rawson, by Rena Thompson.

The township was organized Feb. 3, 1873, and the first election was held at the school house in what was then district No. 6. At that time there were elected the following named: H. L. Goodrich, clerk; A. A. Brunson, justice; Peter J. Walker and S. L. Scott, trustees; and J. DeGraw, constable. At present the board of trustees is composed of these gentlemen: J. M. Farley, F. Tietz and Adam Sawvel. James Archer is the township clerk.

In 1870, the Hatch postoffice was established, at the house of S. L. Scott, on section 32, that gentleman having been appointed postmaster. After about three years, Mrs. H. P. Hatch was commissioned postmistress and she kept it for two years, until 1875, when the office was discontinued.

The following account of the organization and building up of the German Lutheran Church, on section 2, has been prepared for this history by the pastor, Rev. C. F. W. Maass.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN IMMANUEL CHURCH.

A number of German Lutheran Christians, who, in the course of time, settled themselves as farmers in Kossuth county, and for a number of years were served by the Rev. T. Merteus, located at Fort Dodge, and belonging to the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio and other States, in the year 1875 organized themselves into an Evangelical Lutheran Congregation and tendered Mr. E. H. Scheips, from the Theological Seminary at St. Louis, Mo., a call, and adopted the following constitution on the 6th of May of that year:

Resolved, That this congregation shall be called and known as The German Evangelical Lutheran Immanuel Congregation of the Unaltered Augsburg Confession, in the county of Kossuth, State of Iowa.

Resolved, That this congregation recognizes all the canonical books of the Old and New Testaments as the revealed word of God; and therefore, also, as the only rule and canon of our faith and life, and that it furthermore recognizes all the symbolical books of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, contained in the so-called "Books of Concord" of the year 1580, as that form and rule derived from the word of God according to which (because it is derived from the word of God), not only the doctrine to be preached and promulgated in this congregation, shall be examined, but also all doctrined and religious controversies, that may arise in this congregation, shall be decided and adjudicated. The Symbolic Books herein referred are the following: The three chief Symbols, the Apostolical, Nicene and Athanasian, the Unaltered Augsburg Confession of the year A. D., 1530, the Apologie of the same, the Schmalkald Articles, Luther's Smaller and Larger Catechism and the Formula of Concord.

Resolved, That the foregoing confession of faith shall be forever unchangeable and unalterable.

Resolved, That if a schisma for doctrines sake should arise in this congregation (which God may mercifully prevent), the property of the congregation and all benefices thereof shall belong to those members, who adhere to the doctrines laid down in the Unaltered Augsburg Confession, and who accordingly require that the minister of this congregation be pledged to adhere to the doctrines of all the Symbolical books of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, above enumerated, and thereby adjudicated; and furthermore, that if a member of said congregation should be excommunicated out of this society after ineffective application of admortation, as commanded in the word of God, St. Matthew 18, 15-20, where the same are possible, such a member shall forfeit all the rights as a member of said congregation, as well as all claims on all property belonging to said congregation, as long as said member is not reinstated into said society, the same shall apply to those members of congregation, who voluntarily retire from said society or effect their retirement by removal and cease to act with said Society. This article and resolution shall also be unchangeable and unalterable forever.

N. B.—The above is only a part of the constitution.

The first members of the congregation were: Ferdinand Tietz, William Schmidt, John Schmidt, Frank Pompe, Christian Bierstedt, Christoph Bierstedt, William Meyer, Fred Stamer, William Dau, Fred Meyer, Henry Rambath, Henry Behreus, Henry Legenhausen, August Zumach, Fred Pompe, Gottlib Bohn and E. H. Scheips, minister.

On Sept. 26, 1875, the congregation resolved to build a church, 24x36 feet, on section 2, and Sept. 9, 1877, they resolved to build a parsonage on the same place, 14x22 feet, one and a half stories high, with a ten foot addition. On Jan. 19, 1879, the congregation resolved to become a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio and other States, and for this purpose, in the month of August, sent a deputy to the district Synod of Iowa, in session at Fort Dodge.

In November, 1879, the pastor of the congregation received a call from Ohio, which he accepted. On March 8, 1880, in a brief session, the congregation resolved to send a call to Rev. C. F. W. Maass of Spirit Lake, Iowa. He accepted the call as a divine one. On Sunday, May 4, 1880, he was installed by Rev. E. Wiegner, pastor of St. Ansgar, Iowa. On April 3, 1881, the congregation determined to become incorporated as the Evangelical Lutheran Immanuel Congregation, by having their aforesaid constitution recorded at Algona, the county seat. On June 24, 1882, the congregation met with a

great loss in the destruction of their church by a tornado. For the course of one and a quarter years services were now held in a public school house. During this time the congregation resolved to build a new church, 32x50 feet. The steeple to be eighty feet high. The church was to have an addition of 16x20 feet for a school room, the whole to cost $2,500. The plan was drawn by Rev. M. Stephan, of Waverly, Iowa. The contractors were Fred Wegener & Bro., members of the congregation. The foundation was laid on the 6th of May, 1883, Rev. H. W. Rabe, of Webster City, preaching, and Mr. H. F. Eggert, student of theology, reading the documents to be placed in the foundation stone. The pastor of the congregation laid the foundation in the name of the Holy Trinity.

The dedication of the new church took place Sept. 23, 1883. The Rev. E. Wiegner preaching in the German and Rev. C. Weber in the English language.

Service is held every Sunday in the new church in the German language; and the pastor of the congregation also teaches a parochial school, in which English and German are taught. Average of scholarship twenty-five. At present, Dec. 1, 1883, fifty families attend services. The parish consists of the congregations of Lott's Creek township, of Estherville, Emmett county, Emmetsburg, Palo Alto county, Whittemore, West Bend and Luverne, Kossuth county, Livermore and Humboldt, Humboldt county. The latter three congregations have lately, Nov. 18, 1883, received their own pastor, in the person of Rev. R. P. Budach, who has his residence at Whitman, Kossuth county. This congregation consists of about twenty-five families, the majority of them coming from Bloomington and Geneseo, Ill.

In the whole former parochie, from the year 1875 to November, 1883, 263 children were baptized, eighteen couple were married and thirty-two persons buried.

Rev. C. F. W. Maass, pastor of the German Evangelical Lutheran Church, at Fenton, was born in Mecklenburg Strelits, Germany, July 2, 1854. His parents, Fred and Minnie (Hirchert) Maass, were also natives of Germany. His mother died Oct. 4, 1875. His father makes his home with him. Mr. Maass was reared in his native land, and when seventeen years of age emigrated to America. He located, first, at Detroit, Mich., residing there until 1873. He then entered Concordia College, at Fort Wayne, Ind., being a student there until 1875. He then entered the Theological Seminary at Springfield, Ill., graduating therefrom, in 1878. Mr. Maass then took a trip to his native land, remaining two months, then returning and taking a charge at Spirit Lake, Iowa. He ministered to the people there, of his faith, until May, 1880, when he took charge of his present congregation at Fenton. He was united in marriage April 24, 1879, with Anna Harte, a native of Watertown, Wis. Mr. and Mrs. Maass have two children—Rosa W. H. and Dora M. A.

WHITTEMORE.

The village of Whittemore was laid out and platted by W. H. Ingham and Lewis H. Smith, of Algona, in the fall of 1878, when the railroad reached that point. The plat was not filed for record, however, until the 12th of April, 1879.

The first settler upon the town site was J. C. Foster, who located thereon in the fall of 1878, closely followed by Charles Camp and William Amos.

William Amos came to buy grain and manage the lumber business of J. J. Wilson, of Algona, by whom he was employed.

The first building erected upon the site of the town of Whittemore, was the depot of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad. This was built in the fall of 1878, being completed during the month of October.

The first grain warehouse was erected in the fall of 1878, by J. J. Wilson, of Algona, and who was and is yet engaged largely in the purchase of the great cereals of this vicinity.

The pioneer store, in the line of general merchandise, was opened on the 22d of February, 1879, by H. Munch, in a building that he had just built. He is still engaged in the same business, and carries a large and complete stock of all kinds of goods, that will invoice about $7,000. His store room, 20x62 feet, is well fitted up and attractive, and his trade is respectably large and remunerative. He may be justly entitled one of the solid representative business men of the place.

Henry Munch is a native of Germany, born March 17, 1840. He lived in Germany thirteen years when he came to America and located in Astoria, N. Y., where he lived two years. He then removed to Grant Co., Wis., where he remained until 1861. He enlisted in company E, 9th Wisconsin regiment, and served two years. He was taken prisoner at Newtonia, Mo., and remained a prisoner till November, 1862, when he was paroled and afterward discharged in March, 1863. He re-enlisted in company H, 44th Wisconsin regiment, and served till June, 1865. Returning to Wisconsin he engaged in hotel business for one year in Cassville. At the close of the year he removed to Benton Co., Iowa, and was in the grocery business for three years. Removing to Luzerne, Iowa, he remained until 1869 when he removed to Emmetsburg, Iowa, where he remained until coming to Whittemore. In 1869 he was united in marriage with Mary B. Trottman, of Grant Co., Wis. Five children blessed this union—Susie K., Frederick E., John H., Sadie and George E. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and while at Emmetsburg was chairman of the board of supervisors and was also one of the first aldermen of that place.

C. D. Creed established the first drug store in the village in February, 1878, but in June, 1879, having found a purchaser for the same, disposed of the business to Dr. J. M. Pride, who has continued it to the present. The doctor carries a good stock and by close attention to business and a desire to please his numerous patrons, he has worked up an excellent trade, and has become one of the leading merchants of the place.

E. Chrischilles came to Whittemore in March, 1879, and established a saloon, which he ran until the following fall. He then opened a general merchandise store in the building he had just completed, and which he occupies at present. This edifice is 22x40 feet, and is well filled with goods of all descriptions and kinds, and the trade he does is large and lucrative.

In February, 1879, Jacob Strandberg came to Whittemore and built part of the Grand Central Hotel, which he still runs. In 1881, William Amos established a store for the sale of general merchandise at this point, but as he had a store at West Bend, Palo Alto county, to which he gave his personal attention, he looked around for a manager. He employed Mr. Strandberg, after giving him a trial, from May, 1882, a position which he yet fills.

The National House was rebuilt from a store building into a hotel, in the spring of 1880, and was run by C. D. Creed until June, 1883, when he closed out to Dr. A. F. Dailey, the enterprising dentist of the community, who makes a good landlord.

The hardware trade was initiated by J. M. Farley, in April, 1879, a business he follows at present.

The first harness making business was started by D. J. Cain, in May, 1881. He continued this trade only about six months, when his father, J. W. Cain, took it and has monopolized the business ever since.

Rev. Jesse W. Cain was born in Montgomery Co., Ind., Dec. 26, 1828. When six years of age he removed with his parents to Putnam Co., Ill. After a residence there of nearly two years they removed to Bureau county, where Jesse was reared and learned the harness making trade. In 1869 Mr. Cain became a minister in the Free Methodist Church, being for the year following assigned to the Churches of Amboy and Ashton, Ill. He was then given a charge at De Witt, Clinton Co., Iowa, where he remained one year. For the following two years he had charge of a circuit near Cedar Rapids, Iowa. In the fall of 1873 he took charge of the New Diggings circuit, Grant Co., Wis., remaining one year. He then went to Rock Co., Wis., being there engaged in farming for two years, and the two years following having charge of the Church at Sharon, Wis. He then removed to Piersville, Wis., where he preached six months. He then went to Whitewater, Wis., following his profession and his trade, that of harness maker, for four years. In July, 1881, he came to Whittemore, where he has since been engaged in the harness business, and also preaching the word of God as occasion offers. Mr. Cain was married Feb. 24, 1853, to Maria McElvain, a native of Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Cain have five children—David J., Clara, Louisa, Mary and Isabella.

The first shoe maker was A. Doering, who yet attends to that branch of the business interests of the town.

The first physician to locate in Whittemore was J. M. Pride, now the druggist of the village.

The pioneer blacksmith was L. M. Moosaw, who located here in 1878.

The business is now represented by J. De Graw, who made his advent in the village in July, 1881.

Jonas De Graw was born in Canada West, Aug. 29, 1848. When an infant his parents removed to Clayton Co., Iowa, where Jonas was reared and educated. He there learned the blacksmith trade. In 1871 Mr. De Graw came to Kossuth county, engaging for one year at work at his trade in Algona. He then engaged in farming, which occupation he followed until 1882, in which year he came to

Whittemore and established his present business, that of practical blacksmith. Mr. De Graw was married Oct. 21, 1877, to Emma E. Rice, a native of Vermont. They have two children—Lucius J. and George E. Mr. De Graw is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

The livery business is well represented by C. D. Creed, who established this business in November, 1881, and has continued to operate it ever since. He is located in the rear of the National House.

The postoffice was established in October, 1879, and William Amos was appointed postmaster. This office remained in his possession until January, 1882, when he was succeeded by C. D. Creed, the present incumbent.

Charles D. Creed was born June 21, 1844, in Lucas Co., Ohio. When twelve years old he went to Chicago, Ill., remaining till 1861, when he enlisted for three months with the Chicago Zouaves. After that time he returned to Chicago, and in August enlisted in company A, 4th Illinois Cavalry, serving till 1865, and having charge of Gen. Grant's Orderlies. Coming again to Chicago, he clerked in the postoffice for nine years. In 1876 he removed to Havana, Ill., remained there till 1878, then removed to Humboldt, Iowa, and engaged in the drug business. In February, 1879, he removed to Whittemore, erected a building and opened a drug store. After remaining a few months he sold out and returned to Chicago, Ill., remaining there one year, then came to Kossuth county and engaged in the hotel business as proprietor of the National House. In 1882 he was appointed postmaster, has also been justice of the peace and school director of the township. Nov. 15, 1866, he married Carrie J. Judd, of Ohio. They have one child—Austin W.

The school house in the village was completed in January, 1880, at a cost of $800. Hattie Acres was the first, as she is the present teacher.

In the spring of 1881 many of the best people in Whittemore and the surrounding country gathered together and organized what is called the Whittemore Cemetery Association, with the following officers: H. B. Hatch, president; J. M. Farley, secretary; William Amos, treasurer. This society purchased ten acres of ground on the northeast quarter of section 7. This is a private enterprise, but most of the best people in the community are interested in it.

The first marriage in the village of Whittemore took place upon the 2d of February, 1879, and united William Amos and Cora Heathman.

The following is a complete directory of the business men of Whittemore, and will serve as a recapitulation of the history of the town:

Amos, William, general store.

Crayton, John, agricultural implements.

Chrischilles, E., general store.

Corlish, S. H., furniture.

Cain, J. W., harness maker.

Cady & Chapman, hay press.

Dailey, A. F., National House and dentist.

DeGraw, J., blacksmith.

Doering, A., shoemaker.

Farley, J. M., hardware, grain and lumber.

Munch, H., general store.

Pride, J. M., M. D. and druggist.
Reilings, H., hay press.
Scottish-American Land Co., hay press.
Smith, A., hay press.
Solomons, hay press.
Strandberg, J., Grand Central Hotel.
Wilson, J. J., lumber and grain.
Waggoner, N., meat market.

Adam Sawvel was born March 5, 1832, in Harrison Co., Ohio, being there reared and educated. He there followed the occupation of a farmer until the spring of 1855, when he removed to Clayton Co., Iowa, being one of the early settlers in that county. He resided in that county until 1869, then came to Kossuth county, locating on his present place on section 6, Lott's Creek township. His farm contains 240 acres of good land. Mr. Sawvel was married Sept. 13, 1853, to Lydia Hahn, a native of Pennsylvania. They have five children—Simon A., James I., Mary E., Ida A. and Leslie E. Mr. and Mrs Sawvel are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Sawvel was trustee of Lott's Creek township for two years, beginning with the first after its organization. He was justice of the peace from 1876 to 1880, and has been school director of his district for the past six years. He served three years in the war as a member of company I, 27th Iowa Volunteers.

Peter J. Walker, son of James and Dorothy A. Walker, was born in Askrigg, Wensleydale, Yorkshire, England, Nov. 23, 1832. He was left an orphan at an early age, his mother dying when he was one and a half years old, and his father died when he was nine years old. After the death of his father he was sent to London to live with a brother. From that time until he emigrated to the United States, in 1849, he had a wide and varied experience. In 1849 he located in New Diggings, Wis., and engaged to clerk for G. W. Adams. In June, 1852, he went to Chicago, Ill. Remaining in that place for a short time, he returned to Wisconsin. In 1853 he removed to Big Patch, Wis., and engaged in business. In 1855 he commenced farming, which he followed until 1869. He removed from Grant Co., Wis., in 1869, to Kossuth Co., Iowa, locating in Lott's Creek township, where he purchased 320 acres of land. He now owns 480 acres of good land, with good comfortable buildings, nice groves, orchards, etc. He deals extensively in live stock. He was married in 1855 to Jane Clayton, of Wisconsin. By this union there were two children—Mary A. and Saidonia. Mrs. Walker died in March, 1861. He was again married, in July, 1863, to Sarah A. Huntington, daughter of William Robinson, of Platteville, Wis. The result of this union was nine children—Ella I., Robert M. and James E., born in Wisconsin; Emma R., Sarah J., William F., Albert S., Archie B. and Leslie R., born in Lott's Creek township. Mr. Walker has held several township offices of trust. In religion he is free and outspoken. In politics he favors the republican party, but abhors corruption, and is a man who is not afraid to stand up and speak out his convictions. Mr. Walker is one of the best farmers and stock raisers in northern Iowa, and can truly be said to have made life a success. There are few men, left orphans at an early age, and compelled to work up

step by step, that can show as clear a record or as successful a business career as Mr. Walker.

Ferdinand Tietz is a native of Germany, born July 26, 1833. He was there reared on a farm and followed farming for a livelihood in his native country until 1859. In June of that year he emigrated to America, settling in Dodge Co., Wis. There he engaged in farming until the spring of 1860. He then for two years resided in Janesville, Wis., after which time he returned to Dodge Co., Wis., where he resided until 1873, when he removed to Kossuth county, settling on his present farm. He was married Nov. 13, 1862, to Minnie Kroening, also a native of Germany. They have seven children living—Martha, Mary, Bertha, Otto, Eddie, Frank and Ida. Mr. and Mrs. Tietz are members of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Tietz is at present one of the trustees of Fenton township.

Frank Pompe, the present postmaster of Fenton postoffice, is the son of Frederick and Johanna Pompe, natives of Pomern, Germany. He was born Oct. 4, 1836. In 1856 he came to America, and the following year, 1857, he sent for his parents, in Germany, and located in Dodge Co., Wis., where they bought a farm on which they remained until the fall of 1873, when with his family he came to Kossuth Co., Iowa, and settled on section 3, Lott's Creek township. He now owns 480 acres of good land, of which 300 acres are under cultivation. He has a good house and barn on same. He was married May 1, 1863, to Bertha, daughter of Karl and Caroline Schumacher, natives of Pomern, Germany. Mrs. Pompe was born Aug. 7, 1844. They have five children—Charles F. W., Amelia S., Robert F., Bertha J. and Albert J. The youngest child died when an infant. Mr. and Mrs. Pompe are members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. Mr. Pompe is neutral in politics.

Charles N. Oliver was born in Washington Co., Ohio, Dec. 8, 1846. When fifteen years of age he removed with his parents to Fayette Co., Ill., where he engaged in farming. On Jan. 1, 1864, he enlisted in company F, 14th Illinois Cavalry regiment, and served in that company until the close of the war. In June, 1865, he returned to Illinois, where he lived until 1868 and then removed to Martin Co., Minn. After a four years residence there he returned to Illinois, and in 1874 removed to Kansas. After remaining there four months, he came to Iowa, locating in Polk county. Then in 1878 he came to Kossuth county, and the following year located on his present place, on section 32, Lott's Creek township. Mr. Oliver is one of the progressive and successful farmers of the county. He was married Oct. 14, 1880, to Ellen, daughter of A. Sawvel, of this county.

CHAPTER XXII.

LUVERNE TOWNSHIP.

The first settler in township 94 north, range 27 west, now known as Luverne, was Joseph Walker, a native of Illinois, who came here and located upon section 20, in 1870. During the fall of that year, he, and a cousin that lived with him, broke the first ground in the township. He was also the builder of the first frame house, and sower of the first grain. He moved back to Illinois, sometime since, being dissatisfied with his surroundings.

The next settler was Valentine Zoelle, who settled upon section 31, during the year 1873, where he at present resides.

Valentine Zoelle, the subject of this sketch, was born in Germany, Feb. 10, 1843. When nine years of age his parents emigrated to America, locating in Jefferson Co., Wis., where he worked at the carpenter trade. When fifteen years of age, he left home and commenced work on a farm. He followed farming for about four years. In 1862 he enlisted in company K, 3d regiment, Wisconsin Cavalry. He served until the close of the war, when he returned to his home in Wisconsin. He commenced farming again. In the spring of 1866, he came to Iowa, locating near Fort Dodge. In a short time he came up to Kossuth county, locating in Irvington township. He worked for Samuel Reed, one and a half years. He purchased 175 acres of land in Irvington township, (now called Luverne township) section 31. He then went back to Wisconsin, and worked in the pineries, near Wolf river, for one winter. From there he went to Illinois, where he farmed for a year. Then he went back to Wisconsin, locating in Jefferson county. He remained in Wisconsin until 1873, when he came back to Kossuth Co., Iowa, and settled on his farm in Luverne township. Mr. Zoelle was married, in 1870, to Mary L. Friday, of Jefferson Co., Wis. Mrs. Zoelle is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is independent in politics. Mr. Zoelle deals considerably in live stock.

These seem to be all the settlers, until the building up of the embryo city of Luverne, a sketch of which is herewith given, taken mainly from the columns of that sprightly little sheet, the *Review*, published at the village in question:

"Luverne is a thriving young town of nearly 400 inhabitants and is situated at the junction of the Minneapolis & St. Louis, and the Toledo branch of the Chicago & Northwestern Railways. It is not a station on either of these roads, but is situated between Vernon station, on the M. & St. L., and Whitman, on the C. & N. W. R. R.

"Luverne has had an almost unparalleled growth among the towns of Iowa. When the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway ran through this section of the country, no town was laid out between Corwith and Livermore, but in the fall when the Chicago & Northwestern Company were building their road through here, the officials of the former road, saw it was necessary to survey a town near the crossing. Accordingly they laid out a town on the farm of L. D. Lovell, across the line in Humboldt county, who was offered a reasonable amount for the plat, or a half interest in the same. He chose the latter and was appointed sale proprietor of the lots in the town, which was named Vernon.

In October, 1880, Messrs. George W. Hanna and B. B. Bliss came to Vernon with the intention of buying a lot and erecting a building in which to carry on a general mercantile business, but not being suited with the location and lay-out of the streets, they bought fifteen acres of land of Valentine Zoelle, and on October 20, had it surveyed and platted. The sale of lots was slow at first, as the competing town, Vernon, had gained quite a business. But these gentlemen were determined to succeed, and immediately began the erection of their present building on the corner, where they opened their store for business on the 15th day of December following. They treated all incomers with liberality, and soon created a greater demand for lots in Luverne than they had in Vernon. Lots were sold at reasonable prices, ranging from $50 to $75 according to location. The town was given the name of Luverne, by ex-Governor Carpenter.

"Although the town of Vernon was laid out several months previous to the purchase of the land for this town site, the postoffice was established at Luverne about three months after the town was started, and George W. Hanna was appointed postmaster, who now holds the office.

"The second business building was the one now occupied by S. Pearson, for his drug store, and was built by Dr. Dunlap about a month after Hanna & Bliss began business. W. J. McNally, of Cedar Falls, erected the third building, which is now occupied by C. F. Fisher for his store. Other buildings were added at short intervals apart.

"In April, 1882, Valentine Zoelle made an addition to the town on the north and has sold several lots."

The following historical account of the business development of the village may not be without interest in this connection.

As has been mentioned, the first building erected upon the present town site was put up by Hanna & Bliss, in December, 1880, and in which they carry a large stock of general merchandise, principally dry goods. This firm, although composed of young men, has a reputation not confined to the town and township, but of wider range, of being wide-awake, upright, business men. They are doing an extensive business, as the reward for their enterprise and business tact.

The next mercantile pursuit opened, was the drug store of Dr. Dunlap, who came here in the early part of 1881, from Delaware county. In August, of the same year, he disposed of it to Samuel Pearson, a farmer of Humboldt county, who placed it in the hands of A. J. McLean, a native

of Illinois, who ran it until the day of his death, in July, 1883. His widow, Mrs. McLean, has charge at present.

About the same time a general merchandise store was opened by W. G. McNally.

C. E. Fisher came from Geneseo, Ill., to this place in September, 1881, and also established a store for the sale of general merchandise. In July, 1883, he closed out the entire stock and quit business, although he still resides in the village.

G. C. Burtis established the pioneer lumber yard at Luverne. In March, 1881, he had delivered to him the first car load of lumber, and from that time he has always taken the lead in this line. He formerly sold hoes, spades, forks and other farming implements in connection with his lumber yard, but has given that up in order to devote his whole attention to his specialty in building materials. He carries quite a large stock of hard and pine lumber, sash, doors, lime, brick, etc. He has also the agency for the most approved modern farming machinery, and being a wide awake, enterprising business man, does a large and profitable business.

Gaylord C. Burtis, son of John and Lucina Burtis, was born at White's Corners, Potter Co., Penn., May 29, 1847. When fifteen years of age his parents removed to Kalamazoo, Mich., where his father purchased a farm. They lived there three years, when they came to Iowa, locating in Irvington township, Kossuth county, where his father bought 160 acres of land near Algona. Mr. Burtis, the subject of this sketch, received a good education. In 1866 he commenced teaching school, and has taught eighteen terms in this county. About 1868 he bought 160 acres of land on section 31, Irvington township. In 1873 he sold out and bought eighty acres on section 23, same township, where he lived until 1881, when he removed to Luverne, being one of the first settlers in the town. He retains his old farm, also owns eighty acres on section 25, and 160 acres on section 26, same township. He has eighty acres of land in Humboldt county, an eighty acre tree claim in Irvington township, and six acres of timber in same township. He also owns considerable property in Luverne. When he came to Luverne he engaged in the lumber business, which business he is engaged in at present. In 1872 he was married to Martha E. Reed, daughter of Samuel and Fay Reed, of Irvington township, this county. They have one child—Cole C. Mr. Burtis is a republican.

The meat market was established in July, 1882, by John Oscarscheler, a native of the German Empire, and is under his control at the present.

L. D. Lovell, who came to Luverne, from Livermore, Humboldt county, established the first harness shop, in 1881. He shortly afterwards bought out the stock of groceries owned by M. B. Luchsinger, and ran the business in connection. In June, 1883, he disposed of the harness making part of his establishment to Thomas Daughton, and is devoting his entire energies to the grocery and provision branch.

D. Park is engaged in the lumber and building material trade. He commenced the business in May, 1881, and carries a good stock of all kinds of lumber, brick, lime, paints, sash, door, and all the various

commodities in use by the architect and builder. A coal yard is also run in connection.

S. Finley also established a general store in August, 1881, and divides the trade in that line with his competitors in trade.

The hardware business is in the hands of Hanna Brothers, who commenced operations in October, 1881.

The general merchandise establishment of Wartman Brothers commenced operations in November, 1882, with S. S. and C. H. Wartman at the helm. These gentlemen came from Indiana, and carry most excellent stocks in the various lines represented. Dry goods, boots, shoes, hats, caps, groceries and notions, are disposed of by them in large quantities and their trade is increasing fast. Mrs. S. S. Wartman has a most excellent and complete stock of millinery goods, which she runs in connection with the store.

S. S. Wartman was born April 8,1835, in western Canada, where he lived until 1865, being engaged since 1851 in a general merchandise business. Three years previous to his coming to the States, he purchased a tannery in Yarker, Canada. After coming west, he located in Illinois, and lived there two years, when he moved to Newton Co., Ind., engaging in farming, and raising stock. In 1880, he came to Iowa, locating in Vernon, Humboldt county, where he rented a farm. In February, 1882, he came to Luverne, and engaged in the grocery and shoe business, afterwards purchasing a store building, and forming a partnership with his brother, C. H. Wartman, engaged in the general merchandise. Mr. Wartman was married Dec. 25, 1861, to Maggie Claney, of Canada. They have had five children, of whom four are living—Minnie E., Luella B., Susan E. and Frank A. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a successful business man, one well liked by his neighbors, who speak his highest praises. In politics, he is a republican.

Werner Eggerth, a contractor and builder, controls the furniture business which he established in 1881.

The Godfrey House, owned and operated by W. H. Godfrey, is the only first class hotel. It stands just across the line in Humboldt county, but is a part and parcel of the business interests of Luverne. This house was erected in May, 1881, by W. J. Godfrey, father of the present proprietor, who, however, died on the 4th of October, 1882, when it passed into the hands of the son.

The Luverne House, restaurant, was established by F. D. Williams in March, 1883, and already enjoys a good patronage.

The first blacksmith shop was built in 1881, and was the second building in Luverne. This was put up by Fred Legler.

J. M. Preston is also engaged in the business of blacksmithing, having opened a forge for the purpose in 1881.

Mrs. Barbara Patton, a native of Ohio, has, also, a good stock of millinery, and has a large amount of patronage from the ladies of the neighborhood.

F. C. Needham, of Wesley, started a creamery in Luverne in the spring of 1882. In about a year he left and now is at Renwick, Humboldt county.

The Luverne school house, which is the only one in the township, is a beautiful

building and was erected in 1882, at an expense of $1,400; it is 28x44 feet, and one story high. Alice Daggett was the first teacher and Bessie Fisher the present.

The first birth in the township was a son of Joseph Walker, born in 1874.

The first marriage in the town of Luverne, took place upon the 26th of July, 1882, and was between Ida Root, of Humboldt county, and Andrew J. McLean.

The first death was that of the wife of Rufus Gage, who died in December, 1881. The remains were taken to Jackson county for burial.

The first school was taught by Mrs. Martha E. Burtis, in the building now used as a saloon, on DeWitt street. This was in the early winter of 1881.

Luverne is situated in the southeastern part of Kossuth county and borders on the Humboldt county line. It is just across the line and a little to the east of Vernon; about six miles northeast of Livermore, and nine miles southwest of Corwith station on the Minneapolis & St. Louis railroad. About eight and one half miles southeast of Irvington; about the same distance from Renwick, northwest, and forty rods south of the Whitman depot, all stations on the Chicago & Northwestern. It will no doubt, some day absorb what is now known as Vernon and Whitman, and be known as Luverne on both lines of railroad.

Luverne township was organized Sept. 4, 1882, and the first election was held in the following October at the school house in the village. The following named were elected to fill the respective offices: John Kingery, G. C. Burtis and R. W. Hanna, trustees; C. E. Fisher, clerk; M. Luchsinger, assessor; S. Finley and F. C. Needham, justices; S. Godfrey and William Futterer, constables; Valentine Zoelle, road supervisor. At the present the officers are: C. E. Fisher, clerk; L. D. Lovell, assessor; John Kingery, R. W. Hanna and V. Zoelle, trustees; J. C. Raymond, justice; H. E. Olmstead and F. H. Patton, constables; and John Kingery, road supervisor.

Levi P. Crandall, son of Capt. George and Maria Crandall, was born May 10, 1847, in Pierpont, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y. When twenty-one years of age, he went to Wyoming Territory, and purchased an interest in a gold mine. After remaining in the territory four years he returned to New York, and immediately came west to Iowa, locating in Osceola, where he commenced railroading. After living in Osceola three years, he went to Minnesota, locating in Minneapolis, where he learned telegraphy. He lived in Minneapolis six years, during which time he worked a year and a half for a street car company, and then went to work for the St. Paul & Milwaukee railroad, remaining with them two and a half years. After this he commenced to work for the Minneapolis & St. Louis railroad, coming to Luverne in 1880, and taking charge of the new station, just built, called Vernon station. Here he acted as operater, express agent, station agent, freight agent, etc., for about three years. In 1869 Mr. Crandall married Edna P. Cox, of Ellsworth, N. Y. They have three children—Henry B., Elmer G. and Gertie J. In 1863 he enlisted in company A, 17th New York Artillery, and participated in eight general engagements. He was wounded

at Cold Harbor, June 4, 1864, being hit in the forehead by a ball, leaving a scar. Being unable to join his regiment he was honorably discharged and returned home, and for two years was unable to do any work on account of the wound. In politics he is a republican.

Whitman station, or depot, was built in September, 1881, by the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company, and is at the junction of this road with the Minneapolis & St. Louis road. The first agent appointed to this point was E. A. Adams, who was succeeded by Fred Babcock, and he by S. D. Drake, the present incumbent.

Rev. Richard Paul Budach, the present pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, of Whitman, Kossuth Co., Iowa, was born in Guben, Prussia, July 31, 1860, and is the son of J. G. and Anna E. Budach, natives of Prussia. He came with his parents to America in 1866. They settled in Chicago, where they now reside. The subject of this sketch, at the age of fourteen years, entered the University of Fort Wayne, Ind., and remained six years. In 1879 he entered the theological seminary at Springfield, Ill., to prepare for the ministry. He was ordained a minister of the gospel, Nov. 18, 1883, and soon after assumed the charge of his present Church. His congregation consists of about thirty families, who erected, in the fall of 1883, a neat and comfortable parsonage, which he at present occupies. The lot upon which it stands was donated to the Church by the Northwestern Railroad Company. His congregation intends to erect a house of worship during the present year. He was married Jan. 13, 1884, to Helena Pilgrim, daughter of William and Wilhelmina Pilgrim, of Chicago, Ill. She was born in Chicago, Sept. 6, 1863. Mr. Budach votes the democratic ticket.

CHAPTER XXIII.

PORTLAND TOWNSHIP.

The sub-division of Kossuth county which bears the name of Portland, contains all of congressional townships 96 and 97, range 28, and the four western tiers of sections in townships 98, 99 and 100, range 28. It is bounded on the north by the State of Minnesota, on the east by the townships of Wesley and Ramsey, on the south by Irvington township, and west by Algona, Burt and Greenwood townships. Some of the finest portions of the county are included in its limits. Early settlers made claims within the boundaries of this township in the first years of the county's existence, and the lower part of the township is well peopled with as good a class of citizens as is to be found anywhere.

The honor of being the pioneers of this township belongs to two among the earliest settlers in the county. In the winter of 1854–5 Robert Parrott and Lyman Craw took up claims in what is now Portland. Mr. Parrott, who was one of nature's noblemen, an American, from Hardin county, located upon the northwest quarter of section 30, but shortly afterward sold out his claim and returned to his old home in Hardin county. Lyman Craw located upon the northwest quarter of section 20.

Next to make a settlement was Henry Lindner, a native of Indiana, who laid claim to the land on section 8 at the mouth of the creek now called after him.

Henry Hauzerman made a settlement in 1856. He was a miserly, penurious man, hard-working and industrious, and honesty itself. During the hard winter of 1856–7 he had the misfortune to freeze his feet, and he managed to get to the cabin of one of the settlers, where he attempted to thaw them out. A difference of opinion at once arose, he contending for hot water, they for cold, but being an obstinate German, he prevailed, and when he put them into the hot water the outside thawed faster than the inner portion of the flesh, and they burst open. In this condition he managed to crawl to the deserted cabin on the Parrott place, and refusing to have a physician or nurse (for that would cost money), tried to cure himself. The settlers, large-hearted, as pioneers ever are, would not let him suffer more than necessary, and were in the habit of going over to see him and helping him. He finally recovered so as to be around, but he was lamed for life. He is now a resident of Cresco township.

The next settler in this locality was Andrew L. Seely, who came to Kossuth county in 1855, and settled in Portland township in 1857, where he still resides.

Andrew L. Seely was born Dec. 15, 1829, in Columbia Co., Penn. When four months old his father died, leaving twelve children. When six or eight months old his mother removed to Lower Sandusky, from there to Richland Co., Ohio, where she died. Andrew was now nine years old, and went to live with Mr. Sweet, his wife being a cousin. At the end of six or seven months he went back to Richland county to live with his sister; was afterwards bound to John Sidell till fourteen years of age, but at the end of one year Mr. Sidell left him and went to Pennsylvania. He then went to live with Mr. Hulsopple, and remained with him till fourteen, he promising to give him three months schooling and board and clothes. After this he worked for Mr. Hulsopple six months at $2.50 a month. He now went to Plymouth and served an apprenticeship of five years as tailor with P. F. Burgoyne. Taking a trip to the southern part of Ohio, near Columbus, he went back to Plymouth, worked through the winter till spring, then went to visit his brothers in Illinois. Going to Freeport, he worked six months for Mr. Cannon, visited his brothers in the country some time, then went to Cedar Rapids and opened a tailor shop of his own. In 1855 he left there and came to Kossuth county, settling on Black Cat creek and building a cabin at mouth of the creek, on W. H. Ingham's land, into which he moved Feb-

ruary 17. In the fall of 1856 Mr. Ingham sold out and bought another claim. Mr. Seely moved with him, and staid with him till 1857. In the spring of 1855 Mr. Seely made a claim, joining the old town site, where the Northwestern depot and the Stacy farm are, which tract he sold for $450, and afterwards made a claim on Black Cat, on section 10 and section 15, half section. Here he partly built a cabin, sold out, removed and took a quarter section claim on Des Moines river, held it two or three years, entered it, built a cabin and lived on it six months. He was married May 30, 1861, to Alice E. Benschoter, born in Erie Co., Ohio. Mr. Seely took a homestead, joining his squatter's claim, built a log cabin, and moved in Nov. 21, 1864, living there till 1880, when he erected a new frame house, which he still occupies. It is situated on section 17, he owning eighty acres on the northeast quarter of this section, and also owns 241 acres on section 8. The Upper Des Moines and Plum creek run through his farm. When Mr. Seely first came here with Mr. Ingham, they were very early pioneers, and spent their time trapping, and prospecting for better locations. Having killed a buffalo, and run 100 buffaloes into the creek, they named it Buffalo Fork. They also named Lindner's creek, and Plum creek, on account of the quantities of plums found here; also named Black Cat creek, that being a favorite creek of Mr. Ingham's in northern New York. In early days they traveled around visiting, with two yoke of cattle hitched to one wagon. Mr. Seely has five children—Grant C., Emma C., Nettie E., James C. and Minnie H. He has been school director. In politics he is neutral.

Abram Hill came into the township in 1857, purchased the claim of Hauzerman, and settled down to open up a farm. Here he resided until his death, in 1872 or 1873.

Edward Moll, also a settler of 1857, died while a resident of his place.

The Wheelock brothers, during 1857, made a claim, or claims, on the southwest quarter of section 26. They did not stay very long but left the country and have been lost sight of.

Joseph W. Moore now appeared upon the scene and taking up claims and purchasing others made quite a respectable place. Mr. Moore was a man of excellent education, and fitted to shine in every society, but his wife being opposed to frontier life, he sold out and went back east, and now lives in Brooklyn, N. Y., where he has attained a goodly share of wealth.

Dr. Amos S. Collins was another of the hardy argonauts of 1857.

William Wilson was another pioneer of the year 1857. He, however, soon sold out and went to Black Hawk county, where he is living at present—one of the wealthy farmers of that section of country.

Jacob Altwegg made a claim in Portland, in 1858, where he died.

Jacob Altwegg is a native of Switzerland, born near Constance, March 4, 1836. He received his education in Constance. When twenty years of age, he came to the United States, and procured employment as book-keeper in a machine shop in Philadelphia, Penn. He remained with this company one year, then went to Port Clinton, where he lived two or three months. He then spent one month in Delaware Co., Iowa, and in 1858 came to Kos-

suth Co., Iowa, pre-empting land on the northwest quarter of section 15, township 96, range 28. He has sixty acres under cultivation. Mr. Altwegg was married, Nov. 1, 1864, to Jennie, daughter of Alexander and Rosetta Brown. They have six children—Louisa V., Anna R., John A., Mabel E., William H. and Ruth M. Mr. Altwegg is a republican. He is a member of the Dutch Reform Church.

Next, George and Willis Brown made their appearance, in 1858, and taking up claims, prepared to stay. But like others they soon tired of it and pulled up and left the county never to be heard of more.

Jerome Bleakman settled on section 8, during the year 1858. He was originally from Fulton Co., N. Y., and is engaged at present in getting out lumber for pianos in Ohio.

Jonathan Calender also settled in the township in 1858, as did William H. Ingham.

William B. Carey moved from Algona township into Portland about the same time.

In the beginning of 1859 James Eggers and his son-in-law, Hurlburt Lake, moved on to a claim owned by them in Portland township, on section 19. Mr. Eggers had come to this county with a stock of goods, but with too large ideas. He dealt on too large a scale for a new country, and consequently went to pieces. He staid on this farm but a short time, when he started for the mountains, where he wandered around in search of wealth, and finally died of the small-pox some where in Colorado, not very long ago. Mr. Lake is now living in Oregon.

The first marriage in the township, united the destinies of Andrew L. Seely and Alice Benschoter, on the 30th of May, 1861.

The first birth was that of Harvey Ingham, now the senior editor of the *Upper Des Moines*, which occurred on the 8th of September, 1858.

The first death was a son of William B. Carey, who was accidentally killed by a gun shot, while hunting in the fall of 1862. He was crawling through the grass, pulling his gun after him when the hammer catching in some weeds, exploded the charge which killed him instantly.

Since the two items above were written, it has been determined that the following is the first birth and death occurring in Portland township:

The first birth was a child by name of Lake.

The first death was that of a person named Roberts.

The first ground was broken by Lyman Craw, on the northwest quarter of section 20, in the spring of 1855. Mr. Craw also planted the first corn on the sod the same spring.

The first wheat was sown by William H. Ingham, in the spring of 1858.

The first preaching was by James Eggers, who would take a text and expound the Word, if he never was ordained. This was in the fall of 1859, in his own house, on section 19.

The first sermon by a regularly ordained or commissioned minister, was delivered by the Rev. Chauncey Taylor, at the residence of J. Dunton, on section 17, in the spring of 1864.

The first frame house was built by James Eggers, in 1859. Mr. Ingham put up the second but a short time behind him.

The first postmaster in Portland township was W. H. Ingham, now of Algona.

The first school house was built in 1859 or 1860, on section 30, but the name of the teacher has perished 'neath the weight of years.

The postoffice in Portland was established in 1859, with W. H. Ingham as postmaster. It was then removed to section 11, and Sylvanus Ricard made custodian of the mail. He was succeeded by Edward Moll, E. Tallman and John Chapin, the present incumbent.

The cemetery of Portland was laid out on section 21, township 97, range 28, in February, 1880, by a private corporation, and contains five acres. This is managed chiefly by a board of directors of whom John Chapin is chairman. The officers of the association are: J. H. Grover, president; E. S. Streeter, treasurer; R. E. Davison, secretary.

Portland township was organized as a civil township Oct. 13, 1869, by resolution of the board of county supervisors, and the first election took place at the Rice school house on section 17, on the 11th of October, 1870. At that time the first officers of the township were chosen, and are as follows: George W. Paine, James Holman and D. Rice, trustees; Henry Smith, clerk; Edward S. Streeter, assessor; John Chapin and A. S. Gardner, justices. The first officers of the school board were elected at the same time and were: John W. Henry, president; R. E. Davison, secretary; D. Rice, treasurer.

The present officers are the following named:

Peter Ferguson, L. Hohn and John Wood, trustees; Rodolph Jain, clerk; H. Gilbert, assessor; W. B. Carey and John Chapin, justices; James Whalley, constable. E. P. Keith, president of school board; Rodolph Jain, secretary; D. Rice, treasurer.

The schools of Portland are in a most prosperous condition They are well attended and although there are eleven buildings they are all kept in most excellent repair. These structures are all frame and neat and tasty affairs. Schools were taught the last of 1883, by Mrs. Stoughton, Miss Sissen, Emma Seely, Thomas McDermott, Eva Jackson, Susie Gilbert, W. L. Nichols, Ida Swanson, Fannie Caulkens, Miss Fairbanks, Lizzie Hohn and Nellie Teeley.

We are indebted to Andreas' State Atlas of Iowa, for the facts in regard to the Indian fight which took place within the limits of Portland township, on section 8. In 1854, when the settlers first viewed this ground, they found the sod strewn with the skeletons of men and horses. These were all in a state of perfect preservation, and the number and position of these silent witnesses of the dire affray verify the story here given.

INDIAN FIGHT.

"About six miles above Algona, on the west side of the river, in April, 1852, a conflict took place between the Musquaka band of the Sacs and Foxes and a band of Sioux Indians. The incidents of the fight were given to the early white settlers by William Burgort, a trapper, who subsequently lived at Northwood, Worth

county. The Musquakas were under the leadership of a subordinate chief named Ko-Ko Wah, who went up with his party by way of Clear lake to what was then 'neutral ground.' At Clear lake they received information that the Sioux were encamped on the west side of the East Fork of the Des Moines river; Ko-Ko-wah, with sixty of his warrors, determined to attack them. They arrived in the night, and concealed themselves in the grove on the east side of the river about one mile above the Sioux encampment, where, unperceived, they learned the exact position of the enemy.

"In the morning, after many of the Sioux warriors had gone away to hunt, Ko-Ko-wah and his men crossed over the river and attacked the Sioux, before they were prepared to make a successful resistance. For a short time the conflict was desperate, but the advantage was all on the side of the attacking party, and the Sioux were completely vanquished. Sixteen of them were killed, including some of their women and children. A number of their horses were also killed, and a boy fourteen years of age taken prisoner. The Musquakas lost four braves, among whom were Kear-Kurk and Pa-tak-a-py, both distinguished warriors. As the Musquakas rushed into the camp of the Sioux a squaw shot Pa-tak a-py in the breast. He started to run away, and the same squaw, at a distance of twenty rods, shot him through the body with an arrow, when he fell and expired. But few of the Sioux made their escape, and all their dead were left on the ground unburied. The Musquakas hastily buried their own dead, and with their prisoner, returned as rapidly as possible to their home in Tama county, and when they arrived spent six or seven days and nights fortifying their village, and in the meantime burned their young Sioux prisoner."

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Among the most enterprising, live, wide-awake farmers of Kossuth county, are the following, who reside in Portland township.

Oliver Benschoter was born Oct. 21, 1816. In the latter part of 1817 his father removed to what is now Erie Co., Ohio, where he resided until death called him away to a better land. Oliver continued to live with his mother until 1833, when she too passed away into a better world. The subject of our sketch remained in Erie county until 1856, when he started west. He stopped in Delaware Co., Iowa, that winter, and in the spring of 1857 came to Kossuth county and located in Algona. He immediately started a blacksmith shop, being the pioneer blacksmith of the county. He run his shop in Algona for several years. In 1861 he pre-empted the farm in Portland township, where he now lives, section 32, township 96, range 28. He has 160 acres of land, he also has twenty-four acres of timber on his place. He held the office of sheriff of Kossuth county from 1860 to 1866. In 1836 he was united in marriage with Martha Kemp, of Ohio. She was born in Vermont, in 1819. She died in 1859, leaving six children—William, Alice, Polly, George, Grant and Evaline. On Dec. 11, 1862, Mr. Benschoter was married to Sarah Crose, born in Indiana, June 30, 1841. By this union there were ten children—Frank, Nel and Nellie, twins,

Jennie, Herbert, Olive, Louisa and George. One of Mr. Benschoter's sons enlisted during the War of the Rebellion and died at Little Rock, Ark., in 1863. Mr. Benschoter is a republican. He is truly a pioneer of Kossuth county, and is most highly respected by his fellow citizens and neighbors.

John A. Millis, a native of Warren Co., N. Y., is a son of John and Louis (Holmes) Millis, born April 4, 1823. When twenty-six years of age he removed to Sheboygan Co., Wis., and worked at the carpenter trade, which he had learned in Troy, N. Y. In 1858 he came to Kossuth county, locating in Algona, and worked at his trade for six years. He then purchased eighty acres of land on section 10, township 97, range 28, Portland township. He also owns eighty acres adjoining this farm on the north. In 1874 he erected a nice house on his farm. He is engaged principally in stock raising. On the 9th of January, 1847, he was united in marriage to Elsie Vanzandt, of Albany Co., N. Y. They have had seven children, two of whom are living—Myron H., married and living in Algona, where he works at his trade, that of carpenter; Lilly, who lives with her parents. Mr. Millis is a republican. They are members of the M. E. Church.

Thomas Gilbride was born April 11, 1831, in Ireland. Coming to America in 1856, he landed at New York, and in 1857 went to Algona, Kossuth Co., Iowa, where he lived two years, and pre-empted the land where he is now living, on section 29, township 96, range 28, owning 320 acres. For one year he kept house alone on section 19, making his own Johnnie cakes. If he made more cakes than he could use up at one time, the timber squirrels were so plenty, they would come in through the cracks, and steal the Johnnie cakes left, eating them as they sat on the limbs of the trees close by. He then moved to DeKalb Co., Ill., and worked for money to make a start, there being no money at this time in northwestern Iowa. In 1865 he returned to Kossuth county and took possession of his claim, went to farming in earnest, and is now one of the successful farmers of the county. He makes a specialty of stock raising, and takes his own stock to Chicago and Milwaukee for market. He built him a cabin, and in 1869 married Ann Stokes, a native of Ireland. They have five children—Mamie, Libbie, William H. and James P., twins; and Aggie. Politically he is a republican.

Rodolph Jain, son of Benjamin and Anna Jain, was born July 3, 1841, near Lake Geneva, Switzerland. When he was six years old his parents came to America, landing in New York, and going from there to Jefferson Co., N. Y., where they lived seven years on a farm. They then moved to Dane Co., Wis., making it their home ten years. From there Rodolph came to Kossuth Co., Iowa, and settled, taking a homestead in 1864 and working for some time in its vicinity. He was married Jan. 1, 1866, to Alice Chapel. They have four children—Charles F., Emma L., Eva L. and Harry. In politics he is a republican, is now township clerk, also secretary of the board of directors, and takes some interest in county affairs.

Moses L. Godden was born Feb. 26, 1843, in Wiltsshire, England. His parents emi-

grated to America in 1852, settling in Will Co., Ill. They remained there about two years, when they removed to Iowa, locating in Monona, Clayton county. After remaining in the latter place twelve years, the subject of this sketch removed to Kossuth county, locating on the southwest quarter of section 6, township 96, range 28, then Algona township, now Portland, where he still resides. Mr. Godden was married, May 21, 1870, to Charlotte Hudson, a native of Ohio. They have six children—David, Carrie, Clark, Ida, Jacob and Charlotte. Mr. Godden is an enterprising young farmer and deals extensively in stock.

Henry A. Smith, son of William H. and Esther J. Smith, was born July 21, 1829, in Milford township, Knox Co., Ohio. He lived with his parents until Jan. 12, 1846, when he went to Pennsylvania, living two years in Crawford and Mercer counties, and learning the trade of a blacksmith. He started home, and while at Wooster, Ohio, he enlisted in the 15th United States Infantry, and was sent immediately to Newport Barracks, Ky., to drill. The war with Mexico closing at this time his services were not needed, so he was discharged on Feb. 11, 1848, and arrived at his home on the 13th. He lived with his parents until Oct. 19, 1852, when he was married to Dorcas A., daughter of David and Abigail L. Ash. He afterwards removed to Linn Co., Iowa; remained there about one year, and removed to Dane Co., Wis., arriving there in April, 1855. He located in Primrose township, and lived there until May, 1861. He enlisted in the State service at Madison, Wis., and on June 11th, enlisted for three years, in company H, 2d regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and was immediately sent to Washington, D. C. He participated in the battles of Blackburn's Ford, July 18, 1861; Bull Run, July 21, 1861, and the battles of the Rappahannock, on Aug. 21 to 27, inclusive, in 1862. Having contracted granulation of the eyelids, he was unfitted for active field duty, and was detailed on light duty until he received his discharge, June 14, 1864. He arrived home on the 2d of July, remaining only a few days, when he came to Iowa to look up a location. In August, 1864, he entered as a homestead, the northeast quarter of section 27, township 97, range 28, Portland township. He immediately removed his family to their new home and where they have since resided. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have three children —William H., married and living in Humboldt, Iowa; Walter H. and Esther O. Mr. Smith was a democrat before the war, was a republican after the war, and is now a greenbacker. He has been a member of the Grange ever since its organization in Portland township. Mr. Smith draws a pension of $30 per month. He has served four terms as township clerk, and one term as assessor. While living in Wisconsin, he was a member of the Free Will Baptist Church, but has not identified himself with any Church since coming to Iowa.

Daniel Rice was born Oct. 25, 1837, in Herkimer Co., N. Y., where he lived until 1857, and then started for California in June, by way of the Isthmus, being four weeks on the journey. He remained in California six years, farming and lumbering, then returned by the same route

to New York, and stayed one year at home. In January, 1864, he came west, settling on section 20, township 96, range 28, where he has since lived, owning 155 acres of fine land, raising grain and caring for all kinds of stock. Mr. Rice was county supervisor ten years, and is now township treasurer. He was married Sept. 19, 1863, to Sylvania Griffin, born in Herkimer Co., N. Y. They have five children—Clark, Lora, Forest, Minnie and Caroline. In politics, he is a republican.

Patrick Kain was born, in 1843, in Ireland. At the age of twenty years he came to America, landing in New York. From there he went to Massachusetts, and remained a short time, then went to Philadelphia, and worked for two years on a farm six miles from the city. He then removed to DeKalb Co., Ill., and after working six years for James Byers, he purchased a farm of his own, on which he lived one year. From 1862 to 1864 he was hired by the government as a laborer at $40 a month. In 1864 he came to Iowa, settling in Portland township, on section 14, township 96, range 28, where he owns 675 acres of good land, well cultivated. He makes a specialty of raising, buying and selling stock, from eighty to 100 head yearly. His residence is on section 14. Mr. Kain had the first pine shingles on his house ever used in the township. He built a house of native lumber, 14x22 feet, cut the logs, had them sawed into lumber, then went to Cedar Falls for shingles and sash with a yoke of cattle. In 1880 he added a fine two story frame to his home, 16x24 feet, so that he now has eight good rooms and is prepared to enjoy the fruits of his labor. In 1861 he married Ann Wall, a native of Ireland. They have ten children—Thomas, Robert, John, Mary, Patrick, James, Ann, William, Christopher and Martin. The family all belong to the Catholic Church in Algona.

Thomas Gallion is a native of Scotland, born near Edinburgh. When twenty years of age he came to America and engaged in the fur trade in the Hudson Bay Company for seven years. He then returned to Scotland, remaining there one year; thence to Canada, where he followed farming ten years near Montreal. In 1865 he removed to Kossuth Co., Iowa, and settled on section 36, township 96, range 28. In 1840 Mr. Gallion was united in marriage with Jane Reed, of Scotland. The result of this union was six children—Thomas, John, Margaret, James, William J. and Robert R. Thomas married Alva Sproat and lives in Illinois. Margaret married J. C. Sthall and lives in Columbia Co., Wis., near Lodi. James married Nettie Smith. The other children live at home with their mother. Mr. Gallion died in 1881, and is buried in Portland cemetery. William J. owns a threshing machine, which he has run for thirteen years in succession. He is a blacksmith by trade.

George C. Allen was born near Plattesburg, Clinton Co., N. Y., in 1832. When two years of age he went to La Salle Co., Ill., with his parents, Ethan Z. and Lydia S. Allen. His parents still reside in Freedom, La Salle county. He enlisted Aug. 5, 1862, in company G, 129th Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He was in the service three years and participated in the following battles: Resaca, New Hope Church, Lost Mountain, Pumpkin

Vine Creek, Burnt Hickory, Peach Tree Creek, etc. He was mustered out at Washington, D. C., and returned to Illinois. Mr. Allen married July 3, 1854, Martha C. Larkin, of La Salle Co., Ill. They have had ten children, seven of whom are living—Frank E., Nora M., Scott M., Grace L., George C., Milfred J. and Milton E. Mr. Allen is a republican, and has been school director of his district. He is a Mason, and a member of Blue Lodge. He came to Kossuth county in 1865, settling on the north half of the northwest quarter, and the north half of the southwest quarter of section 36. He has 160 acres of land.

C. S. Coffin was born March 29, 1834, in Herkimer Co., N. Y. When six years of age, he went with his parents to St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., where his father was engaged in farming. When nineteen years old, he came west, in company with an elder brother, W. D. Coffin, to Boone Co., Ill. After he had lived there about three years, his father's family came from St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., to Illinois. They then settled near Polo, Ogle Co. C. S. Coffin went to Denver, Col., in 1862, returning home to Polo, Ogle Co., Ill., after being absent about eighteen months. In 1865 he removed to Kossuth Co., Iowa, taking a homestead, one quarter on section 32, and one quarter on section 29, Portland township. He now owns eighty acres on the adjoining section, having 400 acres altogether. He makes stock raising a specialty. Mr. Coffin was married Nov. 30, 1864, to Aurilla E. Woodard, of Ogle Co., Ill. They have seven children—Artie M., Clara M., George H., Agnes L., Della S., Clark S. and Zella L. Mr. Coffin is a republican, and was school director in district No. 5, Portland township, for a number of years.

John Chapin, son of Thomas and Susan (Lee) Chapin, was born in Buffalo, Erie Co., N. Y., May 19, 1822. When six years of age he moved with his adopted parents, Francis and Abigail (Joslin) Wooley, to Crawford Co., Penn., where he remained engaged in farming till 1842, when at the age of twenty, Mr. Chapin went to St. Catharine's, Lincoln Co., Canada West, where he was engaged in operating a lumber yard, the marble business, carpenter work and general collecting agency for different manufacturing companies, until 1857, when he moved to London, Canada West, engaged in collecting and selling agricultural implements, till the winter of 1860, when he removed, with his family, to Dubuque Co., Iowa, where he worked at carpenter work and farming, at Dyersville, for three years. Jan. 2, 1864, he enlisted in company C, 21st Iowa Volunteer Infantry; was mustered in at Dubuque, and served twenty months as a private in the Rebellion. Was mustered out at Houston, Texas, in August, 1865. Was at the storming of Forts Spanish and Blakely. In the fall of 1865, he moved to Kossuth Co., Iowa, and settled on the southwest quarter of section 15, township 97, range 28. His oldest son occupied the southeast quarter of section 15, township 97, range 28. Both are homesteads and are in Portland township. He was married Aug. 27, 1848, to Rockcena M. McCallister, of St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., and daughter of Jesse and Polly (Mosier) McCallister, both deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Chapin have had seven children, six of

whom are living—Henry J., residing in Kossuth Co., Iowa; Albert J., living in Palo Alto Co., Iowa; Mary, married to W. H. Smith, living in Humboldt, Iowa; Martha, her twin sister, is a teacher; Laure, wife of William R. Wolf, lives in Bancroft, Iowa; Ida, resides at home. She is a fine singer and player. The girls are all good singers. Delia died in Canada, and is buried in St. Catharine's. Mr. Chapin is a good citizen, and is interested in all the improvments of the township. He was elected justice of the peace in 1872, and has continued in the office to the present date. He has been a sub-director four years, and has been postmaster at Buffalo Forks since 1874. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, belongs to the I. O. O. F., and has been a member of the Sons of Temperance and Good Templars.

J. H. Grover was born in Joliet, Ill., July 27, 1837. When four months old he went with his parents to Chicago, thence to Benton's Port. They afterward moved to Iowaville, where his father died. Mr. Grover then went to Wisconsin and lived with a half brother, James McCloud, until fifteen years of age, then went to Illinois. He worked by the month for a short time in Vermilion county, after which he went to Paxton, where he resided a short time. He then spent a short time in Columbia Co., Wis. He stayed in the Wisconsin pineries the next two winters, working in other localities in the summer. He then went back to Lodi, Columbia county, where he remained until the spring of 1861, when he enlisted in company H, 2d Wisconsin Volunteers. He served three months, then re-enlisted for three years. He went direct to Washington, D. C., serving in Virginia three years. He was with the Army of the Potomac in the battles of Bull Run, Wilderness, Gainesville and Chancellorsville. He was wounded at the first day's fight at Bull Run and was laid up for five months. He was mustered out at Washington, went to Lodi, Wis., and remained until Oct. 11, 1864, then came to Kossuth Co., Iowa, stopping the first winter with Henry Smith, in Portland township. On Oct. 30, 1864, he took a homestead on the southeast quarter of section 26, built a log house, 16x16 feet, in which he lived until 1869, then built a frame house. In 1883 he erected a new house, two stories high, 18x24 feet and 20x32 feet, respectively, at a cost of $1,200. He now occupies this house. Mr. Grover has also a barn on his place, 36x42 feet, and the longest cultivated grove in the county, comprising seventeen acres. He deals largely in cattle. He has also 520 acres of land adjoining his homestead. Mr. Grover was married Oct. 4, 1864, to Mary E. Stahl, of Lodi, Wis. They have five children—Louesa R., Clara C., William E., Myrtie M. and Raymond J. G. Mr. Grover is a republican, and has been township trustee.

Benjamin Smith was born May 15, 1815, in Jefferson Co., Ohio. At three years of age he went to Holmes Co., Ohio, then to Coshocton Co., Ohio; lived there about seventeen years. From Coshocton he went to Allen Co., Ind.; thence to Lagrange Co., Ind., staying two years; thence to Defiance Co., Ohio, where he lived eight years; thence to Lagrange Co., Ind., where he was married to Jane M. Dod. He removed from that place to

Grundy Co., Ill., where his wife died. He afterwards married a lady named Ann Duckmanton. He resided about seventeen years in Illinois. He enlisted in August, 1862, in company C, 76th Illinois Infantry, and was mustered in at Kankakee. He was discharged for disability. In the spring of 1865 he came to Kossuth Co., Iowa, settling on section 8, on an eighty acre homestead. He now owns 200 acres of land, 160 of which is under cultivation. Mr. Smith rents his farm; being one of the solid men of the county, he takes life easy, enjoying himself to the fullest extent. Politically, he is a democrat.

Leonard Hohn was born Jan. 24, 1834, in Obenheim, Kreisworms, Germany. He came to America in 1854, landing in New York and going from there to Green Co., Wis., where he lived for two years, and was then married to Elizabeth A. Clark, Dec. 9, 1856. In 1865 he removed to Kossuth Co., Iowa, settling on section 16, township 96, range 28, Portland township. After living there nine years, he sold to James Holman, and bought 165 acres on section 20, township 96, range 28, where he still lives and continues farming, raising all kinds of grain ; also pays some attention to the raising of stock. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church and belong to the Grange. They have four children living—Daniel W., Elizabeth C., John W. and George F. Mr. Hohn has held the offices of school director and road supervisor, and is at present one of the township trustees. In politics he is a republican.

William P. Winter was born Nov. 6, 1822, in Bath, Maine. When twenty-one years of age he went to sea, trading in cotton two years, between New Orleans and Liverpool. The next four years he spent coasting on the Gulf of Mexico, then went to California, where he busied himself seven years mining, and in the Redwood timber. In 1857 he went to Allamakee Co., Iowa, near Columbus, remaining four years. He enlisted Sept. 30, 1861, in company B, 12th Iowa Volunteer Infantry, serving till the spring of 1862. At the battle of Pittsburg Landing, he was captured, and confined in Macon prison, but released Oct. 17, 1862. He then went to St. Louis, taking part in the Vicksburg campaign, in W. T. Sherman's 15th Corps, and was transferred to the 16th Corps, Smith's Guerrillas, in the fall of 1863, being mustered in at Dubuque, and mustered out Jan. 26, 1866, at Memphis. He received no wounds, but had many narrow escapes. Was corporal and sergeant during all his time of service. In the spring of 1866 he came to Kossuth county, settling on the northeast quarter of section 6, township 97, range 28, and now owns 148 acres of land. He was married Nov. 17, 1866, to Mary A. Schenck, of Algona township. They had four children, three of whom are living—Alden H., Frances W. and Sarah Alice. In politics, he is a republican.

Abbie A. Holman, widow of Charles T. Holman, was born in Windham Co., Vt., July 26, 1831. When twenty-three years of age, was married and removed to De Kalb Co., Ill., where she resided two years, then went to Rockford, Winnebago Co., Ill., and lived there two years. She

then resided eight years in Ogle Co., Ill., after which, in 1866, they came to Kossuth Co., Iowa. They brought their goods in a wagon, driving one horse and camping out at night. They were twenty-one days on the road. Mr. and Mrs. Holman settled on section 20, township 96, range 28, Portland township, paying $5 per acre for their land, arriving in May. There being no house on the place, they camped out until fall, then lived in a part of Mr. Rice's house until the spring of 1867, when they moved to their own place. Mr. Holman was a native of Vermont, born in 1830. He died Sept. 30, 1880. Mrs. Holman has four children—Zina L., George A., Fred H. and Rosie M.

Alexander S. Gardner was born in Otsego Co., N. Y., Oct. 28, 1803. When eight years of age his parents moved to Herkimer Co., N. Y., where Mr. Gardner lived until 1866, being engaged in farming. In April, 1866, he came to Kossuth Co., Iowa, and purchased 110 acres of land on section 19, township 96, range 28, Portland township. He afterwards added fifteen and a half acres to his possessions. He gave his son, R. M. Gardner, thirty acres, leaving ninety-five and a half acres on section 19, on which he resides. Mr. Gardner was married in 1828, to Phebe Talcott, born in New York. March 17, 1817. She subsequently died, and in July, 1847, he married Mrs. Ann Hunt, a native of Salisbury, Herkimer Co., N. Y. They have three children—Myndret W., Relly M. and Ida A. Mr. and Mrs. Gardner are members of the Universalist Church. Mr. Gardner has held the offices of school treasurer and justice of the peace.

Albert H. Phillips was born April 2, 1837, in Rochester, Monroe Co., N. Y. When twenty-one years of age he went to Bureau Co., Ill. where he lived about one year; from there he went to Whiteside Co., Ill., where he was married to Ellen A. Nicols Oct. 3, 1860. They have two children—Cyrus A. and Harry E. He enlisted Aug. 26, 1861, in the 34th Illinois Infantry and served until 1864, when he was veteranized, serving until July, 1865. He took part in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, Claysville, Lavergne, Stone River, Liberty Gap, Missionary Ridge, Rocky Face, Resaca, Rome, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, siege of Atlanta and Jonesboro, besides marching through Georgia, North and South Carolina, Averysboro, Bentonville, Goldsboro and Raleigh. He was never wounded or missed a single fight. He witnessed the grand review at Washington, D. C., and went from there to Chicago, Ill., where he was mustered out. He then returned to Whiteside Co., Ill., where he followed farming for one year. He then thought he would try the northwest, coming to Kossuth county Sept. 23, 1866, and renting land for two years. In 1868 he took a homestead claim on section 34, township 96, range 28, where he built a cabin, and in 1879 built the house where he now lives. He owns 160 acres of good land. In politics he votes the greenback ticket.

R. J. Hunt was born Oct. 23, 1837, in Wyoming Co., N. Y. When nineteen years old his parents moved to DeKalb Co. Ill., where he resided with them until 1861, with exception of one year. On Aug. 26, 1861, he enlisted and served two years and four months; then in

December, 1863, he veteranized, serving until July, 1865, when he was mustered out with his regiment, 34th Illinois Volunteer Infantry at Chicago, Ill., having participated in the battles of Shiloh, siege of Corinth, Claysville, Lavergne, Triune, Stone River, Liberty Gap, and Missionary Ridge, Tenn; Rome, Peach Tree Creek, siege of Atlanta, and Jonesboro, Ga.; march through Georgia and siege of Savannah, campaign of the Carolinas, Averysboro, Bentonville, Goldsboro and Raleigh, N. C., from there to Richmond, thence to Washington City; being there at the grand army review, from which place he went to Parkersburg by way of Harper's Ferry. Afterwards by river to Louisville, Ky. and from thence by rail to Chicago, Ill. After his discharge he returned to DeKalb Co., Ill, and purchased a herd of young cattle. In the spring of 1866 he drove his stock to Kossuth Co., Iowa, where he purchased 573 acres of land. His residence is on section 27, township 96, range 28. Mr. Hunt was married July 5, 1865, to Laura A. Stevens, born in Lake Co., Ill. They have four children—M. Elsie, Lewis A., S. Wilbur and Maggie A. He and his wife are members of the Congregational Church. In politics he is a republican and is a strong advocate of temperance.

Hugh McDonald was born July 15, 1856, near Prospect, Butler Co., Penn. When he was one year old his parents went to Illinois, settling near Morris, in Livingstone county, where they lived ten years. In the fall of 1867, they came to Kossuth county, and settled on section 8, township 97, range 28. Hugh owns eighty acres on the north half of the northeast quarter of section 7, but lives with his widowed mother on section 8, his father having died March 3, 1880. In 1883 he raised 5,000 bushels of grain, but intends to make stock raising a specialty. He was married, May 7, 1881, to Mary Alice Godden, of Burt township. They have one child, two years old—Hattie Maud. Mr. McDonald is a democrat.

Jesse D. Davison, son of Daniel and Almira (Coon) Davison, was born in Kankakee Co., Ill. He enlisted Aug. 17, 1861, in company H, 42d Illinois Infantry, and served three years, nine months and twelve days, being mustered in at Camp Douglas, Chicago, and discharged at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, having taken part in the battles of Stone River, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Resaca and Kenesaw Mountain, where, on June 22, 1864, he received a wound in the right thigh, for which he draws a pension; he was also in the first boat of picked men who run the gauntlet at Island No. 10. After his discharge, he went back to Illinois, where he lived until 1868, when he came to Kossuth county and settled on the east half of the southeast quarter of section 12, purchasing a homestead, six acres of which is in timber. He was married April 25, 1871, to Elizabeth Piercy, of Kossuth county They have five children—Elwin I., Mary A., Edith E., Grace R. and Ethel J. Mr. Davison is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, his wife of the Baptist. In politics, he is a republican, and was constable four years.

John Lochtu was born June 15, 1844, in Dontheim, Norway. His father still lives in Norway, having never lived in any house but the one he now occupies, it be-

ing his home for eighty years. When twenty-two years of age, John started, on his birthday, for America, landed at Quebeck, and went from there to Red Wing, Minn., where he lived on a farm four years. He then came to Kossuth Co., Iowa, settling on section 32, southeast quarter as a homestead, and cultivates eighty acres. In the fall of 1870, he set out a nice grove of poplar, cottonwood and willow trees, but makes stock raising a specialty. He was married, Oct. 10, 1868, to Mary Pattengell, of Red Wing. They have four children — Emma L., May, Frank E. and Alice M., all at home. When Mr. Lochtu came to Kossuth county, he had $40 in money, no house, but he went to work, and built a rough board shanty, living in it two years. Then the grasshoppers came, but he was compelled to build a sod house to keep warm, many times gathering snow off the bed before Mrs. Lochtu could arise. The doctor's bill the first winter was $40. They lived in the sod house five years. During this time there was no settlement north of them, to the State line. In 1877, he built the house where he now lives, and is in good, comfortable circumstances. In politics, he is a republican. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, also belongs to the Good Templars.

Grant Benschoter was born Nov. 12, 1849, in Erie Co., Ohio. When seven years old, he moved with his parents to Kossuth county, settling in Algona. His father, Oliver Benschoter, was the first blacksmith, and the only one, for a great many years in Algona. When seventeen years of age, he started out to work for himself, and bought eighty acres of land on section 23, Portland township, where he makes a specialty of stock raising. He also rented land from 1873 to 1877, working it for himself, but he now owns 240 acres of good land with a residence on section 23, township 96, range 28. He was married April 13, 1873, to Frances Ferguson, a native of Fulton Co., N. Y. They have three children—George, Eda and Edna. In politics he is a republican.

William Ringstorf was born in Nassau, Germany, Oct. 7, 1836. When eighteen years of age he emigrated to the United States, residing in Chatham six months, and in Nassau, New York, for some time, after which he went to Columbia Co., Wis., where he resided two years, working on a farm. He then went to Walworth Co., Wis., and in December, 1858, married Elizabeth Buffmier. Mr. and Mrs. Ringstorf now reside on the south half of the southeast quarter of section 36, township 97, range 28, which they took as a homestead in 1868. Mr. Ringstorf deals largely in stock and grain. His farm is provided with good substantial buildings. Mr. and Mrs. Ringstorf are members of the Lutheran Church. They have had six children, five of whom are living—John, Frederick, F. Thomas, Mary E. and Lizzie B. Mr. Ringstorf is a republican in politics.

Elijah Caulkins was born in New Hampshire, July 24, 1836. He lived in the home of his birth until 1856, when he removed to Vernon Co., Wis. He remained in that county until September, 1861, when he enlisted in the 1st Wisconsin Battery Light Artillery. He served until in October, 1864, when he was discharged. He participated in the battles of Tazewell

and Chickamauga, Tenn., Chickasaw Bluffs, Port Gibson, Champion Hills and siege of Vicksburg, Miss. He was at Arkansas Post, Jan. 11, 1863. He was with Gen. Banks in the Red river expedition, thence to New Orleans, where he remained until discharged. He then returned to New Hampshire, where he lived until 1867, when he removed to Defiance Co., Ohio. In 1869 he removed to Kossuth Co., Iowa, and located on section 26, township 96, range 28, Portland township, where he now resides. He has 160 acres of good land, will improved. He was married in March, 1867, to Fannie Hoxey, born in Pennsylvania, Aug. 18, 1838. They have six children—Ella May, Carl E., Ordell H., Harmon L., Estella and John W.

Daniel Davison, a native of Canada, was born Feb. 9, 1835. He is a son of Daniel P. and Almira A. (Coon) Davison. The father is dead, being buried in Kankakee Co., Ill. The subject of this sketch lived in Canada one year, thence to Illinois in 1841, where he resided for twenty-eight years, working at different places. He then came to Kossuth county and settled on the southeast quarter of section 34, where he has eighty acres under cultivation. He has a magnificent grove of six acres on the premises, consisting of willow, cottonwood, elm, maple and ash, which he set out himself. He also has a fine orchard of two acres. On Jan. 1, 1860, he was united in marriage with Catharine Hendricks,, of Kankakee Co, Ill. She is a daughter of Walter and Anna (Stutton) Hendricks. Her mother is dead, but her father lives in Illinois. This union has been blessed with eight children—Martha A., married to M. S. Allen; Hattie A., Charles H, John W., Willie J., Luman A., Lydia L. and Bertha A. Mr. Davison is a republican. He has held the office of road supervisor, and made a very efficient officer.

Rasselas E. Davison was born Nov. 10, 1840, in Ohio. When one year old his parents removed to Illinois, settling in Momence, Kankakee county. He remained at home till twenty years of age, then went to Wisconsin and settled in Spring Creek, Sauk county. He enlisted April 9, 1861, in company H, 2d Wisconsin Infantry, and served three years, taking part in the first and second battles of Bull Run, Gainesville, Fredericksburg and South Mountain; was wounded at Antietam in the right shoulder by a musket ball; was also seven days in the battle of the Wilderness. After being discharged he went back to Momence, Ill., and on February 1, re-enlisted in Chicago, in the 2d regiment, United States Veteran Volunteers, serving one year, stationed at Washington. After this he went to Elmira, N. Y., and stayed till some time in the fall, then went to New Haven, Conn., and was discharged at Hartford, Conn. Mr. Davison has a beautiful floral photograph of a flag which was presented by the daughter of Capt. Calwell, of the 2d Wisconsin Volunteers, who was killed at the battle of South Mountain, to the soldiers belonging to the Iron Brigade, of which he was a member. After his discharge he again went to Momence, and from there to Lodi, Columbia Co., Wis., where he was married, by Rev. Jesse D. Searles, to Almira A. Stahl. They have had nine children, seven of whom are living—Ida M., Edwin F., Ada A., Lela

L., H. Glews, Sammy R. and J. Clark. Eva H. and Othello are deceased. Mr. Davison is a greenbacker, and has been township trustee and clerk of the school board.

Calvin F. Kyes was born near Cleveland, in Lorain Co., Ohio, Aug. 17, 1830. In 1844 he removed to McHenry Co., Ill., and in 1862 to Bremer Co., Iowa. He has always been a farmer, and at present is agent for the Kimball organ, which business he conducts in addition to farming. He owns the southeast quarter of section 35, Portland township, six acres of which is a fine grove. He has 3,000 evergreens set out on his place for timber and protection. Mr. Kyes is a democrat politically. He is also a Master Mason. He was married May 2, 1850, to Martha A. Smith, of McHenry Co., Ill. They have one child—Wilson Alfonso.

P. T. Ferguson was born in Broadalbin, Fulton Co., N. Y. When thirty-seven years of age he went to Cedar Falls, Iowa, and remained three years. He then came to Kossuth county, settling on section 9, south half of southeast quarter, where he still lives. He also owns one quarter on section 10, and eighty acres on section 11, besides five acres in grove. He cultivates 125 acres, but makes stock raising a specialty. He was married Feb. 26, 1854, to Emeline Dingman, of Fulton Co., N. Y. They have six children—Frances E., who married Grant Benschoter, of Portland township, Iowa; Alice A., James H., living in Algona; Melvin W., Adelbert, and Wilbur. Mr. Ferguson is now township trustee, and has held the office some time. He and his wife are members of the Baptist Church. In politics he is a republican.

John Gilbride is a native of Ireland, born in 1836. In 1856 he came to America, landing in New York. After living in Mercer Co., N. Y., two years, he removed to De Kalb Co., Ill., making his home there eleven years. In 1870 he came to Kossuth Co., Iowa, settling on section 32, township 96, range 28, where he now owns 200 acres of good land, well improved, raising grain of all kinds, and also being interested in stock. He was married June 8, 1878, to Anna Gurdett, a native of France. They have three children—Louis, Charles and Ester.

Lemuel Stockwell, son of W. S. and S. A. (Tubbs) Stockwell, was born in Delaware Co., Ohio, Sept. 29, 1848. He lived in Delaware county until 1868, when he removed to Hancock Co., Iowa, locating in Amsterdam township. He remained there two years, when he came to Kossuth county and located on the southeast quarter of section 29, township 97, range 28. He has 100 acres of land under cultivation, and is engaged in mixed farming. In 1863 he enlisted in company D, 12th Ohio Cavalry, under Gen. Kilpatrick. He was assigned to Stoneman's 23d Corps. He was mustered in at Cleveland and served almost three years. He participated in the battles of Murfreesboro, Missionary Ridge, Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain, Kenesaw, Peach Tree Creek, Marietta and siege of Atlanta. Mr. Stockwell was wounded three times, but not seriously. He was united in marriage on the 10th of May, 1870, with Rosetta Robins, of Hancock Co., Iowa. He is a republican in politics.

Gotleb Bohn was born in the province of Brombah, Germany, May 1, 1819. His father died when he was but a child. In 1858 Mr. Bohn emigrated to the United States, locating in Washington Co., Wis. He remained in that county until 1871, when he removed to Iowa, locating in Kossuth county, on the southwest quarter of section 8, Portland township. He has since added 160 acres to his possessions. In June, 1844, he was married to a daughter of Martin Hebunes. They have had twelve children—August, Julius, Augusta B., Gustavus, who died when a child; Henrietta M., who died during the voyage to this country; Paulina V. K., William L., Martha T., Bertha M., Clara M., who died when five years old; Herman K. G. and Edward J. Augusta B. married William Bohn, and lives in Clear Lake, Iowa. The oldest son is contractor on the railroad; the rest are at home. The family are all members of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Bohn is a democrat.

Martin A. Owen, son of Alvah and Catharine (Christman) Owen, was born Feb. 2, 1838. His father is dead. His mother was born in Oswego Co., N. Y., and now lives at Whitehall, Trempealeau Co., Wis. When the subject of this sketch was three years old, he went to Sheboygan, Wis., remaining there one and a half years. He then went to Lowell, Dodge Co., Wis., remaining there thirty years. He then came to Kossuth county, locating on section 4, township 96, range 28, Portland township, where he now owns 120 acres of good land. Mr. Owen was united in marriage, Feb. 17, 1861, with Josephine Tuttle, daughter of Nathan and Jane Tuttle, of Lowell, Dodge Co., Wis. This union has been blessed with two children—Lewie M. J. and Nettie V. Mr. Owen is a republican. He deals in live stock, and makes that his business as well as farming.

Hollis J. Gilbert was born in 1841, in Kane Co., Ill. When twelve years of age he removed to New Brunswick where he remained until he was fourteen, then went to the State of Maine. Going from there to Vermont, where he lived two years. He then removed to Monroe Co., Wis., and made it his home eleven years. In 1870 he came to Kossuth Co., Iowa, settling in Algona. After six years he removed on the place where he now lives, on section 29, township 96, range 28, where he owns 120 acres of well improved land, and carries on general farming. He is now township assessor. He was married Oct. 23, 1861, to Lucy J. Ensign, born in Canaan, Litchfield Co., Conn. They have six children—Susie, Ernest, Louisa, Laura, Lee and Clare. Mrs. Gilbert is a member of the Congregational Church. In politics, Mr. Gilbert is a republican.

B. H. Winkie is a native of Germany, born March 19, 1855. When quite young he emigrated to America with his parents, locating in Dodge Co., Wis. In 1876, they removed to Kossuth Co., Iowa, purchasing eighty acres of land on section 7, township 96, range 29, this township. In 1881 they removed to Algona, where they now reside. The subject of this sketch now owns and resides on the old homestead. On Dec. 25, 1881, he was married to Ida Potter, a native of Illinois, born Jan. 8, 1859. Mr. Winkie has sixty acres of land under cultivation. He is

now turning his attention to raising fine stock. He one of the most enterprising young farmers in the county. He is a republican.

Edgar P. Keith was born March 6, 1853, in Johnstown, Rock Co., Wis. In 1881 he came to Kossuth county, settling on section 9, owning the north half of the northwest quarter of section 9, and the south half of the southwest quarter of section 4. He also owns another quarter section adjacent, which he intends to make a stock farm, having already a good many Short Horn cattle, brought from Rock county. The Upper Des Moines crosses his farm; also, Lindner's creek. He was married Dec. 25, 1873, to Louisa M. Wood. They have three children—Lyman Wood, Harry W. and Flora. Mr. Keith is subdirector of the 5th district, and president of the board. In politics, he is a republican.

Willie A. Chipman was born near Momence, Kankakee Co., Ill., Sept. 18, 1845. He enlisted March 21, 1864, in company H, 42d Illinois Volunteer Infantry, being mustered in at Chicago. He participated in the following battles: Resaca, Atlanta, Springhill, Nashville, and also went into the New Orleans and Texas campaign. He was wounded in the side at the siege of Atlanta, but does not draw a pension. Discharged at Port Lavaca, Texas, Dec. 16, 1865, reaching his home in Illinois, Jan. 12, 1866. Mr. Chipman was married, Dec. 17, 1867, to Dorothea Davison, of Momence, Ill. They have had five children, three of whom are living—Myra M., Elmer O. and Chauncy B. They buried their two oldest near Momence, Ill. In April, 1881, Mr. Chipman, came to Kossuth Co., Iowa, bringing the best of all recommendations, an unsullied character, and a determination to make a home and friends in the grandest State in the Union. He now owns the whole of the southeast quarter of section 25, township 97, range 28, Portland township. He gives special attention to stock and grain raising, and has forty acres under cultivation. Politically he is a republican, and is now a subdirector of district No. 4, Portland township. Mr. and Mrs. Chipman are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Being class leader, Sunday school superintendent and trustee almost continuously.

Ellis McWhorter was born Feb. 16, 1854, in Franklin Co., Ind. He is a son of Tyler and Rhoda (Ward) McWhorter. When two years old his parents moved to Whiteside Co., Ill., where they still reside. His father is a practical and successful farmer and stock raiser. He has a well improved farm of over 500 acres, also 640 acres in Portland township, Kossuth Co.. Iowa. Ellis McWhorter moved to Kossuth Co., Iowa, in March, 1883, where he bought 287 acres of land in Portland township. The Des Moines river crosses the southwest corner of his farm. One hundred acres is under cultivation. He intends making stock raising a specialty. He is a republican, as his father has always been.

CHAPTER XXIV.

PRAIRIE TOWNSHIP.

The territory known as congressional township 95 north, range 27 west, was taken from the townships of Wesley and Irvington, in 1882, and organized into a separate civil township under the name of Prairie. The election was held in October, 1882, at what is known as the Pelton school house. At that time the first officers were chosen, and are at present yet in office. They are the following named gentlemen: John Taylor, Martin Rahm, Jr., and August Studer, trustees; Matthew Studer, clerk; David Arbuckle, assessor; A. J. Pelton and George Elfrich, justices; Joseph Rahm, constable.

Prairie township is six miles square and contains 23,040 acres of most excellent land. The surface is rolling to a slight degree, and the soil a rich dark loam, susceptible of high cultivation. It is well watered by Prairie creek, which rises in Wesley township and enters Prairie on the northeast quarter of section 4. Running in a general southerly course, it intersects the entire township and on section 34 making a confluence with the small creek that rises on section 13, forms the West Fork of the Boone river.

David Arbuckle was the first to locate in the township, settling upon the northwest quarter of section 30, in 1871. He is still a resident of this homestead that he has carved out for himself upon the prairies of Kossuth county.

A Mr. Burdick also settled in Prairie township in 1871, locating upon the north half of the northeast quarter of section 30. After living here for some time he removed from the county, and his present whereabouts are unknown.

The first school in the township was erected in 1876 on section 23.

The second was built in 1883 on section 18. It is a large, commodious edifice and cost $844. It was put up by George McRae, under contract, and is built in a thoroughly workmanlike manner. The first teacher was Justina Tumach. The school board is composed of John Taylor, George Elfrich and August Studer.

School is also held for the present in two private dwellings, the law not allowing the directors to build a school house for less than fifteen pupils.

The cemetery of Prairie township was purchased of Herman Studer, in 1882, for the sum of $24, and contains about one acre. Before this the people buried their dead on railroad land on section 19, but upon the location of the cemetery, which is upon section 17, it was determined to remove all the bodies to this consecrated ground. This will be done in the near future. The first interments

here were two Hungarian boys, whose bodies were brought from Algona, but whose names are unknown. The next were children of Meyers and L. Kleinpeter.

The only church in the township is located on section 17, and is of the Roman Catholic denomination. This is the Benedict Church of the Bavarian settlement. It was built under the supervision of Rev. Father Eberhard Gahr, in 1879, at a cost of $900, besides the large amount of gratuitous labor done thereon. The edifice, which is a fine one, is 20x36 feet, and is ornamented with a bell, that rings out the Angelus at noon and eventide, and calls the worshiper to the shrine of devotion. Before the erection of the church, services were held at the parsonage—a nice, comfortable house, which was built during the summer of 1878, at an expense of $675. The congregation includes some fifty or sixty families, and services, held every Sabbath, are always well attended.

Rev. Eberhard Gahr, who is the present pastor of Benedict Church, in Prairie township, was born in Bavaria, Germany, Sept. 18, 1833. He was the son of George and Catharine Gahr, natives of Bavaria. Rev. Gahr commenced his studies for the the ministry, in 1846, at the gymnasium in Regensburg, and in 1854, after he had completed his studies, he came to America, and went to the Vincent Monastery in Westmoreland Co., Penn., where he remained two years. He then went to Newark, N. J., where he remained almost three years, and in the fall of 1858 he removed to Shakopee, Scott Co., Minn., where he took charge of his first Church in that place, and also had charge of all the Churches of faith in Scott, LeSueur and Sibley counties, besides east Minneapolis and missions in Hennepin county, where he remained for five years. In 1864 he was sent to Castorville, Texas, to take charge of the Church there, and a number of missions in the country. In 1869 he was called to Augusta, Bracken Co., Ky., and remained there until 1872, when he was removed to Ottawa, Ill., on account of poor health in Kentucky. In the fall of 1877 he came to Prairie township to look at lands; his object being to locate a colony, which he did the following spring, 1878. He built the parsonage, and the year following, 1879, he built the church. The first service was held in the same, Aug. 15, 1879. His congregation numbers from fifty to sixty families.

The first birth in the township was that of a child of M. Studer, born in 1882.

The first death, that of a daughter of M. Studer, who died in 1882, and was buried in the cemetery attached to Benedict church.

The first marriage was that of August Germar and Francesco Foerstel, in 1879.

CHAPTER XXV.

RAMSEY TOWNSHIP.

This township lies in the extreme northeastern portion of Kossuth county, and comprises all of congressional townships 99 and 100 north, range 27 west, all of township 98 north, range 27 west, except the nine sections in the southeast corner; also the two eastern tiers of sections in townships 98, 99 and 100 north, range 28 west. This gives it an area of 127 square miles, or 81,280 acres. The surface is rolling prairie and in some instances somewhat broken. The soil is the same rich, black loam that is found nearly everywhere in the county, and promises inexhaustible fertility. The Blue Earth river rises in the northern part of township 98, range 27, on section 4, and running in a general northwesterly course passes out of the township and county on the line between Ramsey and Portland townships. The southern part of the township is pretty well settled up, but in the northern half there is plenty of room for the incoming immigrant. The township was named for Wayne Ramsey, the president of the First National Bank of Madison, Wis., who is the owner of large tracts of land in this precinct.

The Chicago & Northwestern railroad crosses diagonally the northwest portion of the township, entering on the west line of section 26, and making its exit on the north line of section 7, both in township 100, range 28. There is no station within the limits of Ramsey, the sparseness of the population not warranting it as yet.

The first settler who came to Ramsey township and took up land with the intention of making a home was Norman Collar. On the 13th day of July, 1867, he arrived here from his old home in Grundy Co., Ill., and located on the southeast quarter of section 24, township 98, range 28. He came all the way in his wagon, and with him were, besides his own immediate family, DeWitt and Emily, nephew and niece of Mrs. Collar. Although the party left Mendota on the 8th of May, it was, as has been said, the 13th of July before they reached their future home in Kossuth county. After their arrival, as there was no house prepared for them, they were compelled to camp in their wagon until the 25th of August, by which time a sod house was erected, and into which they moved. In this they resided until 1872, when Mr. Collar built a neat frame house, which he has since enlarged and added to. While they were living in the old sod house, travelers, landseekers, speculators and tourists generally made it a point to stop with them when in their neighborhood. No point

in this section was so well known as the "Old Sod Tavern," as it was called. They sometimes realized quite a nice little sum from this accommodation of the traveling public, amounting to as high as $600 per year. Mr. Collar is still a resident of the original claim on which he first located.

Norman Collar was the first settler of what is now Ramsey township, and is a prosperous and thriving farmer and stock raiser. He was born in Jefferson Co., N. Y., April 16, 1838, and removed to St. Lawrence county in 1839. He is a son of Lyman and Eliza Jane Collar. His father was a native of Vermont and his mother of New York. In 1848 he went with his parents to Grundy Co., Ill., where he remained and farmed until 1867, when he removed with his family to what is now Ramsey township, Kossuth Co., Iowa, and settled on section 24, where he now resides. Mr. Collar was married Feb. 14, 1861, to Almira, daughter of Edsel and Berintha Drake, natives of the Eastern States. Mrs. Collar was born in Oneida Co., N. Y., April 28, 1830. They have no children. They have had living with them, ever since they came to Iowa, DeWitt and, until married, Emma Drake, nephew and niece of Mrs. Collar. DeWitt is still living with them. Emma was married April 16, 1871, to A. B. Johnson, and now resides in Blooming Prairie, Minn. In politics Mr. Collar is a republican.

On the 15th of July, 1867, Mr. Collar turned the first furrow that was ever plowed in the soil of Ramsey township. He, at this time, broke about seven acres, and the next spring put in his first crop.

Caleb Pearce was the next to settle in this township, in 1869. He came here from Mendota, Ill., and settled upon section 19, township 99, range 27. Timber being wanting in this locality, he built for himself and family a sod house, in which they lived for some seven years. In 1877, circumstances having improved with him, he erected a neat frame dwelling which is now occupied by his son, Frank. Mr. Pearce died in February, 1881, his wife having preceded him by nearly a year. When Mr Pearce settled here his nearest neighbor was distant, seven miles, and he had to go twenty-two miles to have his grist ground. He had two children—Frank, who lives on the old homestead, and Amelia, who is married to Alfred Bartlett, and who lives at Blue Earth City, Minn.

Willet F. Pearce, is the son of Caleb and Ann Pearce, one of the early settlers of Ramsey township. Mr. Pearce was born in New York city, Dec. 12, 1854. At the age of four years, his parents removed to Mendota, Ill. In 1869 he came to Ramsey township, Kossuth Co., Iowa, and settled on section 19. He owns 240 acres of land, has about 100 acres under cultivation, and makes stock raising his pursuit. He was married to Mary, daughter of John and Eliza Wolfe, Jan. 9, 1877. Mrs. Pearce was born in Decorah, Winneshiek Co., Iowa. They have had three children—Edwin C., Lillie V. and George S. Lillie V., is dead. Mrs. Pearce is a member of the M. E. Church. In politics, Mr. Pearce is a republican.

Case Wiltse was the third settler in Ramsey township, locating here in 1871. In the spring of that year, he came to this

vicinity and took up his land on section 30, township 98, range 27, and the same year had about twenty acres broke by Cunningham and Gray. In the fall of 1872, he brought his family from Black Hawk Co., Iowa, into Kossuth county. Having no house built to receive them, he occupied a sod house in Wesley township, that belonged to S. P. Hartshorn, all that fall and winter, but in the spring of 1873, having built a frame house on his own land, he moved his family into it. This house, in which he yet resides, was built by his own hands, he being a carpenter by trade.

Case Wiltse, one of the first settlers of Ramsey township, is a son of James and Electa Wiltse, natives of Canada. He was born April 9, 1834, in the village of Farmersville, county of Leeds, Canada. At the age of nineteen, he learned the carpenter trade and followed it until the fall of 1860, when he came to the United States, locating in Shiawassee Co., Mich., where he worked at his trade until 1865, when he returned to Canada. In 1869 he removed to Black Hawk Co., Iowa, where he followed his trade and farming. In the fall of 1872, he removed with his family to Kossuth Co., Iowa, and settled on section 31, Ramsey township, where he resides at present. Stock raising and farming is his main pursuit. He owns 160 acres of land, about ninety of which is under plow, and has good improvements on the same. He was married Jan. 21, 1856, to Elizabeth Steffens, daughter of Richard and Catharine Steffens, natives of Canada. She was born Dec. 25, 1840, in Canada. They have had nine children —Simeon J., Alborne H., Anna M., Charles C., J. Frank, Effie E. and Glenn H. Laura A. and Guy E. are dead. Mr. Wiltse was formerly a member of Buffalo Grange Lodge, No. 94, organized in 1874. In politics, he is a republican and strong abolitionist. And he is a prohibitionist in every sense of the word.

Ramsey township was organized upon the 3d of June, 1879, and the first election was held at the school house, on section 13, township 98, range 28, in the following October. A petition had been presented to the board of supervisors, the year previous, by P. G. Schneider, W. L. Green and J. Liesveld, asking that body to authorize the organization of the township, but the prayer was denied. At the first election, the following were among the officers chosen: Case Wiltse, clerk; J. G. Schneider, assessor; Case Wiltse, justice of the peace. The present officers are: D. A. Duitman, clerk; P. G. Schneider, assessor; D. A. Duitman and Case Wiltse, justices; C. Duitman and J. Meinberg, constables.

Ramsey township has four school houses. The one in district No. 1 was the first built, being erected during the year 1877. The first school in the township was taught here by Silas Schenck, during the summer of the same year. The house is 18x28 feet in dimension and was built by Thomas Gallion, and cost $650. Mary Hoffman, of Dubuque, taught in 1883.

School house in district No. 2 was erected in 1880, on section 12, by H. C. Kleist, at an expense of $600. The first teacher was Viola Mann; the present one, Hattie Chesley.

That in district No. 3 was built in 1881 by H. C. Kleist, and cost $600, and is a neat frame structure 16x24 feet. It stands on section 32, township 98, range 27. The first teacher was Alice Ferguson.

District No. 4 has a good school house located upon section 4, township 98, range 27, built during the year 1882, by Willard Miles, and cost about $600. Louise Austin taught the first school here during the summer of 1883.

The first preaching in the township was done by the Rev. J. Liesveld, during the year 1877. After him came Rev. A. Krebs in 1880, and who remained only one year, to be succeeded by Rev. F. Schmidt, the present pastor of the society. All these were of the Presbyterian denomination.

Rev. Frederick Schmidt is a native of Prussia. He was born in Saar Bruecken, Rhine province, March 21, 1832, and is the son of Christian and Charlotte Schmidt. He lived with his parents until 1849, when he came to America. He landed in New Orleans, after being forty-nine days in making the trip across the ocean. From there he took passage on a steamboat and went to Cincinnati, where he remained about six months ; thence to Platteville, Wis. In 1850 he went up into the pineries on the Menomonee river and staid there eight months. He then returned to Platteville and remained until 1857. While there he joined the German Congregational Church and afterwards joined the Old School Presbyterian. In 1854-5-6, he went through a theological course in Dubuque, Iowa. In 1857 he was licensed to preach. His first appointment was in Clayton City and McGregor, Iowa, and Wyalusing, Wis. In 1858 he was sent to Lyons. In 1859 he went to Monroe and Beloit, Wis. In 1860 he was called to Muscatine, Iowa, where he remained until 1865, when he went to Mt. Pleasant and Burlington, Iowa, where he remained until 1873. He then went to Riley Center, Kan., and remained there until the fall of 1882. He then came to Kossuth Co., Iowa, and settled in the village of Ramsey. He preaches in three different places in Ramsey township. As they have no church as yet, he holds service in school houses. He is now (1884) gathering funds to build a church, to be 28x40 feet in size, and cost about $1,200. His congregation numbers from eighteen to twenty families. Rev. Mr. Schmidt was married June 1, 1857, to Adrianna Vyverberg, a native of Holland, by Rev. A. Van Vliet. This union was blessed with nine children — Charlotte, Augustinus, August, Frederick T., Werner A., Calvin, Hannah, Sophia and William. Augustinus, August and William are dead. Charlotte is married to A. C. McCreary, and resides in Kansas. In politics Rev. Mr. Schmidt is a republican.

There are two cemeteries located in this township. The one on section 13, township 98, range 27, was donated to the township by D. B. Hutchins, and contains some five acres of land. The first person buried therein was a child of William Kleint, in June, 1879. The second was A. Wagner, in 1880.

The other cemetery is located on section 32, and was donated by Bernard Meyer, in the spring of 1882. It contains but one acre, now, but it will be enlarged as occa-

sion requires. It is surrounded by a good substantial board fence. At present there are but two bodies interred in this beautiful little "Gott's acre," one a child of A. Wagner, buried in November, 1882, and the other, John Feldman, buried in September, 1883.

The first land was broke on the 15th of July, 1867, by Norman Collar, on section 19.

The first house was one built of sod by Norman Collar, and finished Aug. 25, 1867.

The first death was that of Albert, son of John C. and Eliza J. Wolfe, who died during the year 1873.

The first marriage was between Frank Pearce and Mary E. Wolfe. Rev. Freeman Franklin performed the ceremony on the 9th of January, 1877.

First frame dwelling house was built by Case Wiltse, in the spring of 1873, and in which he at present resides.

The first child born in Ramsey township was Effie, daughter of Case and Elizabeth Wiltse, the date of whose birth was March 1, 1874.

The first school house was built in 1877, on section 13, township 98, range 28, and in this the first school was taught in the summer of that year by Silas Schenck.

The small post village of Ramsey is located upon section 14, township 98 north, range 28, and is the only village in the township. The postoffice, the blacksmith shop, and a few dwellings is all there is of it at present, but the future may bring it increase, and it grow to be quite a place. The country surrounding it is of the very best quality and is gradually filling up with an intelligent class of agriculturalists.

The postoffice, which bears the same name as the village, was created in 1877, and P. G. Schneider commissioned the first postmaster. After holding this position for three years, he was succeeded by F. Esebrandt, who held it for two years. John Meinburg was the next incumbent of the office, until in the summer of 1883, B. F. Smith was appointed and is the present postmaster. This office is supplied with its mail by the stage from Algona, semi-weekly. James L. Payne, of that town, was the first mail carrier to this point in 1877, when the office was first established.

B. F. Smith, the son of A. D. and Polly Smith, natives of New York, was born in Marquette Co., Wis., June 2, 1852, and lived with his parents until the fall of 1872, when he went into the pineries and worked there until the spring of 1873, when, with two friends, he made a trip by wagon through Minnesota and Dakota. In 1878 he went to Grand Rapids. Remaining there six months, he removed to Colby, Wis., and in 1879 went to Waukesha Co., Wis. In 1880 he went to Durand, and in 1882 removed to Kossuth Co., Iowa, and settled in the village of Ramsey, where he now resides. He is the present postmaster, being appointed to that office July 12, 1883. Mr. Smith was married Dec. 2, 1878, to Catharine E. Jones, daughter of James and Eleanor Jones. Mrs. Smith was born Aug. 3, 1857, in Marquette Co., Wis. In politics he is a republican.

Peter G. Schneider, one of the prominent farmers of Ramsey township, is the son of Peter and Catharine Schneider, natives of Germany. He was born in

Galena, Jo Daviess Co., Ill., Dec. 7, 1851. At the age of fifteen years he learned the blacksmith trade with his stepfather, George Rittweger, who had a shop at Scales' Mound, and with whom he remained until of age. In 1872 he opened a shop of his own in Scales' Mound. In the spring of 1874 he was married, and removed to Malvern, Mills Co., Iowa, where he worked at his trade for three years. In 1877 he removed with his family to Kossuth Co., Iowa, and settled on section 13, Ramsey township. He has 200 acres of land on section 18, of which 160 acres are under cultivation. Mr. Schneider was married Nov. 9, 1873, to Johanna G., daughter of Rev. J. and Gesiena Leisveld, natives of Holland. Mrs. Schneider was born July 9, 1855, in Platteville, Grant Co., Wis. They have five children—Herman J., George A., William L., Benjamin Peter and Lydia G. K. Mr. Schneider has held the office of township assessor for five years, that of school treasurer two years, road supervisor three years, and school board one year. He was the first postmaster in Ramsey, and held that office for three years; has been a member of the I. O. O. F. Lodge of Algona for over nine years. Mr. and Mrs. Schneider are members of the Presbyterian Church. He votes the republican ticket.

The first house in the village of Ramsey was erected in 1877, by W. L. Green.

The first blacksmith shop in the village of Ramsey was built in 1877, by P. G. Schneider, who ran it for about four years, when he disposed of it to Martin Schoolman, who is the present representative of that business.

David A. Duitman, is a prosperous and thriving farmer of Ramsey township. He is the son of Garret and Johanna Duitman, natives of Holland. He was born Sept. 3, 1856, in Fond du Lac Co., Wis. He remained with his parents until twenty-two years of age, when he was married to Eva, daughter of John Henry and Eva D. Berning. Her father was a native Prussia; her mother of Holland. Mrs. Duitman, was born April 1, 1857, in Fond du Lac Co., Wis. Mr. and Mrs. Duitman were married Feb. 24, 1878. They have two children—Winnie E. and John Henry. In 1878 Mr. Duitman came to Kossuth Co., Iowa, and settled in Ramsey township, on section 19. He owns 160 acres, and has ninety acres under cultivation. He has a good house and barn on the same, and makes stock raising his main pursuit. In politics he is a republican.

Thomas W. Tinker is the son of Hilton and Emma Tinker, natives of England. He was born Aug. 9, 1848, in Springfield, Dane Co., Wis., and lived with his parents until twenty-two years of age. In 1869 he went to Trempealeau Co., Wis., where he farmed during the summer; and in the winter he worked in the pineries. In 1871 he went to Winona Co., Minn., and worked on what was then called the Maple Dale farm, one year, and rented the same the next year. In 1874 he bought a farm in the same county. In the spring of 1881 he sold his place and moved with his family to Kossuth Co., Iowa, and settled in Ramsey township, on section 13, where he now resides, and makes stock raising his pursuit. He was married Oct. 10, 1873, to Maggie, daughter of William and Eliza McKnight, natives of Scotland.

Mrs. Tinker was born in Walworth Co., Wis., Sept. 30, 1851. Mr. and Mrs. Tinker have five children—Burnie W., Homer H., Myrtle E., Sidney A. and Thomas McKnight. Homer is dead. Mr. Tinker has held the offices of trustee and secretary in Ramsey township. In politics he is neutral.

CHAPTER XXVI.

SHERMAN TOWNSHIP.

This township is the second from the east line of the county on the most southerly tier, and is known as congressional township 94 north, range 28 west, of the 5th principal meridian. It is bounded on the north by Irvington, on the east by Luverne, and on the west by Cresco township. On the south is Humboldt county. It contains just thirty-six sections of land or 23,040 acres. It is crossed diagonally by the Chicago & Northwestern railroad, which enters it on the northeast quarter of section 36 and makes its exit about the center of section 5. The surface is gently rolling and the soil dark, alluvial, loam, of uncommon richness. A small creek, an affluent of the West Fork of the Boone river, crosses the northeastern corner, crossing in its course, sections 2, 12 and 13.

The first settlement was made on the 8th of December, 1855, by Richard Hodges, locating upon section 8, where he yet lives.

Elijah Lane, one of the pioneers of the the county, settled upon section 6, where he pre-empted eighty acres, in 1855. Mr. Lane is a native of Ohio, and one of the present residents of Irvington township.

Joseph Raney came to this township in 1856, and pre-empted a claim of 160 acres on section 18, where he now lives.

Joseph Raney, son of Joseph and Cicela Raney, was born July 14, 1824, in Martin Co., Ind. In 1854 he came to Iowa, stopping first in Muscatine county, where he engaged in farming for two years. He then came to Kossuth county, and located in Irvington township, pre-empting 160 acres of land on section 18. Irvington township has since been divided, placing Mr. Raney in Sherman township, where he now owns 176 acres of land, all under cultivation, and where he raises a large amount of sheep, horses, hogs, cattle, etc. Mr. Raney has been married twice. First, Jan. 31, 1847, to Polly Gootee, daughter of Thomas and Nancy Gootee. The result of this union was nine children, six of whom are now living—Virginia, wife of William Johnson; they moved to Lower California where he died; she then married A. J. Down; Walter W., who married Cora M. Fisher, and lives in

Cresco township; Sheldon, who married Isabella Gilmore, and lives in California; John; Caroline, wife of John R. Frazer, living in Cresco township; and Joseph F. Sheldon and Virginia have taught school. Sheldon now teaches in California. Mrs. Raney died in March, 1862. In May, 1863, Mr. Raney married Mary, daughter of Addison and Martha Fisher, of Massachusetts. They had twelve children, eleven of whom are living—Mary A., wife of E. C. Clark, living in Cresco township; Phoebe O., William H., Cora M., Charles A., David E., Carrie I., Adolphus J., Martha E., George S. and Robert F. Mr. Raney at different times has held the offices of school trustee, school director, township assessor, treasurer and road commissioner. He is now township trustee. Politically he is a republican.

Henry Wheeler made a claim on section 6, in 1857, and remained about four years. He was a native of New York State and when he left this county went to Minnesota.

A Mr. Sissens made his selection on section 6, also, in the same year. He came here from Illinois, and after a short trial of pioneer life, gave it up and removed to eastern Iowa.

Abram Knight, a native of England, came to this township from Canada, in 1858, and took a claim of 160 acres on section 5, where he lived until the day of his death in 1861.

The first death in the township was that of Abram Knight in September, 1861; his remains were buried on Mrs. Crockett's farm, in Irvington township.

The second death was that of Mrs. Polly R., wife of Joseph Raney, who died in March, 1862.

The first birth was that of Caroline, daughter of Joseph and Polly R. Raney, born Oct. 16, 1858. She is now married to John Frazer, and lives in Cresco township.

The first marriage occurred upon the 22d of May, 1863, when the Rev. Mr. Billings united in the bonds of wedlock, Joseph and Mary Fisher.

The first school was held at the school house built in 1859, but the name of the pioneer teacher has not been preserved.

Sherman township was organized in February, 1883, and the first election, for township officers, was held in October of that year. The following named were chosen to manage the affairs of the township: John Connors, John Brass and H. C. Parsons, trustees; D. D. Dodge, township clerk; A. Rutherford, Jr., assessor; Max Miller and D. D. Dodge, justices; Joseph Raney and W. G. Beardsley, constables; Nick Marso and A. Lorimer, road supervisors.

In the Curran school district,school was first held by Ella Sparks, at the residence of Mr. Curran, in 1866. In 1867, a school building was erected, and Asa Story presided as pedagogue. Of this school, John Reed, the present county recorder, relates, that in 1867, whilst he was county superintendent, he visited this school in the course of his duties. The building was but an apology for a school house, 8x10 feet, and but loosely put together. Mr. Story lived in and held the school in the same room. He had but about six scholars and he, of course, in the presence of the

superintendent, wanted them to behave their best, but as usually happens, when children are wanted to do their best, then they behave the worst. One luckless urchin, brimming over with fun and frolic, could not contain himself, and Mr. Story turned an empty barrel over him and taking a seat thereon, proceeded to hear the class recite. Literally barrelling up the boy.

The school house in sub-district No. 3 was erected, in 1871, and James Clapp was installed as teacher for the first term.

The Connor's school house was built in 1880 and Miss Rutherford was the first teacher.

Henry Curran was born in August, 1831, in the county of Louth, Ireland. His mother died when he was quite a child. In 1850, he came with his father to America, landing in New Orleans. Shortly after their arrival, his father, one brother, and two sisters died, with what is called ship-fever. The next year he removed to St. Louis, Mo., where his sister was married. In a short time, he went to Galena, Ill, and from there to Allamakee Co., Iowa, where he purchased land and built him a house. The following year, he went to St. Louis Co., Mo., and engaged in farming. Remaining there two years, he went to Montgomery county and staid two years. He then went up the Mississippi river on a speculation. He purchased 250 sacks, intending to buy potatoes, but failing to find any, he had to give it up. So he purchased a boat running it six months. After this, he went to Hampton, Rock Island Co., Ill., and bought a cooper shop. The next summer he hauled logs, and in the following spring commenced making brick. He continued in that business until the war broke out in 1861, his men all enlisted, and he was obliged to suspend. In the spring of 1865 he went back on his farm in Allamakee Co., Iowa. In the fall he sold out, and came to Kossuth county, locating on section 22, Sherman township, then call Irvington township. He purchased 160 acres of land, and built him a house, which burned down in February, 1872. He then built a house half a mile away from where the old one stood, and that year, he took a contract to make brick for the Algona court house. In 1874 he took a contract to carry mail from Spencer, Clay Co., to Sioux Falls, a distance of 100 miles. He remained on this route one year, then for two years carried mail from Sibley to Algona. He then went back on the farm where he now lives. He was married April 12, 1857, to Jerusha Parker Knights, born in Danville Caledonia Co., Vt. They had ten children, of whom eight are living—Mary M., Henrietta, Helen J., Lillian L., Caroline B., Artemus F., Archibald M. and John P. Politically, Mr. Curran is a republican.

CHAPTER XXVII.

WESLEY TOWNSHIP.

This township is in the extreme eastern part of the county of Kossuth, and comprises all of congressional townships 96 and 97, and sections 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 34, 35 and 36, of township 98 north, all west of range 27, and contains eighty-one square miles, or 51,840 acres of land. The soil is a rich dark loam, with a slight admixture of sand. The surface is slightly undulating, and in some sections nearly level, and where covered with the indigenous grasses, presents a beautiful appearance. It is well drained and watered by several creeks, the most important of which is the Buffalo fork, that rises in Hancock county on the east, enters Wesley township on section 1, township 97, range 27, intersecting its whole breadth from east to west, and makes its exit on section 6. There is one railroad, passing diagonally across the lower corner of Wesley township. This is the Iowa & Dakota division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, entering on the north half of section 36, and making its exit on the south half of 32. There is but one village in the township, the village of Wesley. This is considered an excellent agricultural township, and consists almost entirely of prairie. Although having quite a number of settlers, they are scattered over such an immense territory that a great deal of land is as yet unimproved, awaiting the tide of emigration that must turn this way.

The first settlement made in this township (as near as we can learn) was by Alexander K. Kennedy, in the fall of 1865. He came alone, but in the spring of 1866 he moved his family here. This was in May. He took up a homestead of eighty acres on section 22, and also purchased 160 acres of agricultural college land on section 28, besides some five acres of timber.

Alexander K. Kennedy was born in Stoughton, Mass., Dec. 1, 1837. When two years of age his parents removed to Lake Co., Ill. In the spring of 1862 he enlisted in the service, but as no more men were needed, he was not called into the field. He worked on a farm, also doing some carpenter work. In 1865 he came to Kossuth Co., Iowa, taking a homestead of eighty acres on section 22, Wesley township. He also purchased 160 acres of land on section 28, and five acres of timber land in Cresco township. Mr. Kennedy was married, Feb. 14, 1865, to Anna Thain, of Lake Co., Ill. They have had eight children, seven of whom are living—John T., Mary I., Alice E., William T., Fannie T., Ralph and Rubie. Mrs. Kennedy is a member of the Disci-

ple Church. Mr. Kennedy is a republican in politics. He has been school director and trustee, road supervisor, and has several times been president of the school board. He is now serving his eighth term as justice of the peace.

In the spring of 1866, Charles, Joseph and George Hubbard came to Wesley from Wisconsin and made a settlement on sections 18 and 20. George remained here about a year, and then removed to Illinois. Joseph emigrated to Kansas after a stay of two years, and Charles, however, stayed until 1878, when he, too, left Kossuth county, going to Kansas.

Zenas Sabin, during the summer of 1866, located in Wesley township. He came from Illinois, and had his home partially built, when, becoming disgusted with the looks of things around him, the newness of the country, and suffering, perhaps, with homesickness, he went toward Minnesota, but soon journeyed back to Illinois.

Edgar Stevens came from DeKalb Co., Ill., to Wesley township in the spring of 1867, and located upon section 30, where he took up a homestead of eighty acres. He since then purchased another eighty on the same section and a forty on section 19, all of which he owns at the present time, although he is no longer a resident of the county, being engaged as a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Hartley, in the northwestern part of Iowa.

Frederick, Peter and Mary Dorney, from DeKalb Co., Ill., also came to this place the same spring, and located on section 6. The boys took up a homestead of eighty acres each, and proceeded to open up farms. In 1879 Peter died; Fred got married, and in 1880, he with his wife and sister moved to Algona, where they still reside.

In the fall of 1867, Silas Stevens, a cousin of Edgar Stevens, located a homestead claim on section 6, of eighty acres. He came from DeKalb Co., Ill., also. He was killed by a threshing machine in 1869. His widow now resides in New York.

About the same time Corbin and E. Hyde, came from the same place to Wesley township and each took up a homestead of eighty acres, on section 30. Corbin removed to Algona about 1873, where he still lives. Edward moved out of the county in about 1875.

The same autumn, of 1867, Edward Thomas, a native of Massachusetts, left DeKalb Co., Ill., where he had been living, and came to Wesley township, locating upon a homestead of eighty acres on section 30, where he still lives.

Wesley township was organized in June, 1871, and the first election was held at the house of A. Ward, on section 8, township 96, range 27, in November, of the same year. The following were the officers chosen: E. Thomas and E. L. Stevens, trustees; Orrin J. Emmons, clerk.

The present officers of the township are as follows: George W. Eddy, J. J. Gannon and J. A. Cunningham, trustees; George J. Lawson, clerk; E. W. Gurren, assessor; A. K. Kennedy and Joseph Hartshorn, justices; C. Brisbois, constable; and the following road supervisors: District No. 1, J. P. Gray; No. 2, A. Ward; No. 3, John Dyke; No. 4, Frank Hume; No. 5, H. Ward; No. 7, C. Reibs-

amen; No. 8, John Zumsteg; No. 9, C. Hugi.

The first death in the township was that of a son of Edgar and Emeline Stevens, who died in November, 1867, but a few hours old. It was buried on his father's farm. This child was also the first birth in the township.

The first marriage united in the golden bonds of wedlock, Austin Eastwood and Rebecca McPherson, on the 3d of June, 1872. This couple came to residence of M. Taylor, who was a justice of the peace, and he tied the marital knot. They now live at Coral, Mich.

The first school house was built in the fall of 1870, at a cost of $575, on section 6. This school, now called the Ward school, was in district No. 4, and the first teacher was William Ward.

The first school, however, was taught by Florence Calkins, at the residence of Samuel Witter, on section 22, in the summer of 1869. Nine scholars are reported to have comprised the list of this pioneer school.

The first ground appears to have been broken by Zenas Sabin, in 1866, but A. K. Kennedy planted the first seed and sowed the first grain in the township.

The first birth, where the child lived, was that of John T., the son of A. K. and Anna S. Kennedy, who was born Dec. 21, 1868. He still resides with his father in this township.

The first divine service was held in Wesley township, in a sod house belonging to a man by the name of Mickleson. This was held by the Rev. Mr. Torgeson, a Norwegian Lutheran preacher of Worth county, during the summer of 1870.

The first services of the Methodist Episcopal Church, were held at the house of John Smith, in September, 1872. Mr. Smith lived in a sod house, 16x22 feet in size, about one and a half miles northwest from the village of Wesley. Elder Obed Robinson, at that time a resident of Portland township, conducted the exercises. He labored in this place, preaching some four or five times before the winter set in. By this time he had organized the Church with the following list of officers: Obed Robinson, John Bennett, Mr. Paine, Corey Currie and T. Gallion, trustees; Corey Currie, recording steward; Obed Robinson, class leader; Case Wiltse and T. Gallion, stewards. Services were suspended until in the spring of 1873, when Elder Robinson again commenced his work, preaching this time in what is now called the McPherson school house. Here religious services were held until September, 1873, when the little Church was moved to the village of Wesley, a Church having been started there at the same time as this one.

Obed Robinson, son of Isaiah and Delilia Robinson, was born in Swanton, Franklin Co., Vt., March 15, 1824. He received a good education in the home of his birth. In 1847 he attended St. Alban's Seminary. He was joined in marriage, in 1849, to Ammyrilla Campbell, daughter of William and Fanny Campbell, of Vermont. They had eleven children, nine of whom are living—Edna, Merrit, Franklin, Fanny, Julia, Elmer, Charley, Clarence and Mayrilla. In 1849 Mr. Robinson removed to York State, constantly exhorting, holding meetings and prayer-

meetings. In 1852 he moved to Winnebago Co., Ill., where he worked at the trade of carpenter and joiner, which he had learned sometime before. During that summer he was licensed as local preacher in the M. E. Church. He worked at his trade for about six years, also preaching during this time on what is now Durand's circuit. In 1859 he took charge of Chain Lake circuit in Martin Co., Minn., and continued on the same until 1869, when he removed to Portland township, Kossuth Co., Iowa. He removed, in October, 1873, to the village of Wesley in the same county, and where he now resides, and embarked in the hotel business, which he yet follows. He also took charge of Wesley circuit. During the same year he organized a class of six members in Wesley; the first ever organized in the village. In 1875 he took charge of Crystal Lake circuit, leaving the hotel in charge of his wife. In 1884 Mr. Robinson was appointed deputy sheriff.

In the fall of 1870 the school house in district No. 3, on section 14, was erected at a cost of $600. The first teacher was Jennie Alden.

School house in district No. 6 was built in 1874, at a cost of $600. Jennie Groat was the first teacher, and Bertha Carey the last.

District No. 9 has two buildings, the first built in 1876, of which Mrs. Mary Hopkins was the first teacher, the other in 1878, in which Amelia Fairbanks handled the ferule.

School house in district No. 4 was erected at a cost of $600, in 1871, and William Ward was the pioneer teacher. That in district No. 3 was built in 1871, over which Mrs. B. M. McPherson was the first to preside.

There are in all some fourteen schools in this district township, all fine buildings and in most excellent repair. The educational interests are generally well cared for and good teachers alone are employed.

In the midst of a beautiful plain near the southeast corner of the township, surrounded by an intelligent and enterprising class of farmers, lies the village of Wesley. Although yet a small place, and the various branches of trade not numerously represented, yet a considerable business is done. It is located on the southeast quarter of section 35, township 96 north, range 27 west, and was platted by J. H. Merrill, of McGregor, Iowa, in 1871, but the plat was not filed for record until the 10th of October, 1873. The depot and the section house were both erected before the town was laid out, and the town was named after the head mechanic who built the depot.

The first building erected on the town site after the survey was made, was a granary built by Taylor & Ormsby, during the month of September, 1871.

Comstock & Baker built the next edifice in the town in 1873. It was a store building and in it they placed the first stock of goods ever offered for sale at this place. This pioneer store was operated by G. J. Baker, one of the partners, and a good stock of general merchandise was carried.

The next building put up was the Wesley House, a hotel 20x24 feet, of which O. Robinson was the landlord. This was in 1873.

In 1874, G. J. Baker put up a residence for himself, 16x24 feet, the first dwelling house in the village.

The first blacksmith here was Henry Baker, who put up a shop and residence in Wesley, in 1875. He only run the shop for a few months, and removed to Boonesboro, Iowa, the following year.

S. B Bassford, now a resident of Clear Lake, Cerro Gordo county, came to Wesley, from New York State, in 1874, and built a grain warehouse, 30x50 feet, and engaged in the buying of wheat.

Christian Olsen was the next settler, whose advent here was in 1875. He put up a small residence but did not remain long, and now lives at Forest City, Winnebago county.

In 1875, H. C. Hollenbeck put up a residence here, and was the next to settle, in point of time. He is still a resident of the place.

Henry C. Hollenbeck, son of Isaac and Hannah (Gage) Hollenbeck, was born in Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., Oct. 4, 1852. When one year old his parents moved to Manitowoc Co., Wis. He lived at home until sixteen years of age, then came to Kossuth Co., Iowa, locating in Algona. He drove a stage and worked on a farm until 1871, when he went to Hancock county. He remained there until 1873, working on a farm and taking care of stock for J. B. Daggett. He then came to the village of Wesley. He soon afterwards took a trip to Kansas and Missouri, being absent several months. He has since that time resided in Wesley, with the exception of a year and a half, when he was section foreman on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, in Palo Alto county. Mr. Hollenbeck was married in 1874, to Mrs. Edna (Robinson) Hudson, of Wesley. They have had five children, three of whom are living—Ada D., Enos L. and Harry M. Mr. Hollenbeck is now engaged in the hay business in Wesley. He is a republican in politics. Mrs. Hollenbeck is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Hollenbeck belongs to the I. O. G. T., of Wesley.

The first death in the village was that of Helen, daughter of Edward and Helen Lloyd, who died in the summer of 1876. Elder F. Franklin preached the funeral oration over the remains, which were afterwards interred in the Wesley cemetery.

The first birth was that of John Leman Lloyd, son of Edward and Helen Lloyd, who was born Aug. 6, 1871. He resides with his parents in Hancock county.

The first marriage, which took place upon the 7th of October, 1874, united O. J. Emmons and Fannie J. Robinson. Elder A. S. R. Groome officiated on the occasion. Mr. Emmons and wife are still residents of the village.

O. J. Emmons, son of Benjamin and Rhoda E. (Willis) Emmons, was born in Chateaugay, Franklin Co., N. Y., June 1, 1842. He lived in that place until 1861, when he enlisted in company A, 96th New York regiment, served one year and was discharged. He returned to his home in New York, and in 1863 moved west to Oconto, Wis., where he engaged in the lumber business. In 1864 he again enlisted in the service, this time in company H, 39th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, serving six months. When discharged he returned to his home in Wisconsin

and continued in business until 1867, when he came to Iowa. He took a homestead of eighty acres on section 26, Wesley township, Kossuth county. In November, 1883, on account of ill health, he rented his farm and removed to Wesley village. Mr. Emmons was married in 1874 to Fannie J. Robinson, daughter of Obed and Amyrilla Robinson, of Wesley. They have had three children, all of whom are living—Nellie May, Millard O. and Curtis L. Mr. and Mrs. Emmons are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. Emmons is a republican. He was the first town clerk of Wesley township.

The first school was held in the granary building of Taylor & Ormsby, in 1873, and Mrs. M. J. Colby was the teacher. Her school consisted of just seven sunny-faced urchins, of which the following is a list: Nellie Trowbridge, Becca Smith, Frank, William, Julia, Clarence E. and Charles Robinson.

Marcellus Taylor was elected the first justice of the peace in the village, in 1871, and served in that capacity five years.

The pioneer carpenter to locate at Wesley and open a place of business was John Thompson, who came here from Algona in 1878. Mr. Thompson is noted throughout this country as a contractor and builder of no mean ability, and work entrusted to him will be always well done.

John Thompson, son of Norman and Susan Thompson, was born in Hamilton township, Northumberland Co., Canada West, Oct. 12, 1833. His mother died when he was only six months old. He lived in Canada until twenty-one years of age, when he and his father removed to Ogle Co., Ill., and purchased a farm. He lived in Ogle county until September, 1862, when he enlisted in the 8th Illinois Volunteer Cavalry. He served through the war. In 1863 he was out with a scouting party, and was severely wounded by his horse falling down a stone quarry and falling upon him. He received his discharge in St. Louis in August, 1865. He participated in many hard fought battles, his company or regiment being a part of the army of the Potomac. Among the hardest battles were: Williamstown, seven days fight on the peninsula, battle of the Wilderness, Antietam, Gettysburg, Manassas, second battle of Bull Run, and Beverly Ford, a strictly cavalry battle, which lasted one whole day. He returned to Ogle county after the war, and followed farming. In 1867 he helped get up a map of Ogle county. In April, 1876, he came to Iowa, locating in Algona, this county. Before coming west, however, he had traded some property for 240 acres of land in this county, 160 acres in Wesley township, and eighty acres in Lott's Creek township. In 1878 he removed from Algona to the village of Wesley and engaged in carpenter work. Mr. Thompson has been married three times. In 1854 he was married to Sarah M. Hardy, of Canada. They had four children—Teresa J., Norman E., Everett W. and Charles W. Mrs. Thompson was a member of the Presbyterian Church. After she died he was again married, but his second wife died in the summer of 1875, and was buried in Byron, Ogle Co., Ill. In 1876 he was married to Mrs. Mary (Clemens) Artz, of Ogle Co., Ill. Mrs. Thompson had two children by her first husband—

Ozzy and Ella. Mr. Thompson is a republican. He owns nice residence property, and also a good carpenter shop, which, by the way, is the building erected by Comstock & Baker, and the first one built in Wesley village.

The first load of hay brought to the village of Wesley, was hauled by John Finnemark, in 1870, and was sold to Mr. Clark, at that time section foreman.

Carl Oleson is the present gentlemanly agent in charge of the depot of the C. M. & St. P. R. R. having taken charge thereof on the 1st of June, 1881. The first agent here was L. B. Ormsby, appointed in 1870. He was followed, in succession, by G. J. Baker, Charles Brisbois, C. J. Howard, A. W. Davis and the present incumbent. As is usual, at many stations on this road, the agent in charge is also the agent for the express company.

Carl E. Oleson, son of Erick and Kathrine (Jensen) Oleson, was born in Christiana, Norway, Dec. 16, 1862. When eight years of age he emigrated with his parents to the United States, coming immediately to Iowa and locating in Calmar. After living there one year they removed to Ionia, Chickasaw county. Mr. Oleson received a fair education, studying hard during vacations as well as while in school. When sixteen years of age he commenced to learn telegraphy under Theodore Huber, of Chickasaw station. In 1881 he was given charge of Wesley station, which postion he still occupies, being telegraph operator, station agent, express agent and freight agent. He is a careful and energetic business man. In politics Mr. Oleson is a republican.

The postoffice was established in the fall of 1871, and S. B. Ormsby was commissioned postmaster. This position he held until 1873, when he was succeeded by G. J. Baker. In 1880 another change was made and the present incumbent, G. J. Lawson, was installed, in charge of the mails. At the present this is not yet a money order office, although about to be made one, the order creating it having been issued by the department at Washington.

G. J. Baker established the first store, as mentioned before, in 1873, in company with J. M. Comstock, of Algona, and carried quite a heavy line of goods in general merchandise. In 1879 he sold out the stock and business to Mrs. Mary Thompson, who, however, only ran it until March, 1880, when she closed out the whole concern.

George J. Baker, son of Henry J. and Ann Baker, was born in Waukesha Co., Wis., Dec. 21, 1847. When about twenty-six years of age he came to Algona, Iowa, and formed a partnership with J. M. Comstock, engaging in a general merchandise business. The same year they started a branch store at Wesley village, Mr. Baker taking charge of it. In 1874 he dissolved partnership with Mr. Comstock and continued the business alone until 1879. He then purchased a farm of 160 acres on section 14, Wesley township, and removed thereto. He was married in June, 1874, to Jennie Groat, of Emmetsburg, Iowa. They have two children—Eunice E. and Ada N. Mr. and Mrs. Baker are members of the M. E. Church. He is a republican and is director and president of the school board of Wesley

township. He travels for Blossom Bros., creamery, of Algona, gathering up cream. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., of Wesley.

The Sherman House, one of the model hotels of northwestern Iowa, was built by the present proprietor, August Dinger, in the summer of 1883. The building is thirty-six feet square, and two stories in height, well finished and artistically painted. It is located conveniently near the depot, and is in the enjoyment of considerable patronage, although so new an enterprise. Mr. Dinger knows his business, and with a well furnished house, and a well supplied table, with the rate established at $1.50 per day, he can not help but draw the patronage of the traveling public, for whom he caters. The house is named after our honored governor, Buren R. Sherman.

August Dinger, son of George and Mary Dinger, was born in Baden, Germany, Oct. 30, 1839. When he was eighteen years of age his parents came to America, locating in Monroe Co., Wis. The next year Mr. Dinger went to Grant Co., Wis., and followed farming until 1868, when he went back to Monroe county. He remained there until 1876, when he came to Iowa, settling in Wesley township, Kossuth county. He purchased 160 acres of good land on sections 15 and 22, in what is now called Prairie township. He followed farming until 1882, when he removed his family to Wesley village, and engaged in the lumber business. In 1883 he built a hotel in Wesley, called the Sherman House. Mr. Dinger is a very genial and accommodating landlord, and is building up a first-class business. He was married in October, 1863, to Catharine M. Kielinger, of Pennsylvania. They have had eight children, six of whom are living—Ira, Ida, James, Jessie, Charlie and Mary. Mrs. Dinger was born in Crawford Co., Penn. Her parents, James and Sarah E. Kielinger, removed from that State to Wisconsin when she was quite young, where they live at the present time. Mr. Dinger's mother lives in Monroe Co., Wis. His father died in 1867. Mr. Dinger is a republican, politically.

The general merchandise merchants, McCutchin & Lawson, commenced business on the 1st of May, 1881, in a building belonging to M. Taylor, where they remained until the fall of 1883, when they removed into their new store, under the Sherman House. This room is 22x36 feet in size, and finished up in good taste. They keep on hand a large and well selected stock of dry goods, boots and shoes, hats and caps, groceries, school books, hard and tinware, and the countless other commodities that go to make up the usual village store. Although this is a young firm, they already command a large patronage, which they should do, as they merit the confidence of the community.

George J. Lawson, son of John and Mary (Curren) Lawson, was born near Oconomowoc, Dodge Co., Wis., Dec. 9, 1856. When seven years of age, his parents moved to Tama Co., Iowa, where his father purchased a farm. In the spring of 1877, Mr. Lawson came to Wesley, Kossuth county. In 1881 he formed a partnership with H. McCutchin, and went into the general merchandise business, which business he still continues. Mr. Lawson is a republican, in politics. In 1882 he was elected town clerk of Wesley township. Mr. Lawson is a member of the I. O. G. T., of Wesley. He was appointed postmaster of Wesley Feb. 25, 1880, and was still postmaster in 1884.

F. M. Butts, one of the representative business men of the village, started in the general merchandise line, in the spring of 1879. At that time he had but a small room, 20x30 feet, but now his business has increased to such an extent that he occupies two rooms, each 20x46 feet. He keeps everything usually for sale in stores of this class, and his stock looks clean and fresh.

F. M. Butts was born in Manchester, Boone Co., Ill., June 8, 1847. When fourteen years of age, he went to Porter Co.,

Ind., where he remained one year, then removed to Lake Co., Ind. He resided in Lake county two years, then moved to Falls township, Cerro Gordo Co., Iowa, and purchased a forty acre farm. In 1871 he moved to Wesley township, Kossuth county taking a homestead of eighty acres, on section 24. He afterwards purchased forty acres on section 22. He sold the homestead in 1877 and bought eighty acres joining his farm on section 22. In 1878 he sold this land and moved into Wesley village, engaging in the general merchandise business. Mr. Butts was married Aug. 11, 1868, to Susan McPherson, of Indiana. They have had three children, two of whom are living—Guy and Charles. Mr. Butts owns ninety acres of land in Prairie township, this county, and 160 acres in Hancock county. He also owns considerable property in the village of Wesley. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., of Wesley. Mr. Butts is a staunch democrat.

S. E. Grove handles furniture, farm implements and machinery, flour and feed. This place was established in July, 1883, and meets a want long felt, as there is no other party in the village engaged in the sale of these goods.

During the year 1874, Marcellus Taylor made the first step toward starting the coal business here. At the present he has a good patronage. He handles the Oskaloosa coal, principally, as that seems to give the most satisfaction. His coal yard is managed, for him, by his stepson, F. Hume.

Marcellus Taylor was born in Williamson, Wayne Co., N. Y., in December, 1821. When two years of age his parents removed to Vermont. When seven years of age they removed to Erie Co., N. Y., where his father was engaged in farming. In 1847, Mr. Taylor removed to Wisconsin, residing in Racine county six years. He then removed to Elkport, Clayton Co., Iowa, where he purchased 320 acres of land and engaged in farming. In 1871 he came to Kossuth county, purchasing 160 acres of land on section 35, Wesley township, where he now resides. Mr. Taylor still owns 154 acres in Clayton county. He was married in 1850 to Miss C. M. Dana, of McHenry Co., Ill. They had no children. Mrs. Taylor died in March, 1862. In February, 1864, he was married to Mrs. Delia Hume, of Illinois. Mrs. Taylor has one child by her former husband—Frank Hume. He is married and lives in Wesley. Mr. Taylor is a republican, and has held the office of justice of the peace, being the first one elected in Wesley, county supervisor, school director and school trustee. Mr. Taylor deals principally in stock. He controls the coal interests in Wesley village.

Frank W. Hume was born in Aurora, Kane Co., Ill. July 21, 1852. When one year old his parents moved to Earlville, La Salle Co., Ill., his father being station agent at that place for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad. In 1863 Mr. Hume removed with his mother, (his father having been killed in the war) to Pine Island, Goodhue Co., Minn. They lived there one year, then went to Clayton Co., Iowa, Mr. Hume engaging in farming. In 1876 he came to Kossuth county, purchasing eighty acres of land on section 35, Wesley township. He lives on the farm, all of which is cultivated, and also tends to the coal and lumber interests of M. Taylor in the village of Wesley. Mr. Hume was married, in 1872, to Elizabeth Henrich, of Clayton county. They have one child—Delia A. Mrs. Hume is a member of the German Lutheran Church. Mr. Hume is a republican, and has held the office of town clerk, and school director. He is one of the present road commissioners of the township.

S. B. Ormsby initiated the lumber business at this point in 1871, and ran it until two years later, when Comstock & Baker took it. Since that time it has passed through the hands of several parties, prominent among whom were Mr. Taylor, Sweigard & Hackert and George Huber. In 1882, August Dinger and S. Grove each started a yard, but in the spring of 1883, Dinger bought out his competitor and uni-

ted the two yards in one. Mr. Dinger continued to operate this business until the finishing of his hotel, when taking charge of that he gave up the lumber business for that of landlord.

The pioneer hay press of Wesley was brought here by Saxton & McCutchin on the 31st of July, 1880. After operating it for two years, Mr. Saxton disposed of his interest to J. S. Gallagher and retired from the business. The firm name was now changed to that of McCutchin & Gallagher. They own a Dederick perpetual press, which was run for the first two years by eight horses, but the last year by steam. This has the capacity of pressing and baling about twenty tons of hay per diem.

J. S. Gallagher, son of Robert and Ann Gallagher, was born near Mt. Morris, N. Y., May 23, 1845. When two years old his parents moved to Dane Co., Wis., his father purchasing 160 acres of land within seven miles of Madison. Mr. Gallagher attended the State University at Madison, Wis., for three years, and took a course in penmanship at the commercial college in Madison. Then taught school fifteen terms in Wisconsin. He is a republican in politics, and held the office of justice of the peace in Blooming Grove, Wis., for eight years, while all the other officials were democrats. In 1875 he helped to incorporate the Cottage Grove Fire Insurance Company, of Wisconsin. He was one of the first officers and afterwards was an agent, insuring over $1,000,000 worth of property. From 1879–81 he was secretary of the Cottage Grove Grange, Patrons of Husbandry. In 1882 he came to Kossuth Co., Iowa, purchasing a farm of 120 acres on section 33, Wesley township. He located, however, in Wesley village, where he formed a partnership with H. McCutchin, dealing in baled hay. Mr. Gallagher was married March 14, 1873, to Mary A. Anderson, of Iowa Co., Wis. They have had six children, four of whom are living—Robert S., Carrie F., Mildred G. and Susan E. Mr. and Mrs. Gallagher are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Gallagher is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the I. O. G. T., of Wesley.

Wesley, lying as it does in one of the best portions of the grass land of the State, has always been noted for being one the great markets for hay. George W. Eddy, quick to see the advantages to arise from such an enterprise, in 1883 erected a hay press. The building is 16x24 feet with an additional wing of 14x16 feet. In this he has a perpetual circle reversible press, and turns out daily a car load of hay baled for market, which is Chicago.

George W. Eddy, son of Peleg and Arvilla Eddy, was born in Jefferson Co., N. Y., April 16, 1841. He received a good common school education and worked on a farm. In September, 1861, he enlisted in company I, 35th New York Volunteer Infantry. He served two years, after which he was discharged at Washington. He re-enlisted Jan. 4, 1864, in company F, 18th New York Volunteer Cavalry, serving until May, 1866. He then returned to his home in Jefferson county. In 1871 he moved to Orleans Co., N. Y., where he remained two years, traveling for a photograph firm. In the spring of 1873 he came to Kossuth Co., Iowa, settling on a homestead of eighty acres in Irvington township. He afterwards homesteaded a soldiers' additional eighty acres, but soon disposed of it. In 1875 Mr. Eddy purchased a farm in Hancock county, on which he lived two years, then sold it and moved to Wesley village. He engaged in the livery business in Wesley, and also handled flour and feed and farm implements to a small extent. In January, 1883, he purchased a hay press, and commenced buying, pressing and shipping hay. He owns considerable residence property in Wesley, in addition to his hay buildings. In the winter of 1884 he purchased an eighty acre farm in Wesley township. Mr. Eddy was married July 25, 1871, to Florence E., daughter of Asa and Levonia Sprague, of Orleans Co., N. Y. They have had two children, a boy and girl; the boy, G. W. Eddy, Jr., is liv-

ing. Mr. and Mrs. Eddy are members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Eddy is a republican in politics. He has held the office of constable seven years in Hancock and Kossuth counties, and is now township trustee and has been since 1875. Mr. Eddy's father died in 1879. His mother lives in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y. Mrs. Eddy's father died in 1849. Her mother lives in Sauk Co., Wis., removing there one year ago from Buffalo, N. Y., where she had resided for twenty years.

Edward Kune established a hay press at Wesley, in the summer of 1882, which he continues to operate at the present. He is doing a good business in this line.

The blacksmith shop is conducted by Gustin Tyler, a good and accommodating mechanic, who came here from Algona in the fall of 1883, and opened a shop for that business.

A blacksmithy was established in January, 1878, by E. Perry, who continued to operate it until 1881, when he sold out, and it was run by a man in the employ of G. W. Eddy, who had purchased it. The following year Perry returned, bought back his old forge, and started anew, only to sell out to Mr. Eddy again in the fall of 1883.

The livery business is in the hands of George W. Eddy, who originated this line of business here, in 1875. He has a stable full of good rigs and his charges are reasonable.

In September, 1872, some religious services were held at this village, but not until the following year was there anything like a Church society instituted. The first meetings were held in the granary of Taylor & Ormsby, which was but 12x16 feet, without windows, although it could boast of two doors. After a short time here, services were instituted at the depot, where they were continued until the fall of 1874. At that time Elder A. S. R. Groome, of the Irvington circuit, came to Wesley and preached to this little flock, in the new school house which had been just built. He was succeeded in March, 1876, by Elder Freeman Franklin, who re-organized the class, and remained two years. The first protracted meetings were held during the administration of Elder Groome, in 1874, when five converts united with the Church. In October, 1877, Elder F. E. Drake, was appointed on this circuit and served until 1880, when, in September of that year, he was succeeded by John M. Woolery. On the 7th of October, 1883, he in turn gave place to his successor, the present shepherd of the flock, Rev. A. L. Tryon. This gentleman came to Wesley, from Comanche, Clinton county, and gives evidence of his peculiar fitness for the work. A man of culture and a fair speaker, he will do good work in most any field. The parsonage of this Church stands upon the east half of block 27, and cost some $400 to build, and is a nice cosey little home. The present officers of the Church are as follows:

A. L. Tryon, pastor; E. E. Thomas, G. J. Baker, Frederick Anderson, J. W. Hopkins and J S. Gallagher, trustees; F. Anderson, district steward; J. S. Gallagher, recording steward; J. W. Hopkins, G. J. Baker and Mrs. G. B. Hall, stewards; G. N. H. Ransom, chorister. The Wesley class numbers about twenty-five members in good standing and bids fair to do good work in the community. J. H. Merrill, the proprietor of the town site, has donated the north half of block 31 to the society for a place on which to erect a church edifice, which they will probably build next year. In connection with the society is a fine Sabbath school which has a membership of about fifty under the superintendency of J. S. Gallagher. This is in excellent condition and great interest is taken in it by all.

Rev. A. L. Tryon was born in Signory of Nyon, Rouville Co., Lower Canada, July 25, 1825. His early education was with the French language. When twenty years of age he moved to the States, locating in Westport, Essex Co., N. Y. He resided there six years, during which time he worked at the carpenter and joiner's trade. He then removed to Iowa, locat-

ing at Le Claire. While there he worked at his trade, and for three years was foreman of a gang in the ship-carpenter yard. In 1871 he removed to Comanche, Clinton Co., Iowa, where he worked at his trade. In September, 1881, he came to Kossuth Co., Iowa, purchasing eighty acres of land on sections 24 and 25, Wesley township, where he now lives. When eighteen years of age Mr. Tryon was licensed to exhort by the Wesleyan Church. He preached at different times, and is now in charge of the Wesley circuit in Kossuth county. During the late war Mr. Tryon enlisted three times, was twice rejected and the third time was appointed chaplain of the 22d Iowa, but was not called into service. Mr. Tryon was married, in 1849, to Hulda A. Slaughter, of Essex Co., N. Y. They have had eight children, six of whom are living—Almeda, Hulda I., Albert L., Zenas A., Bascom B. and Ralph E. Mrs. Tryon is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Meridian Lodge, Independent Order of of Good Templars, was organized on the 7th of August, 1878, by J. M. Comstock, of Algona, district deputy. The first officers were: George W. Eddy, W. C. T.; F. E. Eddy, W. V. T.; O. J. Emmons, W. Chap.; A. Daggett, W. S.; Mary L Leggett, W. A. S.; O. Robinson, W. F. S.; Mrs. G. J. Baker, W. T.; F. D. Robinson, W. M.; Julia Robinson, W. I. G.; B. Daggett, W. O. G.; Sarah Ritchie, W. D. M.; M. Taylor, lodge deputy; G. J. Baker, P. W. C. T. The lodge is at present in a good condition, but, like all bodies of like nature, it has had its ups and downs. One year ago it had a membership of only nineteen, but now has about fifty-five. The present officers are: H C. Hollenbeck, W. C. T.; Mrs. Coasant, W. V. T.; C. E. Oleson, W. S.; M. C. Waite, W. A. S.; Harry Waite, W. F. S.; John Thompson, W. T.; G. N. H. Ransom, W. Chap.; John Woodcock, W. M.; Ida Dinger, W. D. M.; J. S. Gallagher, P. W. C. T.; Etta Daniels, W. I. G.; Oza Artz, W. O. G.

Success Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Wesley, was organized March 16, 1883, by deputy grand master, Joseph Nicoulin, of Algona, with the following six charter members: Thomas Presnell, F. M. Butts, Fred Anderson, Joseph Laws, J. M. Orthel and William Orthel. At this organization eight new members joined and the lodge thus started with a membership of fourteen. The first officers were the following named: Thomas Presnell, N. G.; F. M. Butts, V. G.; Fred Anderson, secretary. The lodge, which now has a membership of nineteen, meets every Saturday evening in their hall, which is a fine room, 20x38 feet, with an ante-room 8x20 feet. Although a new lodge, yet by a determined effort it has been brought into most excellent working order, and is a credit to the order to which it belongs.

Wesley cemetery was laid out in 1878. The first interment was that of the body of Charles Hardin, of Irvington township, who was killed by lightning as related elsewhere. He was buried at first on the open pairie, in 1875, north of the railroad track, but on the institution of this graveyard, his body was exhumed and reburied therein.

J. W. Hopkins, son of Benjamin and Elizabeth Hopkins, was born in Burslem, England, May 31, 1844. When three years of age he emigrated with his parents to America. His father purchased a farm in Columbia Co., Wis., where Mr. Hopkins lived until October, 1868, then came to Iowa, locating near Charles City, Floyd county. He remained there one year, then removed to Nora Springs, where he resided until March, 1871, when he came to Kossuth county and took a homestead of eighty acres on section 10, Wesley township. He resided on his farm until 1880, when, on account of his wife's health, he removed to Wesley village, where he now has good residence property. Mr. Hopkins was married Oct. 20, 1867, to Mary A. Church, of Dekorra, Wis. They have five children—Richard B., Minnie A., Liona M., Myrtle E. and Ruth E. In politics Mr. Hopkins is a republican. He is

connected with the Phoenix & Farmers Insurance Company, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa. He commenced traveling for the Decorah marble works in 1883. Mr. Hopkins is a member of the I. O. O. F. of Wesley.

George Dickman a native of Germany, was born in Holstein, March 4, 1845. He emigrated to America, locating in Chicago, where he lived eleven years. For six years of that time he was engaged in the milk business. He then came to Kossuth county and located on the northeast quarter of section 9, and erected a house 24x26 feet. He was married on the 22d of March, 1866, to Margaret E. Gruhl, a native of Germany. They have four children—Henry, John, Christina and Anna. Mr. and Mrs. Dickman and family are members of the Lutheran Church. His parents are buried in Germany. He keeps one of the neatest looking farms in the county. He is energetic, enterprising and a useful citizen. Mrs. Dickman's father is buried in Germany; but her mother is living.

Joseph A Cunningham is a native of Virginia, born in Monongalia county, Oct. 2, 1831. When he was two years of age his parents, Joseph and Elizabeth (Walker) Cunningham, removed to Ohio. He lived in Ohio thirty-two years, then removed to Olmsted Co., Minn. He remained in that county three years, when he came to Kossuth county and took a homestead of eighty acres in Wesley township, on section 16. He immediately put up a sod house, and in two years erected a log house, which he lived in until 1882, when he built the neat frame house he now occupies. He was united in marriage, Feb. 3, 1854, with Matilda Price, of Washington Co., Ohio. Her parents are dead. This union has been blessed with six children—Mansel S., Price, Margaret C., Joshua, Joseph P. and Effie. Politically he is a republican. He has held the office of township trustee for several years.

James P. Gray was born in Washington Co., Ohio, Sept. 22, 1837. When nineteen years of age he went to Olmsted Co., Minn., working two years in Jesse H. Hawthorn's saw mill at that place. He then went to Dubuque Co., Iowa, where he worked for eighteen months on a farm. He then went to Wright Co., Iowa, working there on a farm for two years. He then spent seven years on a farm and in a saw mill in Fayette county. Mr. Gray enlisted March 29, 1864, in company C, 6th Iowa Cavalry, being mustered in at Davenport. He was in the battles of Bad Lands, Totolooke hills. He was a corporal, and had charge of the ropes which they tied horses with. After the close of the war Mr. Gray returned to Rochester, Minn., remaining there two years. In 1870 he removed to Kossuth county, settling on the south half of the southwest quarter of section 4, township 97, range 27. He now owns forty acres adjoining. He was married Nov. 10, 1869, to Emma J. Hoffman, of Rochester, Minn. Mr. and Mrs. Gray have seven children—William R., Henry M., Nancy J., Frederick R., Charles, James and George. Mr. Gray is a democrat in politics. He has been justice of the peace for three years, and school director four years.

George F. Holloway was born in Columbia Co., Wis., June 30, 1854. When six years of age he went with his parents, James and Ann (O'Dwyer) Holloway, to Dane county. In 1876 he came to Kossuth county, remaining three years, then going to Kansas, where he resided eighteen months, then returned to this county. He now resides on section 20, township 97, range 27, Wesley township. He is employed in threshing in proper seasons. Mr. Holloway also owns eighty acres of land in Portland township. He was married Jan. 8, 1878, to Mary Gurren, of Wesley township. She is a daughter of Patrick and Bridget Gurren. Mr. Holloway is a democrat in politics. He is a member of the Catholic Church. He is also engaged in the dairy business, keeping eleven cows.

HISTORY

OF

HANCOCK COUNTY,

IOWA.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY.

ONE of the most useful, as well as interesting studies to the youthful mind, as well as to the advanced thinker, is that of general and local history. Especially is this true when the historian treats of a country as it existed in its primitive state; tells how it was peopled, and enters largely into detail into the manner and life of the pioneers. There is a peculiar fascination about the rude life of the early settlers of a new country. The freedom of action, the unconstrained manner with which he receives one and all, and the generous hospitality, is and ever has been proverbial. Less that three decades ago, that part of the State of Iowa, now comprising the county of Hancock, was an unbroken wilderness, inhabited only by the wild beasts of the plain, and birds of the air, and their scarcely less wild conquerors, the red men, who roamed at will over the broad prairies, fishing in its streams, or hunting the game that everywhere abounded, seemingly caring nothing for the morrow, and only living in the ever present. The thought of the "pale faces" penetrating this beautiful country had not yet disturbed their dreams and so they continued on in their daily life of hunting and fishing, with occasionally a short war between tribes to relieve the monotony of their existence. But the time was soon to come when they would surrender up the lands and move on to-

ward the setting sun. The time was soon to come when all nature must be changed, when the fair prairies, with their beautiful flowers, painted by a divine hand, must be broken up by the husbandman, and grain fit for the use of civilized man sown therein.

As has been said, thirty years ago the land was all a wilderness, the soil had been unvexed by the plough, and the cabin of the settler, with its smoke curling heavenward, with an air inviting the weary traveler to come and rest, was not to be seen, nor even the faintest trace of civilization, but instead, boundless emerald seas and luxuriant grasses.

"These, the gardens of the desert—these,
The unshorn fields, boundless and beautiful,
And fresh as the young earth ere man had sinned,
Lo! they stretch.
In airy undulations, far away
As though the ocean, in the gentlest swell,
Stood still, with all its rounded billows fixed,
And motionless forever."

The prairies were indeed a grand sight, in the summer, clothed in verdure bright, in the fall, robed in the many-hued garb that tells of the departing year. If a grand sight to see the prairies as the tall grass waved to and fro, it was a magnificent sight in the fall of the year, to see the annual prairie fire as it swept over all. A correspondent of an eastern paper in an early day, in traveling in this western country, witnessed one of these fires, and thus describes it in a communication to his paper:

"Whilst enjoying the sublimity of the scene, night threw her mantle o'er the earth, and the sentinel stars set their watch in the skies, when suddenly the scene was lighted by a blaze of light, illuminating every object around. It was the prairie on fire. Language cannot convey, words cannot express to you the faintest idea of the grandeur and splendor of that mighty conflagration. Methought that the pale Queen of night disclaiming to take her accustomed place in the heavens, had dispatched 10,000 messengers to light their torches at the setting sun, and that now they were speeding on the wings of the wind to their appointed stations. As I gazed on that mighty conflagration, my thoughts recurred to you, immured in the walls of the city, and I exclaimed in the fullness of my heart.

'O fly to the prairie in wonder, and gaze,
As o'er the grass sweeps the magnificent blaze;
The world cannot boast so romantic a sight,
A continent flaming, 'mid oceans of light.'"

Behold, now, how changed the scene! Where the rude wigwam of the red man once stood, the neat, substantial, and oftimes elegant farm house now is seen; where once these sons of the plain and forest gathered together for the worship of "Gitche Manitou," the good spirit, the stately church edifice now rears its spire, and therein worship another race, praying to the God of their fathers. Change is written upon every hand. How this change was wrought, the various steps by which the wilderness has been transformed into habitations for civilized men, is the duty of the historian to show; and in the following pages attempt is made, with the hope that his efforts will be appreciated, and that the facts contained therein may be of interest, and the lessons of the past may be instructive to each and every reader.

CHAPTER II.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

To the readers of local history, the chapter pertaining to the early settlement of a country is of more than general interest. Especially is this true with the pioneers themselves, those who have witnessed the changes that have been made, who have seen this trackless wilderness made to blossom as the rose, and filled with an industrious, happy people. He here reads, slowly and critically, every word recalling memories of the past, which for a generation have lain buried among a host of recollections, which now rise before him like a dream. His old associations, the deeds, the trials and battles against hunger and cold, while the settlers were few and far between, and wolves howled about the little cabin, sending a chill to his heart, and the wind driving the sifting snow through the crevices—all now arise vividly before him. Often it is with pleasure he can recall these recollections, viewing with satisfaction the thought that he has lived to see a thrifty and happy land, dotted with school houses and churches, villages and towns, where first he planted his stakes and built his humble home.

But, perchance it may be that it is with sadness that he recalls these reminiscences of the past, for as the thoughts well up in his heart he sees the dark and painful side of the pioneer days. How a wife, whose virtues, bravery and simplicity will always be remembered, or a child prattling in innocence being called from earth to the eternal home, laid away under the cruel sod, in solemn quietude, by the rough but tender hands of hardy pioneers. Time has partially allayed the sting, but the wound is now uncovered by the allusion to days gone by, and the cases are not a few where a tear of bitter sadness will course down the cheek in honor of the memory of those who have departed.

Notwithstanding the many disadvantages, and even sorrows, attendant upon the first steps of civilization, the adversities to be encountered, the pioneers led a happy life. The absence of the aristocratic and domineering power of wealth and position must have been a source of comfort and satisfaction. Merit alone insured equality, and this could not be suppressed by traditions. The brotherhood of man was illustrated in a sincere and practical way, and hospitality was not considered so much a Christian trait as a duty to humanity.

Prior to 1853 the territory now comprising the county of Hancock was a vast and apparently interminable expanse of prairie, with a small amount of timber on the banks of the streams, and was unin-

habited save by wild animals and roving bands of Indians. At that time but little civilization had crossed the Mississippi, and the few who had pushed westward from the banks of that great river had not journeyed far inland, and except a narrow belt of settlers along its shores, this State, in the northern part at least, was an unknown land. A journey through the territory west was a tedious and often a dangerous task.

This county, lying as it does at the headwaters of the Iowa, Boone and Des Moines rivers, and traversed by numerous creeks, had no doubt been visited by white men, for these fertile prairies had long been the haunts of trappers and hunters before actual settlers made their appearance. Hancock county, at the time of the pioneers, was a part of the neutral ground that the policy of the government had stretched, some forty or fifty miles wide, between the Sioux on the north and the Winnebagoes on the south. Here they could hunt and fish to their heart's content, but could not stay and raise their villages, nor indulge in savage war. Savage bodies of Indians would leave their reservations lying south of this and journey north into Hancock and the adjoining counties, where they would hunt and fish all summer, and return to their villages in the winter.

These Indians did not cultivate land, plant corn, or raise vegetables, but lived a life of indolence. Three tribes, or at least portions of them, intermixed, lived in harmony together. They were Winnebagoes, Musquakees and Pottawattomies. Their most notable chiefs were: Womanokaker (often spelled Wanoaker), Four Eyes, Pukatuck, Winnesheik, Hanahetaker and Beg Way. Womanokaker was the great war chief; and the tradition is handed down that he got his name from the fact that he had at one time stolen the woman of a white man—thus the name, "Womanokaker."

Before there were any settlers in this county, however, all these tribes on the south had been removed. Complaints of their thievishness having been made in 1848, the government had them placed on reservations further west, and but a few straggling "redskins" were seen in these parts.

The first attempt at settlement within the limits of what is now Hancock county, was made by Anson Avery, who, with his wife, came here and located at Upper Grove, in the township since named after him. This was upon the 9th day of September, 1854. Mr. Avery built a cabin, to shelter him and his from the elements and commenced to open up a farm. He broke the first land and sowed the first grain in the county, on this new breaking, and settled down to pass the winter. Mr. Avery is still a resident of the county, and although his hair is silvered with age, still he retains much of the fire of youth, and bids fair to outlast many of the less rugged younger generation.

In October, 1854, George Nelson, with his family, came to Upper Grove, and settled in the neighborhood of Mr. Avery. It is said, on excellent authority, that Mr. Nelson and C. D. Philo, had hunted and trapped over this territory and spent the winter of 1853–4 at Upper Grove. The beauty of the surroundings induced Mr. Nelson to return and take up his home

amid the scenes of his former hunting grounds.

These two families were all the inhabitants that passed the long and dreary winter of 1854–5, in Hancock county. But with the coming of spring, others sought homes in this new country. Among those who located in the southeast part of the county, at Upper Grove, were Malcolm Magill, Thomas Magill, Sr., Orick and Reuben Church and Benoni Haskins.

Thomas Magill, Sr., a sturdy scot, a veteran of the Mexican War, settled upon a part of section 24, and raising a cabin, opened up a farm, whereon he lived until the day of his death, in the fall of 1883.

Malcolm Magill, also remained upon the portion of section 24, where he first settled, until he two was called to cross the dark river, and pass the portals of death.

Orick Church, who is still a resident of the place he originally located upon, in that early day, settled upon a portion of section 33, and at once set to work to open up a farm.

Reuben Church, who came with his uncle, Orick, settled also in this vicinity, and entered into the pioneer duty of making a home. Mr. Church was for many years, at a later date, a prominent member of the community, and at one time held the position of treasurer and recorder of this county. Some years since, he removed from this State and is now a resident of Nebraska.

Benoni Haskins was also prominently identified with the official life of the county.

Jacob Ward and John Maben, on the 27th of September, 1855, came into this county in search of a home, and settled in the northern part of the county, and were the pioneers of that locality.

Jacob Ward, "Uncle Jacob" as he is familiarly called, and affectionately remembered by his many friends, settled in what is now Ellington township, and built a log cabin. Here he lived on the farm he made in the wilderness, throve exceedingly well, until he was killed in the cyclone that devastated this part of the county, in June, 1881.

John Maben made a settlement in what is now known as Madison township. He, also, has been one of the men frequently honored by his fellow-citizens, with official position, and is noticed at length in the chapter on county officers.

In December, 1855, Bernard and Andrew Bolsinger appeared upon the scene, and took up land in the present Ellington township. Bernard lived here for many years, but lately moved to Oregon. Andrew is still a resident of this county.

The same month, Joseph and Lewis Barth settled in the same locality, and made claim to land. Lewis, some years since, emigrated to Sioux county, in the northwestern part of this State, where he at present resides. Joseph is still a resident of Hancock county.

Jacob and Harrison Rice settled upon section 8, in what is now Ellington township, in the fall of 1855. These parties did not long remain citizens of Hancock county, but sold out their claims to John Maben, and removed further south, and out of Hancock county. But little is known of them, and they being of the type of true frontiersmen, always ready

for a change, they have drifted far out of the sight of the residents of this county.

Philip Tennis, in the latter part of 1855, located upon the northeast quarter of section 7, in Ellington township, and remained a short time.

A party by the name of Pease, also located on section 23,of the same township, but did not stay very long, selling out and removing to some other part of the State.

Thomas Bearas, a trapper and hunter, a mighty nimrod in the county, built him a cabin in what is now Madison township, late in the fall of 1855. Mr. Bearas afterwards removed to Winnebago county.

Among the other settlers of 1856 and 1857 were: Francis and Richard Colburn, C. R. and Silas J. Wright, H. A. Stiles, Charles Gillespie, M. P. Rosecrans, Thomas Wheelock, David Hunt, Robert Irwin, George Louppe, C. D. Pritchard and Charles Church and his sons C M. and Cyrus. All these and many others are noticed at greater length, and in fuller detail under their proper head in the histories of the townships wherein they located

With these it might be said that the pioneer days of this part of the county closed. But few new settlers came here after this until the close of the War of the Rebellion, when a fresh impetus was given to immigration and Hancock county gained rapidly in population.

The first child born in Hancock county was George Avery, the son of Anson and Lavina Avery, whose birth occurred in the month of January, 1855. George is still a resident of the township and county of his nativity.

The first death was that of George W. Haskins, who died June 2, 1855, and was buried at Upper Grove.

The first marriage was that which united Allen Yonker and Jane Haskins, which occurred in 1856. This county not being yet organized, and having no one authorized to tie the nuptial knot, this pair journeyed to Mason City, in Cerro Gordo county, where the ceremony was performed. They did not live together long, but separated. The lady is now in Minnesota; and Yonkers, when last heard from, was in the penitentiary.

The first school was taught by C. D. Pritchard, in a dwelling house in Avery township, on section 29, in the spring of 1857.

The first religious service in the county was held at the log cabin of Benoni Haskins, at Upper Grove, in the spring of 1858. The Rev. Mr. McNutt being the preacher.

The first postoffice established in the county, was located at Upper Grove, and Benoni Haskins commissioned as postmaster. This was in 1857.

ORGANIZATION.

For years prior to any thought of the existence of Hancock county, all this territory constituted a portion of the reservation of the Winnebago Indians, and the neutral ground as stated elsewhere. The settlement began, as we have seen, in 1854, and as soon as there were settlers enough for it to be at all recognized, it was attached to Webster county for judicial purposes. Thus it continued until 1857, when it was attached to Winnebago county. During the spring of 1858, there was believed to be enough inhabitants in

the county to organize, so application was made to Robert Clark, then the county judge of Winnebago county, for the necessary authority. The following is a copy of the original document, conferring the right to the citizens of Hancock county to organize themselves into a separate county and elect officers for their government:

STATE OF IOWA, } ss.
WINNEBAGO COUNTY. }

June 8, 1858.

WHEREAS, A petition of a majority of the legal voters of Hancock county has been presented to me, Robert Clark, county judge of Winnebago county, to which said county of Hancock is, by law, attached;

Now, therefore, I, Robert Clark, county judge of Winnebago county, do hereby order an election, by the legal voters of said Hancock county, to be held on Monday, June 28, 1858, for the purpose of electing the following county officers, to-wit: A county judge, a treasurer, a recorder, a clerk of the district court, a sheriff, an assessor, a coroner, a county superintendent of schools, a drainage commissioner, a county surveyor, and such township officers as are allowed by law. Said election to be held in accordance with the act in relation to new counties, and said election will be held as follows: All the legal voters of said county are, under this order, allowed and permitted to vote for or against the banking laws, and for the county and township officers, and it is further ordered that congressional township No. 96, ranges 23, 24, 25 and 26, so township 95, ranges 23, 24, 25 and 26, also township 94, ranges 23, 24, 25 and 26 comprise one township to be known as Avery township, and an election be held at the house of B. Haskins, in said township; and, it is also ordered, that congressional township 97, ranges 23, 24, 25 and 26 shall comprise one township to be known as Madison township, and an election be held at the house of J. C. Bonar, in said township, and James C. Bonar, J. Ward and M Colburn are hereby appointed judges of said election, and this shall be your order and warrant for the same, and you are further to duly canvass such votes as may be cast, and make due return to me at my office, in Forest City, in seven (7) days from said fourth Monday of June, A. D. 1858.

Given under my hand and the seal of said Winnebago county, this, the 8th day of June, A. D. 1858.

[Seal] ROBERT CLARK,
County Judge of Winnebago County.

In accordance with this, the first election was held on the 28th of June, 1858. There were but twenty-two votes cast, and the following officers were chosen: M. P. Rosecrans, county judge; George Louppe, clerk of the courts; Benoni Haskins, sheriff; Reuben Church, treasurer and recorder; G. R. Maben, superintendent of common schools; C. R. Wright, surveyor; J. C. Bonar, drainage commissioner. This brought Hancock county into official and and legal existence. For some years the county had no county seat, but the business was transacted either at Upper Grove, Ellington or wherever the county officials happened to reside. On the 4th of November, John I. Popejoy and James Goodwin, having been appointed commissioners for that purpose by the judge of the district court, made the selection for the seat of county government. This was the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 31, township 96, range 23. The land was donated to the county by Truman Seymour, of the State of New York, shortly after this location.

The first county buildings owned by Hancock county were two frame edifices erected by them in November, 1865. These offices, for they were only that, were each 16x24 feet and nine feet high.

On the 5th of December, of that year, the board of supervisors, instructed the clerk that he was to notify the various officers that they must take possession of these and keep their books and papers therein. This was complied with and Hancock county rejoiced in county buildings. These buildings were erected at a cost of $2,000, as will be seen by a glance at the official action of the board, further on.

Prior to this, an attempt had been made to settle the county seat at Amsterdam, and on the 1st day of December, 1860, a contract was entered into, by and between M. P. Rosecrans, county judge, and B. A. Hill, by which the latter party agreed to build, for the county, a court house in the village of Amsterdam, Hancock county, for and in consideration of $2,000. All the papers were drawn and signed, and the plans and specifications made, but the county judge ceasing to be the supreme ruler, January the 1st, following, the matter dropped to the ground, as the parties were enjoined from proceeding any further, by writ of injunction of the district court, made on application of many of the citizens of the county.

During the year 1867, the board of supervisors submitted to the people of the county, a proposition, that they would levy a tax of ten mills on the dollar of taxable property, in the county, for the purpose of building a court house. At the special election, ordered for that purpose, through some misunderstanding in regard to the matter, the proposition was defeated by a vote of thirty-five to nineteen. However, at the next meeting of the board, a petition was presented, signed by some forty of the qualified electors of the county asking a re-submittal of the question, and the board granted the same, and ordered the election to take place upon the 23d of the following March. When that day came, the people of the county, walked up to the polls, and with that weapon of freemen, the ballot, voted the necessary ten mill tax. The canvass of the votes showed that fifty-five voted in its favor, while only eighteen were opposed to its adoption. The honorable board at once proceeded to let the contract for the building of the present substantial court house. The fortunate individual, to whom was awarded the contract, was Grove R. Maben. During the summer of 1867, he constructed the edifice, and about the last of the year 1868, turned it over to the county officials. It stands in a most beautiful grove, and is constructed of brick, and by the judicious management of the county board, has been well painted, of a brick red color, penciled in white. It is surmounted by a handsome cupola, which adds much to its outward appearance. On the first floor, on each side of a wide corridor, are the offices of the four principal functionaries of the county government, and at the rear, a large, roomy, and safe vault, in which are kept the valuable books and papers. In the second story is the court room. The contract with Mr. Maben was for $9,000, but changes in the plan, and necessary alterations, together with other items, brought the cost of the structure up to $10,000. It is quite creditable to so young a county, that its officers have so commodious a housing.

REMINISCENCE.

(By Hon. J. M. Elder.)

Excepting local incidents, the history of the settlement of one northern Iowa

county is substantially that of nearly every other, and in the fewest words written are those of privation and hardship. All historians will find the interrogated pioneer the hero of the times and the self recognized leader of the brave ones who directed the destinies of his locality to its present prosperity. It was he who suffered and bore the brunt of the battle and in most cases has little but the glory left. Few of the Hancock county pioneers are left, and still fewer have attained position financially or politically. The reason is obvious. Many of our first settlers were of the true type of the western man, who only awaited the advance of civilization and advancement to move further west and again begin anew a life most congenial to their tastes and habits. Others wasted their best days in the fight with inclement seasons and the thousand drawbacks of a new country, to see others who came later, reap the harvest that they had sown during the long years of fight for mere subsistence. The few who limited their wants to their means, and were content to remain as toilers rather than seekers through political and speculative fields, are now in condition with the same management to pass the remainder of their days in comfort and ease.

In reviews of the past it is well for the pioneer that "distance lends enchantment to the view," for aside from the many genuine displays of Christian sympathy and assistance, and the more laughable aspect of life in all its phases, there is really little that any one would care to perpetuate in the early settlement of any county. The incessant fight for livelihood and a degree of comfort is so incessant that the periods of sunshine are transient and seldom. Nevertheless, many of the friendships of the olden times will be the brightest at last.

In the spring of 1857, following the Spirit Lake massacre by Inkpodutah's band, the whole northwest portion of the State was thrown into excitement, and even in the then older portions of the State the people were alarmed, and many temporarily left for secure retreats, expecting that the whole State would be over-run by the hundreds of thousands of savages reported advancing from every direction. When escape was impossible, houses were barricaded at night, and many families would congregate in the apparently most secure place for mutual defense and protection. To-day can be seen in West Belmond the dim outline of a stockade of vast dimensions, which was designed to shelter the settlers of that vicinity and their stock during the troublous times. Fortunately, as the sequel proved, there was little but the outlines thrown up, and if not molested further will in time furnish other evidences of the craft and necessities of the pre-historic man. Each day, for many, brought tidings of the massacre of a neighboring settlement, and the following night correspondingly freighted with fears.

One bright spring morning three of the young braves of Belmond, worn by anxiety and fears, filled their knapsacks with provisions, and with guns and ammunition started west to learn the truth of the terrible reports. They had not proceeded a dozen miles until they met a party who had just come from Spirit Lake, and that

morning from Johnson's Forks on the Des Moines, who in the most provokingly cool manner imaginable informed the said "braves" he did not believe there was a hostile Indian in Iowa. He gave the first true version of the massacre, and in that neighborhood restored quiet. As the implements of war were suitable and more intended for defensive than aggressive warfare, the transformation to ploughshares was speedily accomplished and the beleaguered again resumed their peaceful pursuits. Without doubt the valor of the rising generation depreciated very rapidly at the close of the war. Some laughable incidents occurred in the duties of guards and pickets. It was reported that several challenged cows, who had not the countersign and pass, were shot down, and it is well known from the statements of said guards and pickets that many of the red devils were actually seen at night, notwithstanding the general unbelief that quickly followed the restoration of peace.

Among the early settlers at Upper Grove was a thrifty farmer named H—, whose acres were broad and valuable. His family was composed of many sons and daughters, the latter of whom, like the daughters of the rich and influential in all times, were objects of attention and admiration by the young men of the country. Especially was this the case of the eldest whose heart and hand was besieged by two of the prominent young men of the place, whether in a spirit of equity or inability to choose, neither for a term was preferred, and as the anxiety became each day more unbearable, their acts became frantic and dangerous. No. 1, in his desperation, attempted suicide in many ways, but as the fates were against him, failed to succeed. At one time he attempted to drown himself in the Iowa, but being mid-winter and the stream frozen to the bottom no water could be found and that scheme failed. An attempt to cut his throat with a pin was equally inefficient owing to the size of the throat in comparison to that of the pin. No more successful was the attempt to choke himself by cramming a pillow down his throat as the object of death was, in this case, a little too large. These demonstrations of affection were too strong for the father if not the daughter, who one winter day loaded the couple into a sled, placed a golden eagle in the hands of a trusty neighbor and sent them to Mason City, the then nearest point where marriage could be solemnized, where No. 1 was made happy in the possession of the fair Jane. The course of true love, however, ran no more smoothly after, than before. Harmony did not prevail, and we fear the manly form and knightly being of No. 2 grew, rather than diminished in the eyes of the young bride, for certain it is that during the next June the once happy husband departed without as much as an adieu; and in a short time thereafter, without resort to troublesome courts, the young bereft wife married No. 2. We believe thereafter the course of true love ran in its natural channel. The offspring of the last marriage are numerous and we hope creditable to their parents; and that the efforts of the determined pair will be perpetuated in family as well as county history. The last heard of the would be suicide, and first husband, he was reveling at the State's expense at Ft. Madison

for permitting the team of another to carry him to Minnesota. The not least singular part of the affair was his arrest within three miles of his early adventures, and yet to that time had never been in Hancock county since the June day twenty years before.

Although substantial settlements were in existence at Ellington and Upper Grove at the time of the location of the county seat at Concord, few points in the county were ever settled under more disadvantages. The location was made in November and followed at once by the erection of two buildings, each 18x24 feet, for the use of the clerk and treasurer. These were occupied respectively by J. M. Elan, clerk, and H. N. Briking, treasurer in the last days of December and the first of January following. No road or even trail led to the place, and scarcely two reached the buildings by the same route for many months. A terribly severe winter followed, and provision and forage were transported with difficulty and danger from wherever they could be obtained. At the meetings of the board and on other occasions the buildings were crowded and no shelter for many of the teams. At other times days would pass and not a soul be seen. In July following, the family of J. M. Elan, consisting of himself, wife and child, were alone for seven days, during which time they saw not the face of another human being. In September, the child sickened and died, and the nearest neighbor lived many miles distant. His body was prepared for burial by the hands of his mother. Yet neighbors were kind and never omitted an opportunity to help, aid and assist when in their power.

CHAPTER III.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

As stated, in early days, Hancock was attached first to Webster and later to Winnebago county for judicial purposes, but was duly organized, by authority of Judge Clark, of the latter county, in 1858. At this time the powers of the present board of supervisors was vested in the county court. This consisted of a judge, a prosecuting attorney and the sheriff. The judge had entire jurisdiction in all matters that could not properly be brought before the district court, and he was, therefore, to a certain extent, "supreme ruler" in all local matters. The office was the most important one in the gift of the people of the county.

The records of the county court commence with the organization of the county. The first court consisted of M. P. Rosecrans, county judge; Benoni Haskins, sheriff; and George Louppe, clerk. No business of any importance seems to have

been transacted, except the issuing of county warrants, the first being in favor of Charles Church, and was for lumber furnished for the building of a county office, and was for the sum of $57.85. The second was to Robert L. Irwin and was for $119.19, for building the above office.

No official record exists of any business occupying the attention of the county court until the month of December, 1860, when an effort was made to have the village of Amsterdam made the county seat, and in furtherance of the scheme, a contract was let, by the county judge, for the building of a $2,000 court house at that place, but the "best laid plans of men and mice oft gang agley" and the 1st of January saw a change of administration, and the plan fell to the ground, the contractors being prevented from going on by a writ of injunction. During these years, the county had consisted of the two original townships of Madison and Avery, and no new ones were organized under the county court system. The court met whenever and wherever it saw fit, as no actual seat of government had been located.

During the winter of 1859–60 an act was passed by the General Assembly, which was approved by the governor, changing the mode of local government, and creating the board of supervisors of the county. This board took charge, and had all powers formerly vested in the county court, excepting the issuance of marriage licenses, probate matters and civil cases.

The county court still held its sessions and continued to do so until 1869, when it was abolished by law; but nothing of any interest transpired, as the time was all spent in routine matters.

THE BOARD OF COUNTY SUPERVISORS consisted of one member from each township. The election for members was held at the time of the general election, in November, 1860, and the first meeting of the board of supervisors, of Hancock county, was held at Amsterdam, on the first Monday in January, 1861. This board consisted of the following gentlemen: G. R. Maben, Madison; and B. W. Culver, Avery. After perfecting the organization of the board by the election of Mr. Maben to the chair, they proceeded to the transaction of business. The principal matters dealt with seem to have been the allowing of claims and ordering their payment. The salary of the clerk of the board was set at $200 per annum, for his services as such, payable quarterly. The board, at this session, also entered into an agreement with W. P. Hepburn, by which he was to go to Washington, D. C., and attend to the business of the county in relation to the swamp and overflowed lands lying within its borders, according to the act of Congress, approved Sept. 28, 1850. For these services Mr. Hepburn was to receive $200 in hand, and if he succeeded in obtaining either the land scrip or the warrants he was to receive $800 more.

The first warrant drawn by order of the board was to Edward Thorp, for cutting wood for the office of the clerk of the board, and was for seventy-five cents and bears date of Jan. 7, 1861, and number one. At the June session the board ordered the division of the township of Madison, and the erection, of the part cut off, into a new civil township to be known as Ellington. At the same time the

township of Avery was divided and part of that ordered to organize under the name of Amsterdam.

The tax levy of this year was laid as follows: For State tax, one and a half mills; for county tax, six mills; for school purposes, one mill; for bridge fund, one mill.

On the 14th of October, 1861, the board met. There were present G. R. Maben, of Madison township; B. W. Culver, claiming to be from Avery; Charles Church, from Avery, appeared and took the oath of office, claiming that he had a right to take his seat on the board. Jacob Ward also appeared from Ellington, claiming that he had a right to his seat, and was also sworn. B. W. Culver protested against Charles Church and Jacob Ward taking their places on the board, making the point, that they had no right to do so until January following, they having been elected as they were in townships set off previous to election, and that he, B. W. Culver, was supervisor for Avery township, as it existed prior to the sub-division, and would remain such until the 1st of January, 1862.

To this Messrs. Ward and Church, in turn, protested, giving the following reasons: that said B. W. Culver was not a resident of the present township of Avery; that he had refused to take the oath of office, being elected in Amsterdam, then a newly organized township.

The clerk was then ordered to prepare ballots, by which Jacob Ward was to ascertain the length of his term of office. This being done, after an informal ballot, resulted in Mr. Ward drawing the one year term, and B. W. Culver the two year term, and thus matters were amicably arranged and the board was organized as follows: G.R. Maben, Madison; Charles Church, Avery; B. W. Culver, Amsterdam; and Jacob Ward, Ellington. And at the organization of the board, in January, 1862, G. R. Maben was elected chairman.

The march of improvement struck the county about this time, for we find, gravely recorded, that the board ordered the purchase of five chairs for their use.

A special session was held on the 18th day of August, 1862, in response to the request of the governor of the State, that inducements, in the way of bounties, be held out to volunteers; and that provision might be made for their families. In accordance, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, By the board of supervisors of Hancock county, that each person enlisting in the volunteer force, of this State, as a volunteer of this county, be allowed, out of the treasury of the county, the sum of $100; and the wife of each person, so volunteering, the sum of $1 per week, and to each child under fifteen years of age, fifty cents per week, to be paid to the woman and children, while said volunteer continues in the service of the United States. The warrants to be issued immediately upon being sworn into the service of the State.

Monday, Jan. 5, 1863, the new board came into power, consisting of the following gentlemen: J. Ward, Ellington; John Maben, Madison; B. W. Culver, Amsterdam; and Charles Church, Avery.

After organization, Charles Church was elected chairman for the ensuing year.

The first warrant issued to a volunteer, under the resolution above, was ordered at this session of the board. It was drawn to William Church, and was for eight dollars.

At the session of April, 1863, a petition of M. P. Rosecrans, and others, was presented to the board, asking the board to purchase a tract of land, not to exceed a section or 640 acres, within a mile of the ten mile post on the road from Amsterdam to Ellington, and to improve the same, by the planting of the same with timber, for the purpose of establishing the county seat of Hancock county upon the same. "This wild scheme was voted down and rejected by an unanimous vote of the board." This year, in addition to the regular taxes levied, a special war tax of three mills was laid.

January, 1864, the new board assembled for the transaction of business. It was composed of the following gentlemen: Charles Gillespie, Ellington; John Maben, Madison; B. W. Culver, Amsterdam; and Orick Church, Avery. On the organization of the board, Mr. Culver was elected chairman for the ensuing year.

At the April session, 1864, the following resolution was introduced and passed:

Resolved, That the board of supervisors appropriate the sum of $200, or such further sum as may be necessary, to purchase and fence a suitable piece of ground for a burying ground; one in each end of the county; and that John Maben and Charles Gillespie be appointed a committee in the north part of the county, and B. W. Culver and Orick Church a committee in the south part of the county, to attend to the matter, and in June, 1864, a proposition having been made to the board that they refund to the citizens of the different townships, the amount paid by them as bounty to volunteers; on motion it was

Resolved, That the sum of $200 be appropriated to each township to refund to those who have paid bounties, or to be used in procuring volunteers. It was also

Resolved, That a sufficient sum be appropriated to purchase twelve Colt's navy revolvers, and that said revolvers, when procured, be distributed three to each of the four townships in the county.

At the September session of the board, some $300 was appropriated to each end of the county, to finish fencing their respective grave yards. At this same session, it was

Resolved, That there be appropriated, out of the special fund levied by the board, the sum of $500 to each man, who may be drafted from Hancock county, into the service of the United States, to fill the quota of said county, under the call of the President of the United States issued in July, 1864, for 500,000 men; and that whenever said men are accepted as such soldiers, the clerk is hereby authorized and instructed to issue said warrants to said men.

In January, 1865, the new board assembled. There were present the following gentlemen: John Maben, Madison; Orick Church, Avery; Charles Robins, Amsterdam, and Parley Colburn, Ellington. John Maben was duly elected chairman for the ensuing year.

At a special session, held at the house of Mr. Colburn, in Ellington township,

January the 28th, the following resolution was introduced and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the bounty for volunteers in Hancock county be raised to $1,000 to fill the quota of said county for the call made by the President of the United States, in December, 1864, and the said bounty of $1,000 be allowed to not more than two from each township, except Ellington, which may enlist three men, provided the county only pays $800 for the third man enlisted. Full and definite arrangements were at the same time made as to how and when this amount was to be made. A petition was at the same time read, that the county extend the same bounty to all who had entered the service from this county, but was rejected by a unanimous vote.

In September a petition was received by the board, asking that a division of the county be made, part being attached to the county of Winnebago. The board ordered that the question be submitted to the legal voters of the county at the next general election. (This was voted down at that time).

An important meeting of the honorable board of supervisors was held upon the 4th day of November, 1865. On that day, all of the members being present, the following report was presented:

"In pursuance to an order issued by the 12th district judge, (W. B. Fairfield) to John I. Popejoy, James Goodwin and S. B. Hewitt, Jr., to locate the county seat of Hancock Co., Iowa, James Goodwin and J. I. Popejoy, met in pursuance to said order, and located said county seat on the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 31, township 96, range 23, at a point 16 chains and 50 links north, and 1 chain and 15 links west from the quarter post on the south side of said section, we believing said site the best location in said county, taking into consideration the present as well as the future prospects of the inhabitants of said county.

JOHN I. POPEJOY,
JAMES GOODWIN.

Dated Nov. 4, 1865.

This report being adopted and accepted, the following resolution was adopted by a unanimous vote:

Resolved, That the board of supervisors proceed to build two buildings at the county seat of Hancock, to be occupied by the county officers, to-wit: On the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 31, in township 96, range 23; said buildings to be of the following dimensions; each to be 16x24 feet, and nine feet high; to be built of pine plank and battoned on the outside, and ceiled on the inside with good pine flooring; the floors to be of good pine lumber and the sills of oak. Said buildings to be covered with good pine shingles, and each building to contain one door and three windows.

James Crow, was at the same time, appointed a committee to procure for the county a title of the land on which the county seat was located, and to survey and lay out a town thereon. An appropriation of $2,000 was made for the purpose of erecting the buildings for the use of the county, and the board made a committee of the whole on building.

The county buildings were at once erected, for under date of Dec. 4, 1865,

the board instructed the clerk to notify the various county officers that suitable offices have been prepared and are now in readiness for ther use. At this session, also, a report was made showing that the expense incurred in building the county offices was $1,797.55, but a stable had been erected at the same time and place at an expense of $582.90, making in the aggregate $2,380.45. This amount was swelled by $180, allowed for time employed by John Maben, chairman of the board, in overseeing the work of building and $19.55 for fencing the stable lot, all making a grand total of $2,580 as the entire cost of county buildings.

The new board of supervisors met Jan. 1, 1866, and the following members took their seats: John Maben, Madison; Parley Colburn, Ellington; John Christie, Jr., Amsterdam; and Charles Church, Avery.

They proceeded to organize by the election of Mr. Colburn, as chairman for the ensuing year. The board fixed the salaries of the various county officers for this year as follows: County judge, $100; sheriff, $120; clerk, $600, besides the necessary fees accruing to each officer. A proposition was made to the qualified electors, that they allow a special levy of nine mills tax, for the purpose of raising the necessary funds to pay off the indebtedness of the county, and raise the county warrants to par. At a special election held Aug. 28, 1866, it was carried by a majority of six in a total vote of fifty.

The board for the year 1867, met, being composed of the following parties: C. Church, Avery; J. Christie, Jr., Amsterdam; P. Colburn, Ellington; and J. Maben, Madison. The latter gentleman was unanimously elected to fill the office of president of the board for the year. The board proceeded to pass a resolution ordering the clerk to post notices of a special election, at which time would be submitted to the qualified electors of the county, the question as to whether the board of supervisors should levy a ten mill tax to be appropriated for the erection of a county court house. On the 11th of February, the board met in special session and on a canvass of the votes cast at the special election, held on the 9th of February, 1867, it was shown that thirty-five ballots were cast against and nineteen for the ten mill tax levy and the measure was declared defeated. A resolution was, however, at once adopted as follows:

Resolved, That the board of supervisors take such immediate measures as will insure the providing a suitable place for the holding of the next term of the district court, at the county seat of Hancock county.

Notwithstanding the vote on the court house tax of the 9th inst., a petition was presented to the board on the 17th of February, for a new election on the same measure. Whereupon the board ordered a second special election to take place on the 23d day of March, following, for the levy of a ten mill tax for the building of a court house. At this election the vote stood fifty-five in favor and eighteen against the tax, so the board declared the measure carried.

John Wegands, of Winnebago county, was offered two blocks in Hancock Center, on condition of his building a hotel at that place, the seat of county govern-

ment of Hancock county, but did not accept.

At an adjourned meeting, held April 8, 1867, bids for the erection of the court house were received, but the plans not being to the notion of the board, all were rejected, and a committee appointed to draft new plans and specifications. In May new bids were received as follows: G. R. Knapp, $9,800; G. W. Beadle, $8,500; J. C. Bonar, $8,900; John Christie, Sr., $8,500; Charles Bice, $8,449; H. N. Brockway, $9,444.44; G. R. Maben, $9,000; J. P. Gardner and Robert Clark, $9,000; A. D. Hiams, $9,000; George Butts, $9,000; David Lean and L. Hill, $9,000.

The board after due deliberation, let the contract to G. R. Maben, for the price of $9,000, and the contract with him was finally signed at the June session, 1867.

On the 6th of January, 1868, the new board met for their first session, and the following members took their seats: C. Church, Avery; George R. Knapp, Amsterdam; John Maben, Madison; and P. Colburn, Ellington. On organization Charles Church was elected president for the ensuing year. The usual amount of road and bridge business was then transacted.

The board of county supervisors for the year 1869, were convened the 4th of January, of that year, and the following members took their place in that body: G. R. Maben, Madison; G. R. Knapp, Amsterdam; Charles Church, Avery; and John H. Beadle, Ellington Mr. Maben was duly elected as chairman, and having qualified, took his place at the head of the board. It was during this year that the court house was finished and accepted. Concord and Crystal townships were organized.

The new board, for 1870, met on the 3d day of January, and the following members took their places: G. R. Maben, Madison; J. Q. Beadle, Ellington; A. D. Hiams, Amsterdam; Orick Church, Avery; B. F. Scott, Crystal; and H. H. Bush, Concord. A. D. Hiams was duly elected to the position of chairman of the board, for the ensuing year.

The new method of electing supervisors, by districts instead of townships, coming into action, the board for the year 1871, was as follows: A. D. Hiams, three years term; G. R. Maben, two years term; and J. M. Elder, one year term. They organized, at their first meeting, held on the 2d day of January, by the election of A. D. Hiams as chairman, and proceeded to the transaction of business.

The boards succeeding this, were as follows:

1872.—George W. Beadle, chairman; A. D. Hiams and G. R. Maben.

1873.—H. H. Bush, chairman; George W. Beadle and A. D. Hiams.

1874.—H. H. Bush, chairman; George W. Beadle and J. H. Melins.

1875.—H. H. Bush, chairman; J. H. Melins and G. R. Maben.

1876.—G. R. Maben, chairman; J. H. Melins and John Burnside.

1877.—G. R. Maben, chairman; John Burnside and A. D. Hiams.

1878.—A. D. Hiams, chairman; George W. Beadle and John Burnside.

1879.—A. D. Hiams, chairman; H. H. Bush and G. W. Beadle.

1880.—H. H. Bush, chairman; G. W. Beadle, G. Davenport, A. D. White and W. Greenup.

1881.—H. H. Bush, chairman; A. D. White, C. C. Way, W. F. Greenup and E. C. Packard.

1882.—H. H. Bush, chairman; A. D. White, C. C. Way, E. C. Packard and W. F. Greenup.

1883.—H. H. Bush, chairman; C. C. Way, E. C. Packard, A. D. White and G. W. Gillett.

CHAPTER IV.

OFFICIAL MATTERS.

In this chapter are presented the various matters gathered from the county records, and other official sources, and which fill no other niche.

POPULATION.

In 1860, the first recognition appears of the population of this county. The United States census, of that year, gives the number of inhabitants as 179. In 1865 this had increased to 292, and in 1869 to 572. In 1870 Hancock county's population numbered 999, and in 1875, 1,482. By the last census, taken in 1880, it had 3,453, which has probably been increased to 4,500, at the present writing. This population is made up of natives of Germany, Ireland, France, Bohemia and the United States, with a slight sprinkling of Scandinavians, Scotch and English. The American element emigrated mostly from the New England States, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois and Wisconsin, and, as a whole, are an enterprising, industrious people. The Germans came principally from the northern part of that Empire. As a class, they came here poor, bought lands at low rates, on long time' making small payments, and by industry and frugality, have since become thrifty and substantial farmers.

CIVIL TOWNSHIPS.

The sixteen civil townships in the county were organized upon the following dates.

Madison township, on the 28th of June, 1858.

Avery township, on the 28th of June, 1858.

Ellington township, on the 4th of June, 1861.

Amsterdam township, on the 4th of June, 1861.

Concord township, on the 9th of October, 1869.

Crystal township, on the 9th of October, 1869.

Britt township, on the 14th of October, 1873.

Magor township, on the 14th of October, 1879.

Erin township, on the 14th of October, 1879.

German township, on the 14th of October, 1879.

Ell township, on the 14th of October, 1879.

Twin Lake township, on the 7th of October, 1882.

Daggett township, on the 14th of October, 1879.

Bingham township, on the 14th of October, 1879.

Orthel township, on the 7th of October, 1882.

Boone township, on the 2d of November, 1880.

TOWN PLATS.

The plats of the several towns in Hancock county, were filed for record upon the following dates:

Laconia, for record in Webster county, on the 4th of September, 1858.

Amsterdam, on the 9th of April, 1859.

Concord, on the 18th of July, 1868.

Garner, on the 23d of August, 1870.

Seymour's addition to Concord, on the 23d of November, 1871.

Tallman's addition to Garner, on the 28th of September, 1875.

Britt, on the 20th of June, 1878.

Anderson's addition to Britt, on the 18th of July, 1878.

Anderson's second addition to Britt, on the 14th of January, 1879.

Lattimore's addition to Britt, on the 10th of June, 1880.

Corwith, on the 1st of September, 1880.

MARRIAGE RECORD.

Marriage licenses have always been required in this State, and the greater portion of the facts here found were taken from the clerks record of certificates issued.

The first license issued in Hancock county bears the date of April 14, 1861, and authorizes Thomas Wheelock to wed Christine Sheaf. This ceremony was solemnized by M.P. Rosecrans, the county judge.

Among the curious items, in regard to marriages in the county, it is a well known fact, that when James Dickinson and Annie Williams were ready to enter into matrimony, they drove up to the court building, or office, where Judge Rosecrans was, and he was called out. The necessary license was soon procured, but all hands seeming to be in a hurry, the judge to go to dinner, Mr. Dickinson and lady to return to some farm work, the august magistrate mounted into the wagon aud while the horses trotted some forty rods, the distance to the judges residence, he married the couple. Reaching home he jumped out, and the team, without stopping continued right along. One of the old settlers in speaking of it defined it as being "married on a trot."

The second license was issued on the 15th of April, the next day, to William L. Thatcher and Frances A. Fisk. The county judge preformed the rite.

The following is a list of the various licenses issued for the first few years subsequent to the organization of the county.

James Dickinson and Annie Williams, July 17, 1861; ceremony preformed by M. P. Rosecrans, county judge.

Charles Buffon and Hannah Catlin, Nov. 6, 1861; married by J. M. Elder, justice.

Bernard Bolsinger and Margaret Gilpin, July 26, 1862; married by the county judge.

Jacob Ward and Catharine Kneadler, Nov. 13, 1862; ceremony by James Crow, justice of the peace.

Joseph F. M. Perttenarte and Martha E. McNutt, July 15, 1863.

Elias Tompkins and Sarah Gilpin, Dec. 14, 1864.

Lewis Colburn and Melissa Ward on the 30th of January, 1865; ceremony performed by the Rev. Richard Burge.

Joseph S. Bamford to Lucy Barker, Oct. 10, 1865.

But this is sufficient. Many of these names will be readily recognized by the settlers of the latter days, as among our most prominent citizens.

The following table shows the number of marriages per year, and how the market matrimonial is affected by the State of the market financial.

1861	2	1872	12
1862	2	1873	5
1863	1	1874	13
1864	1	1875	10
1865	3	1876	14
1866	9	1877	17
1867	3	1878	9
1868	0	1879	20
1869	1	1880	26
1870	5	1881	36
1871	10	1882	34

ITEMS OF INFORMATION.

A number of items are here presented as taken from the books and reports of the auditor.

FINANCIAL.

The following items show the value of taxable property in the county each year, from 1869 to 1883, with the exception of two years, the abstracts of which have been mislaid.

1869.

Value of land in the county	$922,091
" town property	2,044
" personal property	23,552
Total assessed value	$947,687

1871.

Value of land in the county	$919,415
" town property	6,355
" personal property	32,222
Total assessed value	$957,992

1872.

Value of land in the county	$911,586
" town property	7,355
" personal property	35,947
Total assessed value	$953,888

1873.

Value of lands in the county	$1,042,693
" town property	8,627
" personal property	42,182
" railroad property	99,384
Total assessed value	$1,192,886

1874.

Value of lands in the county	$1,145,960
" town property	9,489
" personal property	33,228
" railroad property	84,840
Total assessed value	$1,273,517

1875.

Value of lands	$1,114,368
" town lots	11,330
" personal property	41,673
" railroad property	84,840
Total assessed value	$1,252,211

1876.

Value of land	$1,237,995
" town lots	13,552
" personal property	54,641
" railroad property	84,840
Total assessed value	$1,391,028

1877.

Value of land	$1,113,006
" town lots	22,690
" railroad property	84,840
" personal property	43,998
Total assessed value	$1,264,534

1878.

Value of lands	$1,218,044
" town lots	22,420
" railroad property	79,629
" personal property	42,954
Total assessed value	$1,385,467

1880.

Value of lands	$1,082,881
" town lots	30,530
" railroad property	96,520
" personal property	76,140
Total assessed value	$1,286,072

1881.

Value of land	$1,263,644
" town lots	43,673
" railroad property	98,216
" personal property	98,216
Total assessed value	$1,503,749

1882.

Value of lands	$1,263,644
" town lots	43,673
" railroad property	151,899
" personal property	115,613
Total value	$1,574,829

1883.

Value of 359,691 acres of land	$1,422,105
" town property	51,065
" railroad property in county	151,899
" personal property	129,964
Total value	$1,755,033
Exemption for trees planted	59,200
Total assessed value	$1,695,833

LIVE STOCK IN THE COUNTY.

KIND.	NUMBER.	VALUE.
Cattle assessed	5,715	$44,636
Horses "	2,227	43,427
Mules "	81	1,910
Sheep "	903	627
Swine "	4,281	4,972
Total value		$95,572

TREASURERS' REPORTS.

The following is the first treasurer's report, as handed to the county judge for settlement, Jan. 1, 1859:

COUNTY TREASURER, DR.

To State tax collected	$2,752 16
To county tax collected	5,506 12
To school tax collected	917 69
To road tax collected	917 69
To Avery school district	3,472 38
To Madison school district	2,253 76
Total	$15,820 70

CONTRA

By am't. disbursed on warrants, etc.	$183 28
By balance due State	1,182 75
By balance due county fund	5,322 84
By balance due school fund	853 24
By balance due road fund	853 25
By balance on hand	7,425 34
Total	$15,820 70

By the last report of the county treasurer, the following is a summary of the cash on hand for the county, and credited to the various funds:

SUMMARY OF CASH ON HAND.

State fund	$3,044 45
County fund	555 11
County school fund	838 49
Bridge fund	907 15
Court house fund	716 79
County Insane fund	564 85
Permanent school fund, principal	264 15
Permanent school fund, interest	691 69
Total	$7,883 68

REGISTRY OF DEEDS.

As has been stated, before its organization Hancock county was attached to Webster county. The first transfers of land, therefore, were recorded in the books of that county, and were afterwards transcribed into Hancock county books.

The first warrantee deed was recorded as being filed Jan. 1, 1857, at 6 o'clock P. M., and conveyed from David F. Hunt to Robert L. Irwin, of the county of Hancock, the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter and the south seven-tenths of the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 32, township 94, range 23, the same containing seventeen acres, more or less, according to the government survey. The consideration named therein was $200, and the instrument acknowledged before L. H. Cutler, notary public, on the 20th day of November, 1856.

After Hancock county was organized, books were procured and the records kept at the house of the first recorder, Reuben Church. The first deed entered by him upon the new records was executed by Luke Nichols and his wife, Maria Nichols, to P. E. Goodale, on the 25th of October, 1860. In consideration of $1,500 it conveyed to the latter party the southeast quarter of section 21, township 97, range

26, and the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 13, township 96, range 26. It was acknowledged before J. L. Brown, justice of the peace.

There are now twenty-eight books of deeds, divided as follows: Warantee deeds of land, town lot deeds, right of way deeds and homestead records.

The first mortgage bears the date of April 29, 1859, and was filed for record June 1, of the same year. It appears to have been given by William C. Gilpin, to George Knowles, of Osage, to secure the payment of the sum of $235 one year after date. The land covered by it was the northeast quarter of section 25, in township 94 north, of range 24 west, in the Turkey river land district.

There are now sixteen books of mortgages, being divided as follows: seven real estate, two school fund, one town lots and six chattel.

The whole number of record books in the office at present is forty-four.

CHAPTER V.

THE COURTS OF HANCOCK COUNTY.

Man is an imperfect being, and as such requires that laws shall be enacted for his government. When the Almighty placed Adam and Eve in the garden of Eden, he gave laws for their observance, with the penalties attached for their violation. The children of Israel, after leaving the Egyptian land, were given the "ten commandments," the principles underlying which have probably been the basis of all laws from that time to the present. The existence of laws necessarily implies the existence of courts wherein all questions of law shall be determined. This fact being set at rest, the framers of the State constitution instituted certain courts of justice, with well-defined powers. Changes have been made in the jurisdiction of these courts from time to time, but the rights of every citizen of high or low degree have ever been maintained.

DISTRICT COURT.

When Hancock county was organized it was placed in the then newly formed 11th judicial district, and of which John Porter was then judge. This was formed in conformity with the new State constitution, just adopted, and under which the office of prosecuting attorney for each county was abolished, and a district attorney for the judicial district was elected.

The first term of this court ever held in Hancock county was convened on the 24th of May, 1860, at Upper Grove, Hon. John Porter, judge of the 11th judicial district, presiding. There were present besides the judge, Daniel D. Chase, special prosecuting attorney; Charles M. Church,

sheriff, and C. D. Pritchard, clerk. The first business transacted by this court was the admission of C. D. Pritchard and H. N. Brockway to practice as lawyers. These gentlemen, believing that they could do something toward the settlement of the disputes arising in the county, asked the court for permission to attach "Attorney" to their names, which was granted upon the report of the examining committee being favorable thereunto.

The first case upon the docket that came up for adjudication was that of J. W. Woods *vs.* W. C. Gilpin. This was an action on a promissory note, brought up on appeal from a justice's court. H. L. Hoffman and Daniel D. Chase appeared for the plaintiff, and W. C. Stanbery for the defendant. The decision of the lower court was reversed and judgment given for the plaintiff.

But very few cases came up for decision, most of those upon the docket being either settled or continued by consent of the parties.

The second term of the district court was held in May, 1861, at the same place, there being present, Hon. John Porter, judge; D. D. Chase, prosecuting attorney; C. D. Pritchard, clerk, and Charles M. Church, sheriff; together with the usual array of legal talent. The first business transacted was the return of the venire of grand jurors, as follows: Anson Avery, Jacob Ward, Richard Colburn, James C. Bonar, B. F. Denslow, Joseph Barth, Charles Lutz, George Stoskopf, F. M. Colburn, A. Baker, Douglas Magill, Malcolm Magill, Orick Church, Edward Thorpe and George Savogue. The court appointed Jacob Ward as foreman, and swore in the whole number. With these preliminaries, the jury retired for deliberation under the eye of C. Church, as bailiff.

Some trouble having arisen in a settlement with Charles Church, he feeling himself wronged, sued the county of Hancock, at this term of court, for the sum of one dollar. Judgment was given in his favor and his wrath was appeased. There was present, of the legal luminaries, at this court, the following well known attorneys: W. C. Stanbery, M. P. Rosecrans, H. N. Brockway, C. D. Pritchard, D. D. Chase, James Crow, James W. Wood, of Hardin county, who has been so long recognized under the nickname of "Old Timber," and Henry L. Huff, also a bright example of the bar of that same county.

The regular May term, 1862, was opened upon the 29th day of that month, Judge John Porter presiding. The first criminal case tried in Hancock county, being upon the docket of this court. It was a case against Charles and G. Gilpin and Stephen Gillespie, for aggravated assault upon the person of H. N. Brockway. This case was continued along from term to term, and was settled, according to the record, by a plea of guilty and the payment of a $5 fine.

The next term was held in May, 1863, and was presided over by John Porter, judge of the 11th district; C. C. Doolittle was present, as clerk, and John Maben, as sheriff. But little business was transacted and but a short session was held.

At the May term of 1864, for only one term was held a year then, Judge Porter was on the bench; Charles C. Doolittle,

clerk; and John Maben, sheriff. A number of minor suits came up at this term, and, with one exception, are without interest to the general reader. That exception was the case of Hancock county against William Aldrich. This was an action to recover the amount of a doctor's bill. It seems that a son of Mr. Aldrich had crushed his hand badly in a cane mill, and the old gentleman was endeavoring to heal up the broken bones and bruised flesh with raw sorghum molasses, until it was almost in a state of gangrene. The town trustees, becoming cognizant of it, ordered a doctor to attend to it, and out of this, grew the suit. After a trial before a jury, that body could not come to any understanding, and on reporting the fact of their disagreement to the court, they were discharged and the case allowed to lay over from court to court, until it was taken, by change of venue, to Winnebago county, where judgment was rendered for the county.

On the 4th of July, 1864, the 12th judicial district was created, and comprised the counties of Worth, Winnebago, Mitchell, Hancock, Floyd, Cerro Gordo, Butler and Bremer. The counties, however, held to their old districts for court purposes, until January, 1865. At the election on the 8th of November, 1864, William B. Fairfield was elected district judge, and John E. Burke, of Waverly, district attorney. Judge Fairfield was re-elected in 1868, and I. W. Card was elected district attorney. In 1870 Judge Fairfield resigned, and George W. Ruddick, of Bremer county, was elected to fill the vacancy. Since that time, he has been elected his own successor at the end of each term, and is the present incumbent of the office. He is a native of New York State, where he was born in May, 1835. He graduated from the Albany Law School, in April, 1856, and was admitted to the bar. Came west in the same year, and entered into the practice of his profession that fall. He is a man of fine legal attainments and has made more than an acceptable judge.

CIRCUIT COURT.

By an act of the General Assembly, passed and approved April 3, 1868, courts of this discription were established in Iowa, and each judicial district was divided into two circuits, in each of which, at the general election, in November, 1868, and every four years thereafter, it was provided that a circuit judge should be elected. Four terms of court were provided, per year, in each county in the circuit. By this act, the office of county judge was abolished, and all business pertaining to that office, was transferred to the circuit court, which was to have concurrent jurisdiction with the district court in all civil actions at law, and exclusive jurisdiction of all appeals and writs of error from justice's courts, mayors, courts and all other inferior tribunals, either in civil or criminal cases. Hancock county, together with others, made a circuit of the 12th judicial district.

H. N. Brockway was elected the first circuit judge, for this circuit, and served from Jan. 1, 1869, until January, 1873, when he was succeeded by Robert G. Reiniger, who has since been elected his own successor, being the present judge of the circuit court.

The first term of circuit court for Hancock county was held at Concord, com-

mencing Jan. 11, 1869. Hon. Harvey N. Brockway presided as judge; J. H. Beadle was sheriff, and L. B. Bailey clerk. The following was the venire of the petit jury summoned, and who all appeared: Joseph M Whitis, Richard Colburn, John Martin, E. H. Foster, John Melins, C. W. Rogers, John Christie, Jr., Daniel Perry, J. J. Barker, Robert Elder, J. Q. Beadle, Cephas Church, Andrew Bolsinger, Malcolm Magill and Edward Hughes. No business presenting itself, the court, after organization, adjourned, *sine die.*

COUNTY COURT

In 1851, by an act of the General Assembly, county courts were established and the office of county judge was created. Heretofore, most of the business of that office had been done by the probate judge and the county commissioners, but upon the creation of the county court, both these were abolished as sinecures, and their functions devolved upon the newly created court. The first county judge was M. P. Rosecrans, one of the early settlers of the county, and one of its oldest attorneys, if not the first, being admitted to the bar by the district court of Hardin county, in September, 1857. Upon his shoulders devolved the task of perfecting the organization of the county, doing all that was necessary to complete a system of county government. Judge Rosecran's successors were Phineas Haywood and G. W. Elder. During 1861 the offices of county supervisors were created, which relieved the county judge of much of the business which had previously devolved upon him.

In the chapter entitled, National, State and County Representation, this office is treated in detail and mention made, at length, of the several occupants of the official honor.

CHAPTER VI.

POLITICAL.

The political history of a Nation, State or county is always of great interest. Especially is this true of a free land, where, in the eyes of the law, all are equal, and the most lowly—even the rail splitter, the tailor or the treader of the tow-path—can attain the highest honor that can be bestowed upon an American citizen. It is only a question of merit, and where this exists, it must, sooner or later, push aside the chaff and rise to the top, where it will be respected and rewarded. How many instances of this have occurred in the political history of America? The greatest men who have graced the halls of Congress, from the time of Washington to the present, are examples of it, and this must continue through time to come, so long as equality and democratic principles are supported

by the masses. The policy of the government justly encourages political ambition, and we watch with satisfaction those in the arena, as step by step they pass from the humble walks of life and ascend the ladder of fame. Much as it may be denied, nearly every true citizen has a political ambition, and even if he does not reach the highest pinnacle, the possibility exists that his children may.

There is an excitement about a political campaign which all enjoy, and although personalities are often indulged in, yet, as a general thing, all yield gracefully to the verdict of the people, as represented by the majority vote, and submit to "the power behind the throne." There are always issues which arise, affecting the country, and which often lead to bitter struggles for the supremacy. In this chapter is sketched a synopsis of the issues as far as possible, and the local complexion of the various campaigns since the organization of the county is given. Following this is presented the official vote of every general election.

Hancock county was organized in 1858, and the first election took place on the 28th of June of that year. In those days there was not visible in political campaigns the excitement or eagerness to win at the expense of others, but it seemed that in those pioneer days, there was more of the feeling of the brotherhood of man existing, and while contests may have been sharp and pointed, the enmity and bitterness of to-day was unknown.

At this first election there was no excitement nor contest, as but one party was nominated for each office, and of course all the candidates were elected. The vote cast numbered only twenty-two in all.

Another election was held on the 12th of October, 1858. At this election only one officer seems to have been voted for, the county judge. The candidates were M. P. Rosecrans and G R. Maben, the former receiving eighteen and the latter seventeen votes.

At the fall election of 1859 more interest seems to have been betrayed, as in most of cases the point was strongly contested, and the successful candidate had but a small majority to brag about in the end. Charles D. Pritchard and Reuben Church contesting for the office of treasurer and recorder, the former received thirteen, the latter twenty-two votes. Three candidates there were for the office of sheriff, B. Haskins, David F. Hunt and Charles M. Hunt, the latter being elected by a plurality of five votes. For superintendent Charles Gillespie defeated James C. Bonar by one vote in a total ballot of thirty-seven. For drainage commissioner and surveyor the vote was just as close, resulting in the election of Richard Colburn and Bernard Bolsinger to those respective offices.

With the campaign of 1860 came many new elements of discord in the political field. Already rampant treason reared its hideous head from southern swamps, and the issue of slavery was seized as the issue upon which to base the war cry of the dissonant parties. The country was deeply moved, and questions stirred the popular heart as never had occurred before. The storm had been gathering in the political sky ever since the repeal of

the Missouri compromise, and it had not been calmed when "bleeding Kansas" cried out from beneath the ruffian's lash and borderer's pistol and knife. The raid of John Brown, that ended so disastrously for him at Harper's Ferry, roused the evil demon in Southern bosoms, and with both sides excited beyond measure, the country entered upon its most memorable campaign. The republican convention met at Chicago, for the purpose of placing in the field candidates for the Presidency and vice-Presidency. The names of Seward, Chase, Blair and Bates were bandied about from mouth to mouth, but when the name of Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, was produced, the cheers and demonstrations of the convention plainly showed him to be the prime favorite. After three ballots he was declared the unanimous choice of the convention, and Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, was chosen to fill the place of second upon the Presidential banner.

The Democratic National Convention met at Charleston, S. C., April 23, 1861, but disagreements arising between the sectional parts of that great party, no choice could be effected, and after fifty-seven ineffectual ballots, many southern delegates withdrew and an adjournment was had to Baltimore. Here, upon the 19th of June, the convention again met, and after a stormy meeting Stephen A. Douglas was nominated for Chief Magistrate of this free people and H. V. Johnson for second.

That portion of the convention that had seceded, held a meeting of their own, and placed in nomination the then vice-President, John C. Breckenridge, for President, and Joseph Lane, of Oregon, for vice-President. A Union conservative convention also placed in nomination for the same offices the names of John Bell, of Tennessee and Edward Everett, of Massachusetts.

These four Presidential candidates in the field, the exciting question of slavery in the political field, together with the threats of secession made by southern leaders, if Lincoln was elected, all combined to make this one of the most exciting forerunners to what followed; the fierce and fiery orchestral prelude to the bloody drama, war! Large and enthusiastic meetings were held by all parties, in all the cities, towns and villages throughout the land.

The Republican State Convention of Iowa met at Iowa City, May 23, and nominated a State ticket, adopting, at the same time, a platform in harmony with the action of the National convention, endorsing its nominations, and favoring rigid economy in State matters.

The Democratic Convention met at Des Moines, July 12, nominated a State ticket, and endorsed the choice of Douglas and Johnson. The Union ticket was strongly condemned and denounced as milk and water, skim milk, etc.

In Hancock county but little of this bitterness was seen in the choice of officers for the county. All the rancor and animosity in the matter was seemingly centered on National and State questions. Charles D. Pritchard was elected clerk of the courts, beating his rival, A. H. Stiles, by a majority of two. Charles Church had also the same majority over Charles Gillespie, for the office of school superintendent. B. Haskins

was elected drainage commissioner by a unanimous vote of forty-four, which were all the ballots cast.

The war was in progress during the political campaign of 1861, and issues growing out of the conduct of the war, were the points of dispute. The republicans were the first to hold their convention, meeting at Des Moines, in July. They placed in nomination a State ticket and adopted a platform heartily endorsing the action of the government in trying to coerce the rebellious States, denouncing the doctrine of secession, and declared in the warmest terms that the Rebellion must be quelled at any cost. The democratic party, while unequivocally denouncing the secession of the States, condemned the action of the government in trying to maintain the supremacy of the States by arms. The campaign in this county afforded but little interest, the all absorbing topic being the course of the war. A light vote was cast, only forty-eight ballots being deposited. Where any candidate was known to affiliate with any party, it was found, however, that the lines were drawn very closely. M. P. Rosecrans was elected county judge by a bare majority of two over B. F. Denslow. Reuben Church had thirty-eight votes for treasurer and recorder, and James Crow but twenty-three. Although H. N. Brockway polled a large majority of the votes of this county, for the office of representative at Des Moines, he was not able to overcome the opposition in the other counties that went to make up this district. B. A. Hill was the successful candidate for sheriff and J. M. Elder for superintendent. Four candidates contended for the office of surveyor and Bernard Bolsinger was the fortunate aspirant. Although the office of drainage commissioner was of no account, votes were given for all of the following gentlemen: J. Ward, B. Haskins, J. M. Elder, Thomas Magill, William C. Gilpin and A. Williams. Mr. Ward was duly elected.

The reverses met with by the Union Army during the year 1862 had its depressing effect upon the campaign. The democrats met in convention in Des Moines and adopted a platform in which was declared that they were in favor of using all constitutional means for the suppression of the Rebellion, but were opposed to any confiscation or emancipation scheme; were opposed to any suspension of the *habeas corpus*, and declaring the superiority of the white over the black race, and opposed to the purchase of the slaves.

The republicans in their platform, adopted at Des Moines, simply reiterated its former platforms upon the subject of loyalty to the government and a vigorous prosecution of the war. In this county politics do not seem to have entered into the field, but each officer seemed to run upon his own merits and capability to fulfill the duties of the office. C. C. Doolittle was elected clerk of the court over both C. D. Pritchard and G. R. Maben, by a majority of four. John Maben captured the office of sheriff by twenty-eight votes out of a total vote of thirty-four. J. M. Elder, a democrat, however, was elected county superintendent by a majority of fifteen.

The democracy of the State met in convention at Des Moines, July 8, 1863, and

nominated a ticket for State officers. Questions growing out of the war still afforded issues betwween parties. The writ of *habeas corpus* had been suspended in some States not in rebellion, and the Proclamation of Emancipation had been issued. These, the platform of the democratic party opposed, while on the contrary, the republicans, in convention, favored.

In Hancock county, only a fair vote was polled, the general population being too much scattered to get up much enthusiasm. M. P. Rosecrans, for county judge; John Maben, for sheriff; M. L. Fuller, for superintendent, were the successful candidates by fair majorities, while Jacob Ward had no opposition for the office of treasurer and recorder.

In 1864 Abraham Lincoln was re-nominated by the republicans and Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, associated with him. The democrats put in nomination Gen. George B. McClellan, for the Presidency, and George H. Pendleton, for the vice-Presidency.

The republicans of the State held a convention at Des Moines, July 7, and adopted a platform endorsing the action of the National Convention, and paying just tributes to the soldiers and soldier's wives, who were daily making sacrifices for the Union. The democratic party met, also, in convention, at the same place, July 16, selecting a State ticket, but adopting no platform.

In 1865 the republicans were the first to hold their convention, meeting at Des Moines, June 14, nominating a ticket and adopting a platform The "Union Anti-Negro Suffrage party," met at the capital, August 23, nominated a ticket and adopted a platform. The democrats also met in convention the same day, but made no nominations, the party supporting the "Soldier's Ticket." In this county Phineas Haywood was elected county judge; H. N. Brockway, treasurer; A. Yerington, sheriff; James Crow, surveyor, and S. Whitcombe, coroner, by more than a two thirds majority. C. C. Way, the successful candidate for the office of school superintendent, however, had considerable opposition and only winning the battle by a majority of seven votes.

The campaign of 1866 was fought upon the issue of reconstruction in the south. This was the beginning of what was called the "liberal republican" movement. In Hancock county politics had little to do with the election, as J. M. Elder, a democrat, was elected by a majority of fifty-five, to the office of clerk of the courts, and L. B. Bailey, a republican, to that of recorder.

The general issues dividing the parties in 1867 were about the same as in 1866, and in this county the republicans carried the day on State matters, but on the county offices, the best men went into office irrespective of party and without opposition. It may be noted that the people of Hancock county desire capability and integrity in their officers, above politics.

The year 1868 brought with it another Presidential campaign. The Republican National Convention met in Chicago, and placed in nomination U. S. Grant, for the office of President, associating with him Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana. The Democratic National Convention nominated

Horatio Seymour and Francis P. Blair, Jr., for the same offices. The financial question began to be a leading issue, especially in reference to the payment of the bonds in specie or greenbacks, the republicans favoring their payment in coin and the democrats opposing.

The campaigns of 1869, 1870 and 1871, were devoid of much interest, and were but repetitions of the results of previous years, as a glance at the official vote in this chapter will show.

In 1872 many of the ablest men in the republican party, including Horace Greeley, Charles Sumner, Lyman Trumbull, John M. Palmer and others, united in what was called liberal republicanism, which was based upon the idea of opposition of any extreme measures in the reconstruction of the southern States, and felt that the time had come to use the words of the leader, Horace Greeley, to "shake hand across the bloody chasm." These met together at Cincinnati and nominated Horace Greeley for President, and B. Gratz Brown for vice-President. The republicans placed in nomination U. S. Grant, and associated with him on the ticket, Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts.

The democratic party, as a party, did not nominate any candidates, the convention simply endorsing the Greeley ticket. A third party was organized, however, out of the disaffected element of the democratic party who supported Charles O'Conner, of New York, for the office of Chief Magistate. The liberal ticket met with considerable encouragement in Hancock county, polling 186 votes to 241 cast for the straight republican, a considerable gain over the previous vote. The third party did not receive a single vote in this county. The question of county officers was on the same footing as usual, the best men won. C. C. Doolittle being elected clerk; L. B. Bailey, recorder; J. H. Beadle, coroner; and Luke Nichols, drainage commissioner, by handsome majorities.

In the campaign of 1873, the vital question of Labor *vs.* Capital was the prominent issue. The Republican State Convention met at Des Moines, June 25, and nominating candidates, adopted a platform declaring against monopolies, and urging that the several States should carefully restrict the powers of railroad companies and other monopolies. Class legislation was also denounced. The democratic party of the State made no regular nomination this year but generally supported the regular anti-monopoly ticket. This was nominated by a convention that met at DesMoines, August 12, which also adopted a platform denouncing the old parties as no longer useful, having grown corrupt by long lease of official management. In this county the political complexion was not materially different from the last year's vote. The republicans carrying every thing by an average majority of 211 for State officers, in a total vote of 275.

A convention was called to meet at Des Moines June 24, 1875, to be composed of democrats, anti-monopolists and liberal republicans. Assembling, a ticket was nominated, headed by Sheppard Leffler, for governor, and a platform adopted covering the principal ground of belief of all the parties interested. The republicans, in convention, nominated S. J. Kirkwood for governor. The temperance

movement was, for the first time, an element in the politics of the State, as an independent party. A convention was held, and the Rev. John H. Lozier nominated for governor. Prohibition not being a favorite hobby of the inhabitants of Hancock county, although temperance people, Mr. Lozier did not receive a single vote here. The republican majority, on State officers, was slightly cut down at this election, ranging at about 190 in a total vote of 361. But little opposition was made to the regular republican nominees for the various county offices, except in the case of the sheriff. For this office H. M. Bradstreet the nominee polled 178, while his opponent, the independent candidate, George Lamson, had 147, a hardly contested fight.

The election in 1876 was for National, State and county officers. R. B. Hayes and W. A. Wheeler were the republican candidates for President and vice-President, while Samuel J. Tilden and T. A. Hendricks received the nomination of the democratic party for the same offices. Peter Cooper was the nominee of the Greenback party, for President. Various causes, the hard times being an important one, had changed the defensive tactics of the democrats to an aggressive one, and now, under the banner of "Tilden and reform," put the republican party upon the defensive. On the part of the democrats, the campaign was boldly conducted, and the result is well known. The Greenbackers held two conventions in Iowa, at the first of which they adopted a platform containing their principal tenets, and nominated a full State ticket. In this county, the republican State ticket was carried by a majority of 182. The Presidential candidates received: Hayes 281; Tilden ninety-nine, and Cooper, none.

In 1877, State tickets were nominated by democrats, republicans, greenbackers and prohibitionists. Hancock county, as usual, favoring the republican, which was elected by a majority of 245, on an average. J. W. Elder, the sole nominee for the office of county auditor, although a democrat, polled nearly the entire vote of the county. John Maben, republican, was elected treasurer over John Christie, Jr., independent, by but a small majority. W. C. Moak, after a spirited contest captured the office of sheriff from H. M. Bradstreet, by a majority of 101. M. L. Fuller, for superintendent of schools, managed to squeeze into that office by a bare majority of twenty-six over his rival A. R. Barnes. The balance of the regular nominees were elected by fair majorities.

Greenbackers, democrats and republicans nominated State tickets in 1878. Subsequently a fusion was effected between the democrats and greenbackers, and a portion of the nominees of each of their State tickets were chosen as the candidates of both parties. In the county the republicans kept their ascendency, carrying the State ticket by about 100 majority. In the county matters no opposition was found to the popular incumbents of the offices of clerk of the courts and recorder, Messrs. Doolittle and Bailey carrying the votes of all parties to the number of 461. At this election the county also voted in favor of increasing the number of supervisors to five instead of three, as formerly.

The campaign of 1879 was opened on the 12th of May, by the democrats meeting in convention and nominating a State ticket, headed by H. H. Trimble for governor. A lengthy platform was also adopted. The greenback party were next in the field, their ticket being led by Daniel Campbell for governor. The republican party was marshalled under the banner of John H. Gear, their candidate for gubernatorial honors. Lastly the prohibitionists met and placed in nomination George T. Carpenter, of Mahaska county, for governor. Mr. Carpenter declining, D. R. Dungan, of Hardin county, was substituted. In Hancock county the vote on the chief office stood as follows: John H. Gear, 480; H. H. Trimble, 167, and D. Campbell, 29. This was the first of the greenback party in the county. The regular nominees of the county republican convention swept the field, although the matter was ably fought and in some cases was a close matter. The total vote was 666.

The general campaign for 1880 began quite early among the aspirants for office and their friends. The preliminary canvass for the nomination grew quite warm, as both republicans and democrats were alike confident that they would succeed in the National struggle. James A. Garfield received the republican nomination for President. Winfield S. Hancock was chosen to lead the democracy. James B. Weaver was nominated by the greenbackers. The canvass was pushed with vigor, all parties using their utmost endeavors to be successful. The first State convention held in Iowa this year was by the republicans, at Des Moines, April 7. The platform adopted consisted of three resolutions: the first demanded that the candidates to be nominated at the coming National Republican Convention, at Chicago, should be of National reputation for ability; second, that James G. Blaine be the choice of the republicans of Iowa; and third, instructing the delegates to the National Convention to vote for Blaine. The greenbackers met at Des Moines, May 11, and adopted a platform reasserting their demands for the abolition of the National banks, the reduction of the army, the limitation of Chinese immigration, and the payment of the National debt in greenbacks. The democrats met at Des Moines, Sept. 2, nominated a ticket, and adopted a platform endorsing Hancock and English and the National platform adopted at Cincinnati. In this county a total ballot of 679 was polled and the republicans had, as usual, the lion's share, averaging about 518 on all State officers. On county officers the votes seemed to be a close party one, judging from an analysis of the record of the returns.

The election of 1881 was for State and county officers, and the three leading parties had tickets in the field.

In the campaign of 1882 the republicans were successful, but no excitement was visible in this county.

The year 1883 brought around another election for State and county officers. The republicans held their convention and placed in nomination a ticket with Buren R. Sherman as the candidate for governor, and adopted a platform endorsing the so-called prohibition amendment, excluding the sale of all liquor, ale,

wine or beer from the State. This aroused all the animosity of those immediately concerned, and when the democratic convention met the friends of license, capturing that body, denounced the amendment, and while adopting a license platform, placed in nomination L. G. Kinne for governor. The greenbackers also placed in the field James B. Weaver for the same office. Later in the campaign a fusion was made between the two latter parties, but without avail, as the republicans carried the day by a small majority. All the republican nominees for the various county offices were elected with the exception of T. Hymer for treasurer; John Maben, independent, carrying off the honors of that position by a large majority.

OFFICIAL VOTE.

The following is the official vote of Hancock county for nearly every election since its organization in 1858. In some instances there is a defect, but it is given just as preserved in the records of the county. It will, no doubt, be appreciated as a means of reference:

JUNE 28, 1858.

County Judge.

M. P. Rosecrans	22	

Clerk of the District Court.

George Louppe	22	

Recorder and Treasurer.

Reuben Church	22	

Sheriff.

Benoni Haskins	22	

Surveyor.

C. R. Wright	22	

Superintendent of Schools.

G. R. Maben	22	

Drainage Commissioner.

J. C. Bonar	22	

OCTOBER 12, 1858.

County Judge.

M. P. Rosecrans	18—	1
G. R. Maben	17	

OCTOBER 11, 1859.

Recorder and Treasurer.

Reuben Church	22—	
Charles D. Pritchard	13	

Sheriff.

Charles M. Hunt	16—	5
B. Haskins	9	
David F. Hunt	11	

Superintendent.

Charles Gillespie	19—	1
James C. Bonar	18	

Drainage Commissioner.

H. H. Rice	18—	1
Richard Colburn	17	

Surveyor.

Bernard Bolsinger	18—	1
Abner Stamp	17	

Coroner.

Charles Church		
H. H. Rice		

NOVEMBER 6, 1860.

Clerk of District Court.

Charles D. Pritchard	23—	2
A. H. Stiles	21	

County Superintendent.

Charles Church	15—	2
Charles Gillespie	13	

Drainage Commissioner.

B. Haskins	44	

SPECIAL ELECTION MAY 28, 1861.

For a Special Tax	19—	6
Against Special Tax	13	

OCTOBER 8, 1861.

Governor.

Samuel J. Kirkwood, Republican	34—	20
W. H. Merritt, Democrat	14	

Lieutenant-Governor.

J. R. Needham, Republican	36—	22
Lorin Dewey, Democrat	14	

Judge of the Supreme Court.

Ralph P. Lowe, Republican	36—	22
J. M. Ellwood, Democrat	14	

District Attorney, 11th Judicial District.

D. D. Chase	33—	22
John H. Hull	11	

Representative, 56th District.

H. N. Brockway	34—	23
J. E. Blackford	11	

County Judge

M. P. Rosecrans	26—	2
B. F. Denslow	24	

Treasurer and Recorder.

Reuben Church	38—	15
James Crow	23	

Sheriff.

B. A. Hill	32—	18
Wesley Hayes	14	
A. B. Hill	1	

Superintendent.

George W. Stiles..... 20— 4
J. M. Elder 16
H. N. Brockway..... 12

Surveyor.

Bernard Bolsinger..... 23— 5
J. M. Elder..... 18
Malcolm Magill 1
Edward Sharp 1

Drainage Commissioner.

J. Ward..... 23— 16
B. Haskins..... 7
J. M. Elder..... 1
Thomas Magill..... 1
William C. Gilpen..... 1
A. Williams..... 1

SPECIAL ELECTION, FEBRUARY 25, 1862.

Senator.

G. W. Howard..... 22— 17
Rev. William Aldrich..... 5
C. W. Stanberry, Democrat..... 2
B. W. Culver..... 1
D. Magill..... 1

OCTOBER 2, 1862.

Clerk of District Court.

C. C. Doolittle..... 28— 7
C. D. Pritchard..... 21
G. R. Maben..... 3

Sheriff.

John Maben..... 28— 22
Jacob Ward..... 3
Charles Robbins..... 2
J. M. Elder 1

County Superintendent.

J. M. Elder..... 17— 15
Henry Sohn..... 2
C. M. Church..... 2
M. P. Rosecrans..... 1

Coroner.

B. Haskins..... 25— 11
Anson Avery..... 14
William Lony..... 1

Drainage Commissioner.

C. D. Pritchard..... 1

Secretary of State.

James Wright, Republican..... 28— 14
R. H. Sylvester, Democrat..... 14

State Auditor.

J. W. Cattell, Republican ..... 29— 16
John Brown, Democrat 13

State Treasurer.

William H. Holmes, Republican..... 28— 14
Samuel L. Lorah, Democrat..... 14

Attorney-General.

Charles C. Nourse, Republican..... 29— 16
B. J. Hall, Democrat..... 13

Register State Land Office.

Josiah A. Harvey, Republican..... 28— 14
F. Gottschalk, Democrat..... 14

Representative in Congress.

A. W. Hubbard, Republican..... 28— 17
J. F. Duncombe, Democrat..... 11

Judge of the District Court.

John Porter, Republican..... 30— 19
H. E. J. Boardman, Democrat..... 11

District Attorney.

Daniel D. Chase..... 29— 16
J. S. Frazer..... 13

OCTOBER 13, 1863.

County Judge.

M. P. Rosecrans..... 29— 12
B. W. Culver..... 17

Recorder and Treasurer.

Jacob Ward..... 35

Sheriff.

John Maben..... 30— 15
S. B. Wells..... 15

Coroner.

Benoni Haskins..... 36— 34
Charles Bice..... 2

Superintendent.

M. L. Fuller..... 28— 10
J. M. Elder..... 18

Surveyor.

James Crow..... 42

Drainage Commissioner.

Charles Bice..... 42

OCTOBER 17, 1865.

County Judge.

Phineas Haywood..... 60— 46
J. C. Bonar..... 14

Treasurer.

H. N. Brockway ..... 61— 48
Cephas Church..... 13

Sheriff.

A. Yerington 76

Superintendent.

C. C. Way..... 41— 7
R. Burge..... 34

Surveyor.

James Crow..... 67— 63
M. Walker..... 4

Coroner.

S. Whitcombe..... 63— 59
C. Bice 4

OCTOBER ELECTION, 1866.

Clerk of District Court.

J. M. Elder..... 67— 55
C. C. Way..... 12
L. Bailey..... 2

County Recorder.

Lambert Bailey..... 50— 15
C. M. Church..... 35

OCTOBER 16, 1867.

Governor.

Samuel Merrill, Republican..... 64— 40
Charles Mann, Democrat..... 24

Lieutenant-Governor.

John Scott, Republican	64—	40
D. M. Harris, Democrat	24	

Judge of Supreme Court.

J. M. Beck, Republican	64—	40
John H. Craige, Democrat	24	

Attorney-General.

Henry O'Conner, Republican	63—	39
W. D. Baker, Democrat	24	

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

D. F. Wells, Republican	64—	40
M. L. Fisher, Democrat	24	

Superintendent to fill Vacancy.

D. F. Wells	4	

Senator, 45th District.

Theo. Hawley	63	

Representative, 61st District.

John B. Hunter	64	

County Judge.

George W. Elder	82—	81
C. Boughton	1	

Treasurer.

H. N. Brockway	87	

Sheriff.

J. H. Beadle	87	

School Superintendent.

C. Boughton	86	

Surveyor.

J. Crow	87	

Coroner.

S. Whitcombe	87	

Drainage Commissioner.

John Christie, Sr	86	

NOVEMBER 9, 1868.

President.

U. S. Grant, Republican	82—	58
Horatio Seymour, Democrat	24	

Amendment to Constitution.

For amendment	75—	46
Against amendment	29	

Secretary of State.

E. Wright, Republican	89—	65
David Hammer, Democrat	24	

State Auditor.

J. A. Elliott, Republican	89—	65
H. Dunlevy, Democrat	24	

State Treasurer.

S. E. Rankin, Republican	89	65
L. McCarthy, Democrat	24	

Attorney-General.

Henry O'Conner, Republican	89—	65
J. E. Williamson, Democrat	24	

Register of State Land Office.

C. C. Carpenter, Republican	89—	65
A. D. Anderson, Democrat	24	

Judge Circuit Court.

H. N. Brockway, Republican	89—	65
Cyrus Foreman, Democrat	24	

Representative in Congress.

Charles Pomeron, Republican	88—	67
C. A. L. Rozelle, Democrat	21	

Judge of District Court.

William B. Fairfield, Republican	91—	80
W. C. Stanberry, Democrat	41	
Scattering	2	

District Attorney.

J. W. Card, Republican	90—	67
W. A. Stow, Democrat	23	

Clerk of the Courts.

L. B. Bailey, Republican	90—	49
J. M. Elder, Democrat	41	

Recorder.

John Maben, Republican	75—	37
A. Orvis, Democrat	38	

OCTOBER ELECTION, 1869.

Governor.

Samuel Merrill, Republican	136—	101
George Gillaspy, Democrat	35	

Lieutenant-Governor.

M. M. Walden, Republican	136—	102
A. P. Richardson, Democrat	34	

Judge of Supreme Court.

J. F. Dillon, Republican	136—	102
W. F. Brannen, Democrat	34	

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

A. S. Kissell, Republican	136—	122
E. Jaeger, Democrat	14	
A. S. Kissell	136—	114
H. O. Dayton, Democrat	22	

Representative, 65th District.

M. P. Rosecrans, Democrat	93—	34
B. F. Hartshorn, Republican	59	

County Auditor.

John Christie, Jr., Independent	109—	51
M. L. Fuller, Republican	58	

Treasurer, full Term.

John Maben, Republican	87—	7
J. M. Elder, Democrat	80	

To fill Vacancy.

John Maben, Republican	85 —	3
J. M. Elder, Democrat	82	

County Superintendent.

A. R. Barnes	110—	53
W. C. Moak	57	

Surveyor.

E. Marshall	168	

Sheriff.

J. H. Beadle	168	

Coroner.

S. Whitcombe	168	

Drainage Commissioner.

John Christie, Sr	111	

OCTOBER 11, 1870.

Judge of Supreme Court.

C. C. Cole, Republican	168—	128
J. C. Knapp, Democrat	40	

Same to fill Vacancy.

William E. Miller, Republican	168— 128
P. M. Smyth, Democrat	40

Same to fill Vacancy.

James G. Day, Republican	168— 128
Reuben Noble, Democrat	40

Secretary of State.

E. Wright, Republican	168— 128
Charles Doerr, Democrat	40

State Auditor.

John Russell, Republican	168— 128
W. W. Garner, Democrat	40

State Treasurer.

Samuel E. Rankin, Republican	168— 128
W. C. James, Democrat	40

Register of State Land Office.

Aaron Brown, Republican	168— 128
D. F. Ellsworth, Democrat	40

Attorney-General.

Henry O'Conner, Republican	168— 128
H. M. Martin, Democrat	40

Reporter Supreme Court.

E. H. Stiles	168— 128
C. H. Bane	40

Clerk of Supreme Court.

Charles Linderman, Republican	168— 128
William McLean, Democrat	40

On the Convention on Revision of Constitution.

Against Convention	74— 58
For Convention	16

Representative, Congress, 6th District.

Jackson Orr, Republican	166— 124
Charles Smeltzer, Democrat	42

Judge 12th Judicial District.

George W. Ruddick, Republican	168

Clerk of the Courts.

C. C. Doolittle	119— 30
James Crow	89

Recorder.

L. B. Bailey	166— 124
G. W. Elder	42

On the Proposition to sell Swamp Lands, to B. L. Patch.

For	145— 101
Against	44

On the Proposition "Shall the Board of Supervisors be Increased to Five?"

Against the Increase	82— 7
For the Increase	75

Stock Act.

For the Act	156— 116
Against the Act	40

OCTOBER 10, 1871.

Governor.

C. C. Carpenter, Republican	206— 159
J. C. Knapp, Democrat	47

Lieutenant-Governor.

H. C. Bulis, Republican	206— 159
M. M. Ham, Democrat	47

Judge of Supreme Court.

J. G. Day, Republican	206— 159
J. F. Duncombe, Democrat	47

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Alonzo Abernathy, Republican	205— 158
Edward Muncey, Democrat	47

Senator, 46th District.

E. A. Howland, Republican	196— 195
Hugh McFarland	1
H. G. Parker	1

Representative, 66th District.

David Secor, Republican	215— 214
W. C. Stansberry, Democrat	1

Treasurer.

John Maben	148— 40
L. B. Bailey	108

Auditor.

John Christie, Jr	244— 243
S. S. Brockway	1

Sheriff.

John Veits	134— 14
Herbert Tompkins	120

Superintendent of Schools.

B. F. Scott	245

Surveyor.

Eugene Marshall	131— 5
James Crow	126

Coroner.

J. Muncey	243— 237
Hugh McFarland	6

Drainage Commissioner.

Wesley Hayes	251

NOVEMBER 5, 1872

President.

U. S. Grant, Republican	241— 55
Horace Greeley, Democrat	186

Secretary of State.

Josiah T. Young, Republican	188— 132
E. A. Guilbert, Democrat	56

State Auditor.

John Russell, Republican	188— 186
J. P. Cassaday, Democrat	2

State Treasurer.

William Christy, Republican	188— 136
J. P. Cassaday, Democrat	52
M. J. Roehls	2

Register State Land Office.

Aaron Brown, Republican	188— 130
Jacob Butler, Democrat	58

Attorney-General.

M. E. Cutts, Republican	188— 130
H. G. Case, Democrat	58

Attorney-General, to Fill Vacancy.

M. E. Cutts, Republican	188

Member of Congress, 4th District.

H. O. Pratt, Republican	188— 132
A. R. Lush, Democrat	56
S. P. Adams, Greenback	1
W. C.Stanberry	1

Judge, 12th Judicial District.

George W. Ruddick, Republican	188— 134
J. S. Root, Democrat	54
W. A. Lathrop, Greenback	2

Judge Circuit Court.

R. G. Reineger, Republican	188— 132
W. C. Stanbery	56

District Attorney.

L. S. Butler, Republican	188— 132
James Wood, Democrat	56

Clerk of the Courts.

C. C. Doolittle, Republican	182— 114
S. R. Kelly, People	68

Recorder.

L. B. Bailey, Republican	124— 1
W. C. Moak	124
Scattering	1
L. Bailey	1

Coroner.

J. H. Beadle	166— 146
George Christie	20

Drainage Commissioner.

Luke Nichols	191— 190
J. Maben	1

OCTOBER 14, 1873.

Governor.

C. C. Carpenter, Republican	243— 211
J. G. Vaile, Democrat	25
C. E. Vaile, Democrat	7

Lieutenant-Governor.

Joseph Dysart, Republican	243— 211
C. E. Whiting, Democrat	32

Judge of Supreme Court.

J. M. Beck	243— 223
R. J. Hall	20
R. G. Hall	6
J. R. Hall	6

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Alonzo Abernathy	243— 211
D. Prindle, Democrat	32

Representative, 69th District.

David Secor	273— 272
Isaac Edwards	1

Treasurer.

John Maben, Republican	219— 156
J. H. Beadle, Independent	63

Auditor.

John Christie, Jr	229— 174
C. M. Church	55

Sheriff.

John F. Veits	147— 61
O. K. Pike	86
Alrah Yerington	49

Superintendent of Schools.

Eugene Marshall	149— 16
A. R. Barnes	133

Surveyor.

W. C. Moak	167— 55
J. M. Elder	112

Coroner.

R. W. Noble	198— 115
J. W. Hayes	83

On the Question of Providing a Poor House.

Against	117— 24
For	93

OCTOBER 19, 1874.

Secretary of State.

Josiah T. Young, Republican	231— 193
David Morgan, Democrat	48

State Auditor.

Buren R. Sherman, Republican	231— 193
J. M. King, Democrat	48

State Treasurer.

William Christy, Republican	231— 193
H. C. Hargis, Democrat	48

Register State Land Office.

David Secor, Republican	236— 196
R. H. Rodermael, Democrat	40
Jacob Seibert	1

Attorney-General.

M. E. Cutts, Republican	231— 183
J. H. Keating, Democrat	48

Clerk of Supreme Court.

E. J. Holmes, Republican	231— 183
G. W. Ball, Democrat	48

Reporter of Supreme Court.

John S. Runnells, Republican	231— 183
J. M. Weart, Democrat	48

Member of Congress, 4th District.

H. O. Pratt, Republican	200— 133
John Bowman, Democrat	77

Clerk of the Courts.

C. C. Doolittle, Republican	227— 171
Warren Scott, Democrat	56

Recorder.

L. B. Bailey, Republican	215— 149
Walter Elder	66

On Restraining Stock From Running at Large.

For restraint	135— 18
Against restraint	117

On Restraining Stock From Running at Large Between Sunset and Sunrise.

For restraint	209— 191
Against restraint	18

On Question of Increasing Number of Supervisors.

Against increase	153— 60
For increase	93

OCTOBER 12, 1875.

Governor.

Samuel J. Kirkwood, Republican	264— 187
Shephard Leffler, Democrat	77

Lieutenant-Governor.

J G Newbold, Republican	265— 189
Emmett B. Woodward, Democrat	76

Judge Supreme Court.

Austin Adams, Republican	265— 190
W. J. Knight, Democrat	75

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Alonzo Abernathy	266— 196
Josiah Doane	70

Senator, 46th District.

Lemuel Dwelle, Republican	185— 31
James M. Elder, Democrat	154

Representative, 69th District.

H. H Bush, Republican	326— 319
M. P. Rosecrans	7

Auditor.

John Christie, Jr.	336— 335
Joe Clark	1

Treasurer.

John Maben	309— 301
Mrs. Lakumsky	8
Mrs. Hanson	1
Nelson Preston	1
Robert Clark	2
A. D. Hiams	3

Sheriff.

H M. Bradstreet, Republican	178— 31
George Lamson, Independent	147

County Superintendent.

A. R. Barnes	340

Surveyor.

W. C. Moak	339— 338
E. C. Blackman	1

Coroner.

Z. C. Green	341

NOVEMBER 7, 1876.

President.

R. B. Hayes, Republican	281— 182
S. J. Tilden, Democrat	99

Judge of Supreme Court, Full Term.

W. H. Seevers, Republican	281— 182
William Graham, Democrat	99

Judge of Supreme Court, to Fill Vacancy.

James H. Rothrock, Republican	281— 182
Walter I. Hayes, Democrat	99

Judge of Supreme Court, to Fill Vacancy.

W. H. Seevers, Republican	281— 182
Walter I. Hayes, Democrat	99

Secretary of State.

J. T. Young, Republican	281— 182
J. H. Stubenrauch, Democrat	99

State Auditor.

Buren R. Sherman, Republican	281— 182
William Groneneg, Democrat	99

State Treasurer.

George W. Bemis, Republican	281— 182
Wesley Jones, Democrat	99

Register of State Land Office.

David Secor, Republican	281— 182
H. C. Ridenour, Democrat	99

Attorney-General.

J. McJunkin, Republican	281— 182
John C. Cook, Democrat	99

Superintendent Public Instruction to fill vacancy.

Carl Von Coelln, Republican	281

OCTOBER 9, 1877.

Governor.

John H. Gear, Republican	340— 245
John P. Irish, Democrat	95
Daniel P. Stubbs, Greenback	29
Elias Jessup, Prohibitionist	2

Lieutenant-Governor.

Frank T. Campbell, Republican	343— 248
W. C. James, Democrat	95
A. McCready, Greenback	29

Judge of the Supreme Court.

James G. Day, Republican	342— 247
H. E. J. Boardman, Democrat	95
John Porter	29

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Carl Von Coelln	345— 250
J. G. Calison	95
S. T. Ballard	27

Representative, 77th District.

H. H. Bush	399— 342
A. C. Walker	57
C. A. Walker	1

County Auditor.

J. W. Elder	460

County Treasurer.

John Maben	233— 18
John Christie, Jr	215
John Christie	10
J. Maben	1
Scattering	4

Sheriff.

W. C. Moak	277— 101
H. M. Bradstreet	176
Scattering	7

Superintendent.

M. L. Fuller	241— 26
A. R. Barnes	215
Scattering	7

Surveyor.

C. C. Way	452

Surveyor, to fill vacancy.

C. C. Way	1
J. M. Elder	1

Coroner.

Z. C. Green	463— 462
R. Lowell	1

OCTOBER 10, 1878.

Secretary of State.

J. A. Hull, Republican	282— 100
E. M. Farnsworth, Democrat	182

State Auditor.

B. R. Sherman, Republican	283— 110
Joseph Eiboeck, Democrat	173
G. V. Swearingen	7

State Treasurer.

George W. Bemis, Republican	282— 101
M. L. Devine, Democrat	181

Register State Land Office.

James B. Powers, Republican	282— 100
M. D. Farrington, Democrat	182

Attorney-General.

J. F. McJunkin, Republican	283— 109
John Gibbons, Democrat	174
C. H. Jackson	6

Judge of the Supreme Court.

J. H. Rothrock, Republican	293— 126
J. C. Knapp, Democrat	167

Reporter of Supreme Court.

J. S. Runnells, Republican	273— 91
Alex Runyon, Democrat	182

Representative in Congress. 4th District.

N. C. Deering, Republican	208— 111
L. H. Weller, Greenback	97
W. V. Allen, Democrat	86

Clerk of the Courts.

C. C. Doolittle, Republican	462

Recorder.

L. B. Bailey, Republican	461

"On Question of Increasing the Number of Supervisors."

For increase	162— 40
Against increase	122

OCTOBER ELECTION, 1879.

Governor.

John H. Gear, Republican	480— 313
H. H. Trimble, Democrat	167
D. Campbell, Greenback	29

Lieutenant-Governor.

Frank Campbell, Republican	480— 314
J. O. Yeoman, Democrat	166
H. M. Moore, Greenback	29

Judge of Supreme Court.

J. M. Beck, Republican	479— 310
Reuben Noble, Democrat	169
M. H. Jones, Greenback	29

Superintendent Public Instruction.

C. Von Coelln, Republican	480— 312
Irwin Baker, Democrat	168
J. A. Nash, Greenback	29

State Senator.

F. M. Goodykoontz, Republican	661

Representative Legislature.

Dr. J. M. Hull	656— 655
J. M. Elder	1

Auditor.

M. L. Fuller	355— 44
J. W. Elder	311

Treasurer.

John Maben	316— 89
John Christie, Jr.	227
A. H. Hiams	133

Sheriff.

W. C. Moak	543— 414
A. W. Schmalle	129
C. C. Way	1

Superintendent.

A. C. Ripley	262— 20
Eugene Marshall	242
G. P. Mertin	146

Surveyor.

C. C. Way	305— 106
John Treganza	199
J. M. Elder	11
E. Marshall	5

Coroner.

Z. C. Green	622— 620
S. Hart	2

OCTOBER ELECTION, 1880.

Clerk of the Courts.

C. C. Doolittle	510— 341
Robert Elder	169

Recorder.

L. B. Bailey	506— 434
C. M. Church	172

Judge of Circuit Court.

R. G. Reiniger, Republican	519— 355
Cyrus Foreman, Democrat.	164

Judge of District Court.

G. W. Ruddick, Republican	520— 354
John W. Cleggett, Democrat	166
Scattering	6

District Attorney.

John B. Cleland, Republican	514— 346
A. C. Ripley, Democrat	168

Representative in Congress.

N. C. Deering, Republican	530— 366
J. S. Root, Democrat	164
Scattering	6

Secretary of State.

J. A. T. Hull, Republican	518— 350
A. B. Keith, Democrat	168
Scattering	4

State Auditor.

W. V. Lucas, Republican	517— 348
Charles I. Barker, Democrat	169
G. V. Swearingen	4

State Treasurer.

C. H. Conger, Republican	518— 350
Martin Blinn, Democrat	168
M. Farrington, Greenback	4

Register of State Land Office.

J. H. Powers, Republican	518— 350
Daniel Dougherty, Democrat	168
Thomas Hooker, Greenback	4

Attorney-General.

Smith McPherson, Republican	519— 351
C. A. Clark, Democrat	168
W. A. Spurrier, Greenback	4

OCTOBER ELECTION, 1882.

Secretary of State.

J. A. T. Hull, Republican	570— 352
T. O. Walker, Democrat	218
W. Gaston, Greenback	16

State Auditor.

John L. Browne, Republican	571— 354
William Thompson, Democrat	217
D. A. White, Greenback	16

State Treasurer.

Edwin H. Conger, Republican	570— 353
John Foley, Democrat	217
J. L. Brown, Greenback	16

Attorney-General.

Smith McPherson, Republican	571— 354
J. H. Bremerman, Democrat	217
J. A. Rice, Greenback	16

Judge of Supreme Court.

W. H. Seevers, Republican	535— 318
C. E. Bronson, Democrat	217
W. L. Seevers	36
W. H. Jones	16

Clerk of Supreme Court.

Gilbert B. Pray, Republican	571— 354
H. F. Boardman, Democrat	217
E. M. Clark, Greenback	16

Reporter Supreme Court.

O. C. Ebersole, Republican	570— 353
A. L. Palmer, Democrat	217
J. H. Williamson, Greenback	16

Representative in Congress, 10th District.

A. J. Holmes, Republican	560— 334
John Cleggett, Democrat	226
I. Doane, Greenback	16

Recorder.

L. B. Bailey, Republican	536— 310
C. M. Church	226
Scattering	2

Clerk of the Courts.

C. C. Doolittle	539— 279
A. G. Johnson	260

Surveyor.

J. M. Elder	778— 774
W. C. Moak	4

Coroner.

E. H. Haskett	784

CHAPTER VII.

THE BAR OF HANCOCK COUNTY.

There is no subject connected with the history of a county that is of more general interest than a complete record of its bar. In reviewing its annals it must be borne in mind, that as the prosperity and well-being of every community depends upon the wise interpretation as well as the judicious framing of its laws, therefore it must follow that a record of the members of the bar must form no unimportant part of the county's history. Upon a few principles of natural justice is erected the whole superstructure of civil laws, tending to meet the desires and relieve the wants of all alike. The business of the lawyer is not to make the laws, but to apply them to the daily affairs of men. But the interests of men are diversified; and where so many interests and counter interests are to be protected and adjusted, to the lawyer and judge are presented many interesting and complex problems.

The bar of Hancock county, although not so numerous as in some of the sister counties, has numbered among its members some who have been an honor both to the county and the profession. So far as material was accessible, sketches are given of each attorney who has practiced before the courts of the county. None

are omitted intentionally, and of some more would gladly have been said if more were known of the parties by those now living in the county. The peculiarities and personalities which form so pleasing and interesting a part of the lives of the members of the bar, and which, indeed, constitute the charm of local history, are in a great measure wanting. Unlike the fair plaintiff in the famous case of Bardell *vs.* Pickwick, we have no painstaking "sergeant" to relate the facts and circumstances of the case.

The first lawyer in Hancock county was M. P. Rosecrans, so long and favorably known as the first county judge. Mr. Rosecrans was a native of Ohio, but made this State his home when a young man, locating in Hardin county in 1855, and engaged in farming. He was a man of excellent education, and of considerable native ability and studious habits, and is considered one of the finest newspaper writers of this section. He never attained to the position of a thorough lawyer, although occupying many prominent positions. He was admitted to the bar while a resident of Hardin county, and shortly afterwards, in the spring of 1858, removed to Hancock county, where, at the June election, 1858, he was elected to the most important local office in the gift of the people—county judge. In 1866 he removed to Clear Lake, Cerro Gordo county, where he at present resides, having engaged, since his advent there, in numerous avocations besides his profession, among them that of editor of a local paper.

Among those who have practiced before the bar of the Hancock county courts, and who have been resident lawyers, were: Harvey N. Brockway, Charles D. Pritchard, James Crow, Byron F. Scott, William Kinsey, James Barclay, B. F. Westover, Bush & Bush, A. C. Ripley, W. E. Bradford, Joseph G. Strong, Taylor & Osborne, O. K. Hoyt and J. M. Elder.

H. N. Brockway, of the firm of Brockway & Elder, was born in St. Joseph Co., Mich., Dec. 26, 1836. His parents, Sylvester and Mercy (Stewart) Brockway, emigrated to Michigan about 1830, where they remained a few years then moved to Indiana. Here H. N. grew to manhood, receiving a common school education. In 1855 he went to Wright Co., Iowa, and in 1858 began to read law in the office of G. Berkley, at Webster City, Iowa, being admitted to the bar at Concord, Hancock county, in 1860. In 1862 he enlisted in company B, 32d Iowa Volunteer Infantry, entering as sergeant and being promoted to the rank of captain. He was married in 1865, to Sarah Mitchell, a native of Franklin Co., Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Brockway have three children living—Iris, Myrtle and Earl. In 1865 Mr. Brockway way was elected treasurer of Hancock county, and re-elected in 1867. He resigned in 1868 and was elected the same year, judge of the circuit court, and at the expiration of his term of office, he engaged with J. M. Elder in the law, real estate and banking business, in which he is still engaged. Mr. Brockway came to Wright county a poor man, but by close attention to business and fair dealing has accumulated a competency. In politics he is a strong republican.

C. D. Pritchard was a son of Philo A. and Eliza J. (Woodward) Pritchard, and

was born at Lockport, N. Y., Aug. 9, 1830. In 1836 his parents moved to Washtenaw Co., Mich.; here he received an academic education, attending the "Union" schools at Ypsilanti, and afterward began the study of law. In the spring of 1857, he removed to Alden, Hardin county, and during the fall became the proprietor of the "Alden House," which he ran one year. He then removed to Hancock county, where he was admitted to the bar in 1858, and afterward practiced his profession and teaching. In 1860 he was elected clerk of the courts of this county, which office he filled for two years; elected in 1863, and was a member of the State Legislature of 1864; was soon after appointed department clerk in the interior department at Washington, D. C., but finding a clerkship not suited to his taste, and that the chances of promotion were few, he soon after resigned, and returned to Hancock county and continued the practice of his chosen profession. Here he remained until 1871, when he moved back to Alden, entering into partnership with his brother, in the mercantile business, and where he at present resides.

James Crow was a native of Licking Co., Ohio, and one of the early pioneers of Hancock county. Although admitted to the bar, he was a man of small parts and limited education, and was never entrusted with the management of any important cases, but contented himself with practicing chiefly in justices' courts. Some eight or nine years ago he removed to Pottawattomie Co., Iowa, but is now living in the territory of Dakota, engaged in the real estate and land business.

Byron F. Scott was admitted to practice at the bar, in this county, at the June term of court, 1871. He was a man of fair average ability, but supersensitive, and keenly felt any joke or jibe of his associates. He has left the county, and been entirely lost sight of.

William Kinsey came to Hancock county in the spring of 1870, and taught school during that summer and the succeeding year. In October, 1871, he was admitted as a member of the legal fraternity and in partnership with James Barclay, who had shortly before made his appearance, hung out their shingle, as attorneys at law, etc., but alas! for their hopes of future gain, no fish came to their net, no case was placed in their hands, and in a short time these briefless lawyers packed up and shaking the dust from off their feet, left. Mr. Kinsey is now at Milton, Muscatine county, engaged in the practice of his chosen profession and has a large and lucrative business, and is one of the rising men of that community. Of Mr. Barclay, little or nothing further is known.

A legal luminary, by the name of B. F. Westover, cast its light over the town of Britt, in August, 1882, but it shone for but a comparative short time, when it disappeared. Of Mr. Westover but little seems to be known, as his stay was but for a couple of months.

A. C. Ripley, a promising young attorney of Hancock Co., Iowa, was born in Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, on the 11th of February, 1849. His parents were Andrew and Eliza J. (Crossley) Ripley, who emigrated to Ohio in an early day. A. C., the youngest of eight children, was

reared on a farm, remaining at home until he was sixteen years old, when he enlisted in the 189th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, company C, and served until the close of the war. Soon after the war he entered Mt. Sterling Seminary, remaining there one year. He then attended Harlan Spring College, where he graduated in 1869. The following fall he entered the law office of Hon. H. H. Parker, remaining with him two years, with the exception of time he spent in teaching school. In 1871 he came to Iowa, where he had charge of the Postville graded school. He also taught at Clermont and Rockford, Floyd county. In the spring of 1877 he went to Mason City, where he read law. In the fall of the same year he was admitted to the bar. Soon after being admitted, he came to Garner, where he has practiced his profession since. In April, 1873, he was married to Carrie H. Babcock. Two children blessed this union—Cora Maud and Herman Curtis. Mr. Ripley is a Master Mason, a member of Clermont Chapter, No. 62. In 1880 he was superintendent of the schools of Hancock county.

William E. Bradford, attorney and notary, is a native of Dyer Co., Tenn., and was born Sept. 30, 1857. In 1861 his parents removed to Marshall Co., Iowa, and after a short residence there removed to Tama Co., Iowa, where his father, Theodoric F. Bradford, was a prominent lawyer and at one time was probate judge of that county. William remained in that county until 1877, when he went to Marshalltown, Iowa, and became engaged in teaching school, spending his leisure time in the study of law under H. E. J. Boardman. In 1879 he went to Hampton, and was admitted to the bar in March, 1880. He practiced there under the direction of Kellam, King & Henley until July, 1880, being employed in the meanwhile as United States census enumerator for the census of 1880. He located in July, 1880, in Britt, where he has a good practice and is considered a promising young lawyer.

Joseph G. Strong was born in Erie Co., N. Y., on the 2d of October, 1843. He passed most of his youthful days in the county of his birth and the adjoining one of Cattaraugus. He commenced the study of law while quite a young man with Eli C. Cook, of Buffalo, N. Y., where he remained until 1861, when, being seized with the western fever, he emigrated to Johnson Co., Iowa. Here he taught school all that winter and when the spring of 1862 had dawned, he again moved, this time to Mills county. After three months more of teaching, he went to Iowa City, where, in August, 1862, he enlisted in company I, 28th Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and marched to the front. Such was the inherent bravery and daring of this friendless lad, for he was scarcely more, that he soon rose from the ranks to the position of adjutant of the regiment. This position he held for two years, and in August, 1865, was honorably discharged from the service with the rank of captain, a title that sticks to him yet. After returning from the war, he entered the law office of Kirkwood & Jewett, of Iowa City, and during the fall of 1865, was admitted to the bar. He now became a partner of Judge W. E. Miller, of Iowa county, but this only continued

for six months, when Strong moved to Manchester, where he remained until the following summer, when he finally settled in Tama county, and practiced his profession for fifteen years. In 1877 he established the *Argus* at Grundy Center, which paper he continued the editor of for two years. He came to Britt in 1880, and has been since engaged in the newspaper business and in the practice of his profession. He was married Aug. 2, 1868, to Delight Vermilyea, a daughter of Judge Vermilyea, of Tama City, and they are blessed with one offspring—Jay V.

Joseph Osborne, of the firm of Taylor & Osborne, bankers, attorneys and real estate agents, was born in Lafayette Co., Wis., March 2, 1855. His parents, Robert and Jane (Pascoe) Osborne, were natives of England. They emigrated to America in 1848, locating in Wisconsin. Joseph was reared in Iowa Co., Wis., and received his education in the State Normal School at Plattesville, Wis., and the State University of Wisconsin, graduating from the law department. In June, 1881, Mr. Osborne came to Britt and organized the present banking and law business of the firm of Taylor & Osborne. He was married May 9, 1882, to Lucy Stephens, a native of Iowa Co., Wis. Mr. Osborne is one of the township trustees, also a member of the board of aldermen of Britt. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity.

O. K. Hoyt, a bright and shining light in the profession, although quite a young man, came to Britt in November, 1880. He had formerly been engaged in the practice of law, at New Hampton, the county seat of Chickasaw county. After a stay in the county, of not over ten months, he emigrated to Humboldt county, where he at present resides.

James M. Elder, although admitted to the bar at the first term of the circuit court, never practiced a great deal, still he must be considered in the light of a lawyer. As Mr. Elder has occupied so prominent a part in the official and business life of the county, a detailed sketch of him may be found elsewhere.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION OF HANCOCK COUNTY.

In all ages of the world, among civilized and savage people, the medical profession has been held in high esteem. Whether it be the learned professor, who has studied the science of medicine in all its branches, or the "great medicine man" of the untutored savages, who from actual experience has made discoveries of the healing powers of herbs and roots, honor awaits them on every hand, while the life and death of every human being is virtually placed in their keeping. The weary patient lying upon the bed of pain and the no less weary watcher, wait anxiously for the coming of the "good doctor," and on his arrival, note his every movement and every expression of countenance for a ray of hope.

The medical fraternity of Hancock county have, nearly without exception, been an honor to their profession. They have ever been ready to respond to the call of duty. The winter's cold, the summer's heat, or the rain and mud of spring and autumn, could not keep them back when the cry of distress reached their ears. They have been compelled to cross trackless prairies, to face the deathly blizzard from the north, often with no hope of fee or reward, but only to relieve, if possible, those who plead for help. All this was done, and more too, by the physicians of Hancock county, without complaint. If the good deeds of the profession are not now remembered by those who have received aid, a time will come when they will be. When the names of these pioneer doctors are recalled to mind, it is to be hoped that the hearts of the old settlers will be touched, and all will respond, "may God bless them."

For many years, no physician settled within the limits of Hancock county, the county being either too thinly settled or too healthy. Such medical attendance as was necessary, however, was furnished by the medical fraternity of Forest City or Belmond.

Dr. Charles L. Buffon settled at Upper Grove about 1859, and practiced medicine to a small extent. He was a first class practitioner, a thoroughly educated physician. He had partially abandoned his profession to engage in farming pursuits, but could not shut his ears to the cry of suffering humanity when in pain. He afterwards entered the United States service, as a surgeon, during the late war, and won an enviable reputation for skill and success. He is at present a resident of Vinton, Benton county, in the enjoyment of a lucrative practice, although a man of years.

In 1869 Dr. Stanley came into the county of Hancock, and located at Concord, and announced himself as ready to do what he was able to relieve the wants, necessities and pains of the invalid portion of the colony. The doctor was from the State of Wisconsin, where he had been in practice some years. He stayed at this place for about two years, when he removed to Minnesota. He was a fine looking man, of commanding appearance, and was, with all, a sincere, conscientious Christian gentleman. After leaving Concord, he went to Clear Lake, but soon after left that place, as before mentioned, for the neighboring State of Wisconsin.

Among the physicians who have lived in the county and engaged in the profession of healing the sick, the halt, the blind and diseased of all kinds, were the following, many of them still residents of Hancock county: Z. C. Greene, R. G. Hamilton, H. W. Smith, H. F. Fort, Eugene McNiel, Dr. Keller, Dr. Alleyne, A. M. Tuttle and A. J. Cole.

Dr. Z. C. Greene came to the village of Garner in 1875, and entered upon the practice of medicine. He was a young man, from DeWitt, Clinton county, and fresh from his readings. He was elected coroner during the year 1876. His stay in the county was not of long duration, for after a few years service here he departed for other fields, and has been lost sight of.

Dr. H. W. Smith, one of the prominent physicians, located at Garner in 1877, although long a resident of the county, and is at present a resident of the town, carrying on the drug business in connection with his practice of the healing art.

Horace Woodbridge Smith, M. D., the oldest physician practicing in Garner, was born in Kenosha Co., Wis., June 6, 1854. When seventeen years of age he commenced reading medicine in the office of Dr. C. C. Borney, at Nora Springs. Subsequently he read with Dr. Chase, of Osage. In 1876 he entered Rush Medical College, of Chicago, graduating with honors at the age of twenty-two years. Dr. Smith was married, Jan. 10, 1879, to Carrie Boeman, daughter of William Boeman, now a resident of Garner. One child blessed this union. The doctor is a young man, with a brilliant prospect, and has by close attention to business worked up a practice he can well be proud of. He is a member of the Northwestern Medical Association. His father, A O. B. Smith, was born in Burlington, Vt. He came west when twenty-one years of age, settling on a farm in Kenosha, Wis., which occupation he has since followed. He is now living in Hancock county. Dr. Smith's mother died in 1860.

Dr. H. F. Fort settled at the town of Britt in August, 1878, where he has since remained.

Homer F. Fort, M. D., was born in Troy, N. Y., Sept. 12, 1849. His parents John and Julia (Meyers) Fort, were natives of that State also. Homer was reared in his native county and when seventeen years of age, engaged in the study of medicine under Dr. C. H. Bacon, of Lockport, Ill., with whom he continued four years. In 1867–8 he attended the Chicago Medical College and was a student of that institution in the spring term of 1869. In 1869–70 he attended the University of Medicine of Philadelphia, Penn., of which he

is a graduate. In 1870 he entered the drug store of J. H. Hessinger, of that city, continuing in his employ until 1874. He then engaged in the practice of medicine at Shannon, Ill., where he remained till August, 1878. He then came to Britt, where he was the first practitioner. He is the present local physician for the M. & St. L.R.R. He was married May 22, 1874, to Augusta Brown. They have two children—Frank and Gertie.

Dr. R. G. Hamilton located at Garner in the year 1882, there he at present resides, in the enjoyment of a lucrative practice, in partnership with his son, Royal Graves Hamilton.

R. G. Hamilton, M. D., of Garner, Iowa, was born at Gray, Cumberland Co., Maine, Jan. 24, 1828. His parents were Rufus and Mary (Orne) Hamilton. His father was a blacksmith. In 1848, Rufus Hamilton, the doctor's father, left his native State, emigrating to Grand Detour, Ill., where he followed the blacksmith trade for a number of years. In 1858 he returned to Maine where he died in 1867. Mrs. Hamilton died in Grand Detour in 1856. Dr. Hamilton commenced reading medicine at Grand Detour, in 1851, in the office of Dr. Mark L. Cushing. Two years later he attended lectures at Rush Medical College, Chicago, Ill. In 1853 he was married to Mary Helen Orne. He graduated from Rush Medical College in 1856. Dr. Hamilton has followed his profession in various places. In 1882 he was located in Milwaukee, Wis., from whence he came to Garner, and has since practiced in this place. He spent one year in Cook County Hospital and is a graduate from the Ear & Eye Infirmary, of Chicago. He has had a wide field for practice, from which he has derived much useful information. He now has a large and extensive practice which calls him over all the northwestern part of Iowa and Minnesota. Dr. and Mrs. Hamilton have two children—Harlus W. and Royal Graves, a practicing physician of Garner, and a graduate of Rush Medical College in 1881. Dr. Hamilton is a Master Mason. He now makes a specialty of chronic diseases and also of the ear and eye. Patients come to him from a long distance away for treatment.

Dr. Eugene McNiel located at the growing village of Britt some time in July, 1880, but was not long a resident of the county, as he left suddenly in October, that same year.

Dr. Keller, during the latter part of the year 1880, came to Britt from Forest City with the intention of making it a permanent home, but on looking the field over he concluded that it was already crowded, and went on further west after a stay of but six weeks.

Dr. Alleyne, a physician from the West India islands, located at Britt in 1880, but only remained a month, when he also moved westward, stopping at Wesley, Kossuth county, where he now resides.

Dr. A. M. Tuttle, a practitioner of medicine according to the homeopathic formula, made a short stay in the county. In 1881 he settled at Britt, where he acquired considerable practice, but left this vicinity in June, 1883, for Chamberlain, Dak., where he expected a larger volume of business.

The town of Corwith boasts of but one physician, and who is of the allopathic

school. Dr. Hartley Heskett located at that place in April, 1881, and has worked up a good business. He is a native of Belmont Co., Ohio, being born in that place July 21, 1839, and is the son of David and Catharine Heskett. The doctor has been considerable of a wanderer in his time, going to Oregon and the Pacific coast when but a young man of twenty-two, where he remained some five years. He afterwards came west, after returning to his native State, living some time at Corydon, Wayne Co., Iowa, and came to this rising young village as above stated. His wife was Belle McCartney, also a native of Ohio, and they have two children—Nettie and Roland.

CHAPTER IX.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

The Presidential election of 1860, resulting in the choice of Abraham Lincoln for President, having been thoroughly known, eleven States in the southern portion of the Union passed acts of secession in rapid succession, and on coercion being tried, arrayed themselves in general hostility to the federal government. On the 12th day of April, 1861, the rebel forces, under the command of Gen. P. G. T. Beauregard, late a major in the United States army, opened a destructive fire upon Fort Sumter, in Charleston Bay. For two days and nights this iron hail was poured into the as yet unfinished fortress, and at last, starved, scorched, and out of the necessary ammunition, the garrison, under Major Robert Anderson, as brave and gallant a soldier as ever drew a blade, were compelled to surrender; lowering the flag of our fathers to the flaunting rag with the palmetto device. When the news of this outrage thrilled across the wires through all the cities, towns, villages and rural districts of this mighty northland, every heart vibrated in unison with the cry for redress, and every soul was seized with the desire for vindicating the honor of our country. When President Lincoln issued his first proclamation, calling for 75,000 volunteers, he found the people not only ready but eager to press to the front and wipe out the foul stain upon our Nation's banner. To indicate something of the spirit and the feeling of the people as reflected by the newspapers, those mirrors of the public mind, the following extract is taken from one of our western papers, printed only a few days subsequent to the surrender of Sumter and the issuance of the proclamation of the President:

"Like the viper that was warmed to life in the bosom of the countryman, and

then stung him to death, so the cotton States of the Union have raised the parricidal hand of bloody war against the government which has long fostered and protected them. History will blush to record the hugeness of the crime. It overtops the ordinary criminality of causeless, aggressive warfare, as Satan exceeded in proportion the other rebel angels.

'He above the rest
In shape and gesture proudly eminent,
Stood like a tower; * * *
but his face
Deep scars of thunder had entrenched, and care
Sat on his faded cheek.'

"Without a parallel in the history of the world, all other rebellions, all other treasons, will dwindle to insignificance before the enormity and wickedness of the present. The loyal States and the general government have given an example of patience and forbearance which was fast being regarded as weakness and imbecility. But, thank God, there is a change. The government still has power. She struggled long to avert a war, but it has at last been forced upon her. Now she will test her power and prove too strong for treason. There are loyal men enough to defend the Union against every foe. The old Jackson spirit still lives, and is intensified seven fold. 'The Union must and shall be preserved.' We love the old Union more and more every day. The star-spangled banner creates sensations never felt before. Men of all parties feel that no other banner shall ever float over us. The cursed rattlesnake flag has no business on American soil, and, by the blessings of God, it shall be driven back to the hell from which it came. The descendents of the Pilgrims will never disgrace their ancestry. The clouds will scatter, day will dawn, and out of the thick gloom of the present, liberty will come forth arrayed in robes of rejoicing, and enter upon new glories, 'heights unattempted, yes, in prose or rhyme.'

'The land
Is never lost that has a son to right her,
And here are troops of sons, and loyal ones.
Strong in her children should a mother be;
Shall ours be helpless, that has sons like us?'"

With feelings like this, and they were not local, but spread throughout all the loyal States, was it any wonder that her able-bodied sons sprang to the defense of their mother country, and interposed their "fortune, life and sacred honor" in her behalf? Hancock county, then a newly settled district with but 179 inhabitants, in 1860, nobly responded to the noble work and contributed a quota that she might well be proud of. In the election in the fall preceding the commencement of hostilities, but forty-four votes were cast, and at the close of the war but seventy-six; yet out of this little band the boys from the county, found in the front of red, lurid battle, numbered twenty-five, a larger percentage than many other districts can show, by a large majority.

Very many, in fact, a great majority of the volunteers from this county, having gone to Belmond, Webster City and other localities, and there entering the service, were credited to those counties, and it makes it difficult to gather all. The historian has been at considerable trouble and pains to complete the list, as the adjutant-general's report credits but thirteen men to the county, while there

were, as may be seen hereafter, some thirty-nine or forty. None are omitted intentionally, and it is believed by the committee of revision that all have been named. The following is the roster:

SECOND CAVALRY.

COMPANY I.

Cornelius Baker, Joseph Gilpin,
Jacob Waltz, Harrison Wheelock,
Thomas Wheelock, Samuel Gilpin.

COMPANY L.

John S. Pritchard, R. R. White,
M. S. Gilman, Joshua Gilman,
Alfred Ward, Stephen Ward,
Francis Colburn, David Spencer.

ELEVENTH INFANTRY.

Lewis Barth, unassigned.

THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

COMPANY A.

Cephas Church.

COMPANY B.

Capt. H. N. Brockway, Cyrus Church,
John Christie, Jr., John A. Curran,
Douglas Magill, Thomas Magill, Jr.,
Martin B. Parker, Edward Thorp,
A. C Long, C. Rosecrans,
George R Lanning.

COMPANY F.

Chandler W. Scott, Simeon B. Wells.

THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

As many of the boys in blue from Hancock county were in that regiment an extended account of its history would not be out of place in this connection.

The companies forming the 32d Infantry Iowa Volunteers were recruited in this and the neighboring counties, during the latter part of the summer and early fall of 1862. They rendezvoused at Camp Franklin, near Dubuque. Here, on October 6, they were sworn into the service of the United States for three years; John Scott, of Story county, being colonel; E. E. Mix, of Butler, lieutenant-colonel; G. A. Eberhart, of Black Hawk, major; Charles Aldrich, of Hamilton, adjutant. Here it remained under drill, acquiring discipline, until about the middle of the following month. Owing to the insufficiency of quarters at the camp, a malignant form of measles broke out, which was fatal in many instances.

From the 14th to the 18th of November the regiment, numbering about 920 men, embarked by detachments for St. Louis, reporting there on the 21st, and going into quarters at Benton Barracks. Here it remained a few days, when, under orders from Maj.-Gen. Curtis, six companies under Col. Scott proceeded to New Madrid, Mo., and the remaining four companies, under Major Eberhart, went no further down the river than Cape Girardeau. The separation of the regiment thus effected on the last day of the autumn of 1862, continued until the spring of 1864. It was a prolific source of annoyance and labor. The details required of a regiment were frequently demanded from each of these battalions; stores sent to the regiment would sometimes go to the detatchment and sometimes to the headquarters, when they should have gone just the other way; the mails were in an interminable tangle. At the headquarters were companies B, C, E, H, I and K; under Major Eberhart, companies A, D, F and G.

The history of the regiment during this long period of separation must necessarily be two-fold. It will not be improper to write first an account of the detachment under Major Eberhart.

In obedience to the order of Gen. Curtis, they proceeded to Cape Girardeau,

and the major assumed the command of that post on the 1st of December, 1862. The garrison consisted of this detachment and one company of the 2d Missouri Heavy Artillery. Here they remained during the winter doing provost and garrison duty. On the 10th of March they were re-inforced by the 1st Nebraska Infantry, and preparation made for a march into the interior. On March 14th Major Eberhart marched his detachment to Bloomfield, accompanying a regiment of Wisconsin Cavalry, and a battery of Missouri Artillery, where they remained until the 21st of April, when they moved to Dallas, forty-six miles northward. The march was by a circuitous route, requiring sixty miles travel.

The rebel, Gen. Marmaduke, now threatened Cape Girardeau with a considerable army. He himself was at Fredericktown, northwest of Dallas, while another force was coming up the Bloomfield road. Gen. McNeil, commanding the Union forces, marched at once for Cape Girardeau, by Jackson. The detachment of the 32d, that was guarding the train, marched from Dallas to Jackson, a distance of twenty-two miles, in less than six hours, and reached the Cape on the evening of the 24th. The next day Marmaduke invested the place with some 8,000 men. At 10 o'clock at night he sent a flag of truce, with a demand of unconditional surrender, giving the Union commander thirty minutes for decision. Gen. McNeil, by Col. Strachan, who received the truce, sent back a flat refusal in one minute, and politely requested a credit of twenty-nine minutes by Gen. Marmaduke. The attack was not, however, commenced until Sunday morning, the 26th, at 10 o'clock, when the rebels retired with considerable loss, just as Gen. Vandever came down the river with re-inforcements for the garrison. In this combat, Major Eberhart's command was posted on the right, in support of a section of Meltfly's battery. Its loss was but one man captured on picket. On the 28th, our detachment was ordered to Bloomfield. Leaving Cape Girardeau at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, it marched fifty miles by dark the next evening, and went into camp near Castor river. Completing the bridge over the stream, it returned to the Cape, reaching there May 5. Here it remained on garrison duty until the 11th of July, when it again marched to Bloomfield. Having remained there a few days, at work on the fortifications, it was attached to the Reserve Brigade, 1st Cavalry Division, Department of the Missouri, and on the 19th started on the memorable march, which ended with the capture of Little Rock, Ark.

The command reached Clarendon on the 8th of August. Early on the morning of the 13th, the detachment started up White river. The expedition lasted three days and was a brilliant success. The fleet went up the White river to the mouth of the Little Red river, and up the latter to the town of Searcy, where two steamers were captured and a pontoon bridge destroyed. When ten miles from Searcy, on their return, the fleet was attacked by 300 rebels, who directed their principal fire on the prize *Kaskaska*, which was manned by company D, under Lieut. W. D. Templin. The steamer was near the shore from which they were at-

tacked, but made a gallant defense. The rebels were driven off with a loss of more than twenty killed. The loss in company D was one killed and five wounded. Before reaching White river, the fleet was again attacked, but the assailants were quickly driven off with loss, and without any casualty on board. Large quantities of public property were destroyed, and a number of prisoners captured during the expedition. In the heavy skirmish at Bayou Metoe, on the 27th, the detachment was engaged, losing one killed and two wounded.

The day the command reached "Deadman's Lake," the scorching heat of that day, the parched ground marched over, the air at times filled with flying dust, is one not easily forgotten. The stagnant pond bearing the above name was covered with a green scum, yet the men, burning with thirst, plunged in and drank greedily of the filthy water.

The two trips from Duvall's Bluffs to Brownsville, as guard to the cavalry train, were trips of hard marching in hot weather, and of suffering for water for man and beast, and from dust and heat. The sick on this march certainly received no extra care—at first shipped to Helena, and then to Clarendon, on the White river.

About the 21st of August a small steamer, a side-wheeler, sailed up the White river loaded with sick and convalescent soldiers. It was one of the hottest of August days in this climate, when she ran from Clarendon to Duvall's Bluffs, forty-five miles in four hours. Not a spot on that boat, from the border deck to the hurricane deck, but was covered by a sick man. Sick men were piled away on that hurricane deck in the broiling sun, wherever a man could be laid. Is it any wonder, on that run of about four hours, twenty-six men died on that boat?—one of them a corporal of company G, (Carter).

On the 25th of August another march of twenty-six miles across those prairies of Prairie Co. Ark. About 11 o'clock that night we filed into the little court house yard at Brownsville. Just as we filed in, Gen. Davidson stepped to the fence and said, "Boys, lie down quickly and take some rest, for I will need you at an early hour." Then turning to another officer he said, "These brave boys have marched 500 miles and kept up with my cavalry." By three o'clock next morning we were astir, and at four were in line and on the move. A march of nine miles brought us to the rebel outposts, skirmishing three and a half miles to the brow of the hill, and after maneuvering, etc., half a mile to the bank of "Bayou Metaire." The whole movement during the day was only a bushwacking affair. In the evening we fell back to the top of the hill to support a battery. There dark found us. The battery and all other troops had left. One detachment alone was on the field, with the rebels closing around us, when we withdrew and fell back that night to a corn-field near Brownsville; about one o'clock that night, at the word "halt," the boys dropped on the ground, and lay down between corn rows. No alignment encampment was made. The night was dark, as *dense black clouds* o'erspread the sky, and soon the rain came down in torrents; but there the boys lay—what else could they do? About nine A. M. it broke away; but, oh! the *mud*,

mud! We had no rations; but soon found a patch of sweet potatoes, and had a sweet potato breakfast.

The detachment remained two days in camp in the timber near, and then moved to the old cavalry camp north of town, where our sick boys had been kept in a double log house on the edge of the prairie, and at a little grove of a few scattering oaks, and near a pond of stagnant water.

On the 31st of August, 1863, the day was very hot, and hence the train was ordered to go through to Duvall's Bluffs in the night. All the detachment was ordered to go as guard. The whole detachment able to go was ordered on the trip. We could raise only forty men, and some twelve or fifteen of them were unable to march, but were ordered to go, as they could be piled on the wagons, and could use their guns in case of an attack.

This was a serious camp ground to the detachment. A few days and not a well man was in the camp, and not many men able to care for the sick. Every nook and corner of the old house was covered with a sick man, every spot on the porch or in the hall was the receptacle of some invalid. Everything that was possible under the circumstances was done for the sick. But the detachment was in advance of the main army, and of all supplies. No sanitary or suttlers' stores had reached them, and much of the ordinary soldiers' fare was unfit for use. Much of the hardtack had *too much life.* Here the detachment lost several of their men. Many nameless graves on southern soil are all that remain of these gallant spirits who laid down their lives for their country; not in the fierce excitement of battle, but in the pain and anguish of the sick bed.

> "Their young lives were ended,
> Their young spirits fled;
> And now they are sleeping,
> In peace with the dead."

On the removal of the detachment to Little Rock, it was relieved for a time from all guard or other duty, except the care of its own sick, by order of Gen. Davidson, who added that this was all that it was possible for them to do. Here they lost several more of their members, but on the whole the boys found Little Rock a healthy place and they improved rapidly in health.

Gen. McPherson, medical director, afterwards at Vicksburg, said that the sending of these four companies through on that campaign to keep up with the cavalry, was a burning shame, one of the outrages of the war, and no wonder the men were used up. They remained at Little Rock until the middle of October, when they moved to Benton, twenty-five miles distant. Returned to Little Rock, where they remained until January, 1864, then it started to Memphis, which place it reached on the 5th of February. Here it was ordered to report to Gen. A. J. Smith, at Vicksburg. It reached that city on the 9th, and remained there until the 27th, when it marched to Black river to await the army on its return from the interior.

Meanwhile Col. Scott established his headquarters New Madrid, and assumed command of the post. On the 17th of December, 1862, he sent out a detachment of 100 men under Capt. Peeble's, who went as far as St. Francis river, bringing back

several prisoners, much public property and valuable information.

On the 28th of December Col. Scott destroyed the public property, and evacuated New Madrid, by order of Gen. Davies, after which he proceeded to Fort Pillow. Here he remained six months, the companies performing garrison duty. The command embarked for Columbus, Ky., on the 17th and 18th of June, 1863, in detachments, and went into camp there on the 19th, and there regimental headquarters remained for more than seven months, Col. Scott being most of the time in command of the post.

On July 10, Union City, in Tennessee, was captured by the rebels. The command hastened to that place, but arrived too late to find the enemy. After burying the dead and caring for the wounded, they returned. The command was soon afterwards again divided into fractions. Companies B and I, under the command of Capt. Miller, alone remained at regimental headquarters. Company C was attached to the 4th Missouri Cavalry; company E was placed at Fort Quimby, not far from Columbus; companies H. and K, Capt. Bensen commanding, proceeded down the river to Island No. 10. From this time forth until January, 1864, the history of each of these detachments is devoid of remarkable events. This, with the exception of company C, who were actively employed during most of that period, and the labors of officers and men were arduous in the extreme. They scouted a wide expanse of country infested by guerrillas, marched sometimes a considerable distance from Columbus, going out in all weather, by night as often as by day. They braved many perils and endured many hardships.

In the month of January, 1864, these six companies were brought together, and soon embarked for Vicksburg, where they were assigned to the second brigade. Perhaps there was not a single organization in the whole army under Gen. Sherman that so gladly commenced that singular campaign as the one under Col. Scott. If the battalion left Vicksburg joyfully, its return was still more joyful, for here were found Major Eberhart and his four companies, and the regiment was together for the first time since November, 1862. The re-union brought great satisfaction to both officers and men. Shortly after the regiment was ordered to the Department of the Gulf, and there accompanied the disastrous Red river expedition.

On this expedition the 32d suffered more severely, perhaps, than any other regiment. It formed a part of Gen. A. J. Smith's command, consisting of 10,000 infantry and three batteries of artillery, which left Vicksburg, March 9, on transports, accompanied by gunboats. At the mouth of the Red river this fleet was joined by Admiral D. D. Porter, with a large fleet, including several iron-clads. The fleet entered Red river by the southern stream and passed thence into Achafalaya, proceeding as far as Semmesport, where the troops disembarked on the night of the 13th and immediately commenced a march on Fort De Russy. No halt was ordered till the army had marched some seven miles. It was twenty-eight miles from here to Fort De Russy. Nevertheless the army marched that dis-

tance the next day, constantly harrassed by rebel cavalry; delayed once two hours at a stream over which a bridge had to be made; attacked the fort and carried it by storm before sundown and before the gunboats had arrived. In this assault the 32d was on the right, and "the men on the right took the fort," said the prisoners. Col. Shaw, commanding the brigade, speaks in unqualified praise of all the officers and men in his command. The loss was slight on either side. Of the 32d, one man was killed and two were wounded.

At Fort De Russy they re-embarked and proceeded to Alexandria, where the troops again disembarked and remained nearly two weeks. At this point the column under Gen. Smith formed a junction with the column which had marched from New Orleans. The boats could not be taken over the rapids while laden, so the troops marched to Cotile Landing, some twenty-five miles up the river. Here our regiment had its first battalion drill, with all the companies in line, since leaving Dubuque, in November, 1862. On the 3d of April, the command again embarked and reached Grand 'Ecore on the next evening, where it remained till the morning of the 7th, when it marched to the front of the battle of Pleasant Hill, where the brigade to which the 32d belonged, commanded by Col. Shaw, of the 14th Iowa, stood the brunt of the fight, being the first in the battle, fighting longer than any other, in the hardest of the contest, the last to leave the field, and losing three times as many officers and men as any brigade engaged.

"Of Col. John Scott, 32d Iowa," says the brigade commander, "it is sufficient to say that he showed himself worthy to command the 32d Iowa Infantry—a regiment which, after having been entirely surrounded and cut off from the rest of the command, with nearly one-half of its number killed or wounded, among them many of the best and prominent officers, forced its way through the enemy's lines, and was again in line, ready and anxious to meet the foe, in less than thirty minutes." It is certain no regiment ever fought with a sublimer courage than did the 32d, on the battle-field of Pleasant Hill. Its heroism and its sacrifices were worthy of a better fate than a retreat from the scene of its splendid daring and its glory. The fame of its gallant conduct spread all over Iowa, as it would have spread over the whole country h: the commanding general accepted the victory which the troops had given him. But sad losses befell the regiment. Lieut.-Col. Mix was slain on the field, also many of the officers were either slain or wounded. The regiment lost, in all, 210 officers and men, killed, wounded and missing; most of the missing were also wounded—any so reported, no doubt slain. Iowa gloried in the fame of her honored sons, and wept for their dead comrades who fell on the stricken field. The following beautiful lines were written by Mrs. Caroline A. Soule, upon hearing of the sad losses sustained by the 32d at Pleasant Hill:

Cold are the sleepers
Wrapt in their shrouds—
Pale are the weepers
The battle has bowed;
Softly they slumber,
Our soldiers in death—
While hearts without number
Cry, with hushed breath—
O God, are they dead!

Pale are the sleepers,
Like marble they lie—
Sad are the weepers,
Tear-stained their eyes;
Quiet they slumber,
Soldiers entombed,
While hearts without number,
All shrouded in gloom,
Cry—O, are they gone!

Calm are the sleepers,
Taking their rest—
Sad are the weepers,
Joyless their breasts;
Softly they slumber,
Our soldiers to-day,
While hearts without number
Cry, only this way
Can our battles be won!

Col. Shaw's brigade covered the retreat of the army to Grand 'Ecore, when the 32d regiment, after a movement up Red river to aid the fleet in escaping from imminent peril, went into encampment. It joined in the retreat down the Red river on the 21st, and frequently met light bodies of the enemy in skirmish. The retreat from Alexandria to the Mississippi was also harassed by the enemy, and considerable skirmishing took place at Bayou La Morge, Marksville and Bayou de Glaize, in both of which the regiments took part. Col. Shaw, in his report of the latter battle, says: "To Col. Gilbert, 27th Iowa, Major Eberhart, of the 32d Iowa, Capt. Crane, of the 14th Iowa, and their commands, is due the safety of the army. Had they failed to move into the position assigned them (although a difficult one, that of changing front under fire) with less celerity, or failed to hold it steadily after taking it, our left and rear would have been enveloped by overwhelming numbers, and nothing could have saved us—not even the fighting qualities of the sixteenth army corps."

The regiment reached Memphis on the 10th of June, from there the command moved to Moscow, and thence to LaGrange in the latter part of June. From this point it marched with Gen. Smith's forces on the Tupelo campaign. It returned to Memphis, and having encamped there about ten days, joined in the Oxford expedition. The next active campaign in which the 32d took part was in Missouri in the pursuit of Price. It was a campaign of severe marching but not of battle. The regiment marched at least 650 miles, averaging twenty miles a day. It marched across the State and back again. Halting a few days at St. Louis, it moved to Cairo by steamer, arriving November 27.

From here it moved to Nashville, which was soon after besieged by the rebel general, Hood. In the battle of Nashville, December 15 and 16, the 32d, fighting in Gen. Gilbert's brigade, was warmly engaged, and won great credit for daring, efficient behavior. It captured a battery of five guns, and many prisoners, and lost about twenty-five killed and wounded. With the pursuit of the defeated rebels, closed the campaigning of the regiment for the year 1864, in face of the enemy.

Early in 1865 the regiment marched to Clifton, Tenn., whence it moved by steamer to Eastport, Miss. Its next and last campaign was that of Mobile, under Gen. E. R. S. Canby. It remained in Alabama some time after the fall of Mobile, and was mustered out at Clinton, Iowa, Aug. 24, 1865. Returning to Iowa, the 32d was in due time disbanded, the officers and men receiving everywhere along the line of their journey the kind greetings and hearty welcome of a grateful people, whose hearts had been with them through all their hardships.

TWELFTH U. S. REGULAR INFANTRY.

COMPANY C

J. H Beadle, G. A. Stiles.
Lorenzo Colburn, Alexander Decoyne,
B. F. Denslow.

THIRTEENTH U. S. REGULAR INFANTRY.

COMPANY H.

B. H Haskins, J. M. Haskins.

REGIMENT AND COMPANY UNKNOWN.

James Lachore, Mr. Langley.
Martin Parker.

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CHAPTER X.

NATIONAL, STATE AND COUNTY REPRESENTATION.

The truly representative citizen of a Nation, State or county, is the public office-holder. He stands in the relation of a representative of the people, and, as such, demands in his individual capacity the respect we owe to the people as a body. In this connection are presented sketches of many who have served Hancock county in official capacity. The sketches in some instances are short, and do not do full justice to those represented, but in no case is this the fault of the historian. The material was not accessible for more extended notices.

CONGRESSIONAL.

On the organization of Hancock county it became a part of the 2d congressional district, which then embraced about half the State, and was represented in the Congressional Halls by William Vandever, of Dubuque, who being re-elected, served until March, 1862. Mr. Vandever is a native of Maryland, who came west in 1839, locating at Rock Island until 1851, when he went to Dubuque. While serving his second term he abandoned his seat in Congress, and returning home, raised the 9th Iowa Infantry, going to the front as its colonel. He was made brigadier-general, and at the close of the war, brevetted major-general. He is now one of the most prominent and respected men in the city of his adoption—Dubuque.

By the census of 1860, Iowa was entitled to six representatives in Congress, and Hancock county, on the re-districting of the State, in 1862, became a part of the 6th district. Its first representative from this district was Asahel W. Hubbard, of Sioux City. He was elected in the fall of 1862, and served as a member of the 38th Congress. He was re-elected to the 39th and 40th Congresses. He was a native of Connecticut, and was born in 1817. He came to Iowa in 1857, locating at Sioux City. He had been in that place only about a year, when he was elected judge of the 4th judicial district. It is said of him, that he was a man of honor and integrity and was all that his constituents asked.

Charles Pomeroy, of Fort Dodge, was the next representative in Congress from the 6th district. He was elected in 1868, and served in the 41st Congress, one term.

Jackson Orr, of Boonesboro, succeeded Mr. Pomeroy, in 1871, who represented this, the 6th district, at Washington, until the change in the district.

In 1870, it was found that the population of this State had so increased as to entitle it to some nine representatives in Congress. In the new re-apportionment,

Hancock county became a part of the 4th district. It was first represented by Henry O. Pratt, of Charles City, in the 43d Congress. Mr. Pratt was re-elected to the 44th and thus served until March, 1877. Mr. Pratt is a native of the State of Maine. He was admitted to the bar in Mason City, Cerro Gordo county, in June, 1862. During the war he enlisted, as a private, in company B, 32d Iowa Infantry, but being in poor health, he was discharged in the early part of 1863. The following summer, while recuperating, he taught school in Worth county, this State. He, that fall, commenced the practice of law at Charles City. His record in Congress was creditable, both to himself and to his constituency.

In 1878 N. C. Deering, of Osage, Mitchell county, was elected to represent the 4th district in the 45th Congress, and was re-elected by a full vote, to continue through the 46th and 47th Congresses. He was a prominent and influential member of the House while there, and retired with laurels, to his home in Osage, where he is engaged in looking after his property and in placing loans for Eastern capitalists.

In 1882, on the State being again redistricted, Hancock county was made a part of the new 10th district, and A. J. Holmes, of Boone, was elected its first representative for the 48th Congress, a position he yet holds. Mr. Holmes is noted for being one of the most astute lawyers in the district, and as an orator is fluent, logical and gentlemanly; no angry vituperation or harsh invective escapes him, but his great forte lies in his easy suavity.

MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The 9th General Assemby convened at DesMoines, Jan. 13, 1862, and adjourned April 5, 1862. It also met in extra session September 3, and adjourned September 11, of the same year. This was the first time that the county of Hancock had a distinctive representation, and was a component part of the 56th representative district with J. E. Blackford as member of Assembly. At the same time Chauncey Gillett represented the district in the Senate.

The 10th General Assembly convened at DesMoines, Jan. 11, 1864,and adjourned March 29th, the same year. G. W. Howard represented this district in the Senate, and Lemuel Dwelle, one of the most prominent men of of Worth county, in the Lower House. Mr. Dwelle is one of the truly representative men of the county; coming west with small means, by industry and economy he has managed to amass considerable property, and an enviable reputation for integrity and ability.

The 11th General Assembly met at Des Moines, Jan. 8, 1866, and adjourned the 3d of the following April. G. W. Hart was still in the Senate. Hancock county, still a part of the 56th representative district, was fully represented by C. D. Pritchard.

The 12th General Assembly convened at DesMoines, in January, 1868. Hancock county, then a part of the 45th senatorial district, was represented by Theo. Hawley, who gave eminent satisfaction in that capacity. The county, by the new distribution, became a part of the 61st represent-

ative district, and was represented by John B. Hunter.

The 13th General Assembly met in solemn conclave at Des Moines, in January, 1870. Being a part of the 46th senatorial district, this county was served but indifferently well by E. A. Howland, who could do nothing to please his constituency. In the House, B. F. Hartshorn represented this district, which was then known as the 65th.

The 14th General Assembly convened at Des Moines, in January, 1872, and the 46th senatorial district was still represented by E. A. Howland. David Secor, of Forest City, represented the 66th representative district, a part of which was Hancock county. Mr. Secor is a real estate dealer and banker of the capital city of Winnebago county where he still resides. A full sketch of the gentleman appears in the history of Winnebago county, in this volume.

The 15th General Assembly convened at Des Moines in January, 1874. Hancock county, in 46th senatorial district, was still represented by E. Howland. David Secor still serving the 66th representative district in the Lower House.

The 16th General Assembly met at Des Moines in January, 1876, and Hancock, as part of the 69th representative district, was most ably served by one of this county's most capable men, H. H. Bush. In the Senate, Lemuel Dwelle, of Worth county, was the representative of this, the 46th senatorial district.

The 17th General Assembly convened in January, 1878. Lemuel Dwelle still represented this district in the Senate and A. C. Walker, also a prominent citizen of Worth county, was a member of the House from this, the 77th representative district. Mr. Walker is a large real estate owner and dealer in Northwood, and one of its most respected citizens. He ably fulfilled his duties in the legislative halls and merited the thanks of his constituents.

The 18th General Assembly was convened at Des Moines, in January, 1880. In the Senate this district was represented by F. M. Goodykoontz, one of the members of the bar of Cerro Gordo county. He only served out half the term for which he was elected, and then resigned on account of business interests. In the House, John Hill represented this district.

The 19th General Assembly met at DesMoines as usual, in January, 1882, and Hancock county was represented in the Senate by H. G. Parker, who had been elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Goodykoontz. J. E. Anderson was the representative in the Lower House.

CIRCUIT JUDGE.

As has been stated, this office was created by an act of the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, April, 1868. The first circuit judge in this district was Harvey N. Brockway, of Concord, Hancock county, one of the first lawyers in the county, both as to point of time and ability. He was elected at the general election of 1868, and served upon the bench until January, 1873, when he was succeeded by R. G. Reiniger, the present incumbent. Mr. Brockway, although re-elected to serve for the four years, from January, 1872, saw fit to resign the ermine

to attend to his large business interests, much to the dissatisfaction of many of his friends and well-wishers.

COUNTY JUDGE.

As stated in connection with the chapter devoted to the "Courts of Hancock County," this office was created by an act of the General Assembly, in 1857. It was the most important office in the county, as the judge, in connection with the county court, consisting of himself, the prosecuting attorney and the sheriff, transacted almost all the business now devolving upon the board of supervisors, auditor, circuit court and clerk of the courts. Thus it will be seen that this official, in those days, had large opportunity to earn the little pay there was attached to the office.

M. P. Rosecrans was the first county judge, being unanimously elected to fill that position in June, 1858, at the time of the organization of the county. Judge Rosecran's duties began with his election, and he assumed the judicial ermine and proceeded to perfect the organization of the county. He was re-elected twice and served until January, 1866. An able, well meaning and upright man, he conferred honor upon the office with which he was dignified. Judge Rosecrans was the first lawyer to locate in this county and has in later days continued in practice in the adjoining county of Cerro Gordo, where he at present resides.

Phineas Haywood succeeded Mr. Rosecrans, assuming the official station in January, 1866. He served in this capacity two years.

G. W. Elder was the successor of Mr. Haywood. He was elected at the October election, 1867, and served until the 1st of January, 1869, when the office was abolished, those duties remaining to that office since the creation of the board of supervisors, being delegated to the newly created county auditor, which office he held for one year, ex-officio. Mr. Elder is at present a resident of Hancock county, at Upper Grove.

COUNTY AUDITOR.

John Christie, Jr., has the honor of being the first county auditor elected. At the election in October, 1869, he was elected to fill that office, and upon the 1st of January, 1870, he assumed its duties. After serving his term of two years, he was three times re-elected, serving consecutively eight years, when he stepped down and out to give place to a successor.

J. W. Elder was elected to the office next, entering upon the official duties with the beginning of the year 1878. He served two years, going out of office the last of 1879.

M. L. Fuller succeeded Mr. Elder, serving from January, 1880, to January, 1882. Mr. Fuller is still a resident of this county. A well educated, capable man, who has filled several official stations with credit to himself, he well merits the respect of all.

John Christie, Jr., the present county auditor, was again elected to fill this important office at the election in the fall of 1881. He assumed the administration of the office with the incoming year 1882, and has faithfully discharged the duties thereof. At the election of October, 1883, he was re-elected to be his own successor.

John Christie, Jr., county auditor, and one of the early settlers of Hancock

county, was born in Ontario, Canada, March 5, 1841. His parents, John and Agnes (Craik) Christie, were natives of Scotland, and emigrated to Canada. When seventeen years of age he went with his parents to Iowa Co., Wis.; and on June 10, 1861, he came to Hancock Co., Iowa. On the 18th day of August, 1862, he enlisted in company B, 32d Iowa Volunteer Infantry. His regiment was engaged at Fort De Russy, Pleasant Hill, Tupelo, Old Town Creek, Nashville and other battles; and he was mustered out at Memphis, Tenn., in May, 1865. After the close of the war, Mr. Christie returned to this county. In 1867 he was married to Polly E. Robbins, a daughter of Daniel Robbins, and a native of New York State. Mr. and Mrs. Christie have five children—Florence L., Agnes E., Susan, John S. and Mabel. In 1869 Mr. Christie was elected county auditor, holding the office for eight consecutive years. In 1881, he was again elected to the office of county auditor, and re-elected in 1883. At the time of building the court house he was a member of the board of supervisors, and took an active interest in it. Mr. Christie is a Master Mason.

TREASURER AND RECORDER.

At the organization of the county, this was one of the officers chosen, and Reuben Church was unanimously elected to fill this dual office. He at once assumed the duties thereof, July 1, 1858, and continued to fulfill the position to the eminent satisfaction of all. He was re-elected his own successor at each recurring election until January, 1862, when he stepped aside for a successor. He has since left this State and lives in Nebraska.

Jacob Ward was elected to these offices, and entered upon their duties, January, 1864. He served until the first of the year 1866. "Uncle Jake," as he was familiarly called by nearly all, was one of the early settlers of Hancock county, a man of positive character, widely known and universally respected. It is reported of him that he was an active participant in all political and social life. Large hearted, generous and hospitable, he was just the man for a pioneer settlement. In the cyclone that devastated part of this county, in June, 1881, he was the unhappy victim, being killed in his own door-yard. An account of this storm may be found elsewhere, so it is needless to speak of it farther in this connection. Mr. Ward was an honored member of the Clear Lake Masonic Lodge, and under its auspices his funeral was conducted.

COUNTY TREASURER.

In October, 1865, H. N. Brockway was elected county treasurer, and was the first to serve in that office after its separation from that of recorder. He went into office January, 1866. He was re-elected in October, 1867, and served, in all, three years, resigning the office to accept the position of judge of the circuit court, under which head a more extended notice of him may be found.

At the election that elevated Judge Brockway to the woolsack, John Maben was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the former. He was re-elected his own successor in 1869, 1871, 1873, 1875, 1877 and 1879, serving in this capacity thirteen years.

Thomas Hymer was the next incumbent of the office, assuming the reins of that department of the county government, January, 1882.

Thomas Hymer is one of the prominent men of this county who deserves special mention in this work He is a native of Grant Co., Wis., born May 14, 1828. His parents, Adam and Mary (Kendall) Hymer, were old settlers of Grant Co., Wis. He was reared in his native county and when eighteen years of age, engaged in the lead smelting business, which he followed until 1877. He then came to Britt and engaged in the lumber business being the first lumber merchant in that city. At the time of his arrival in Britt he purchased a farm and was also engaged in farming. He disposed of his lumber business in 1879, and then turned his entire attention to farming. He has a good farm of 240 acres, and is quite an extensive dealer in Shorthorn cattle. He was elected county treasurer in 1881, which office he held till January 1884. He was married June 15, 1851, to Mary J. Uren ,a native of England. They have five children—Horace, Westly, Frank, Mack and Bessie. Mr. Hymer's father is a native of Scotland, and his mother of Pennsylvania.

In 1883 John Maben was again elected to the office of county treasurer and is the present incumbent.

John Maben settled in Hancock Co , Iowa, in 1855. He was a son of Benjamin and Diadama (Buell) Maben, and was born June 16, 1824, in Green Co., N. Y. His father was a soldier in the War of 1812. John was reared on his father's farm, receiving a limited education. When twenty-one years of age he left the parental roof and started out in the world to battle for himself, going to Stephenson Co , Ill., then a sparsely settled county, and purchasing land from the government, near Yellow creek, and opening up a farm. In 1848 he returned to New York, where he was married to Zurviah Hunt. He then returned to Stephenson county. In April, 1851, Mrs. Maben died, leaving one child—Charles B., now one the enterprising business men of Minneapolis, Minn., where he is engaged in the real estate business. Subsequently Mr. Maben married Mary A. Curran. Five children blessed this union—Jay D., John C., H. G., Mary D. and W. Eddie. In 1854 Mr. Maben sold his farm in Illinois and moved to Iowa, spending the first winter in Benton county, and in September, 1855, coming to Hancock county, where he has since resided. His first settlement in the county was on sections 12 and 13, Madison township. He now resides at Garner, Concord township. In the fall of 1862 Mr. Maben was appointed sheriff to fill a vacancy, and in 1863 he received the election, at the same time being elected county supervisor, which office he held six years. In December, 1868, he was appointed treasurer and elected recorder, and in 1879 was elected to the office of treasurer, which office he held until 1881, being thirteen consecutive years. In October, 1883, he was again elected treasurer. Mr. Maben has been prominently identified with Hancock county for a quarter of a century, and probably no one is better known by old and young alike than he.

Robert Elder, deputy county treasurer, was born in Clearfield Co., Penn., Feb. 23, 1838. In the spring of 1861 he went

to Belmond, Wright Co., Iowa, where his brother, J. M. Elder, had previously located. He remained there a short time, then returned to Pennsylvania, where he was married to Henrietta Bloom, daughter of Isaac Bloom, of Clearfield county. In the spring of 1866 he came to Hancock Co., Iowa, settling in Avery township and engaging in farming. He came to Garner in 1870, building one of the first dwelling houses in the city. He was employed by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company as agent for this station. In 1872 Mr. Elder built the Fehly House. In 1881 he was appointed to his present position. Mr. Elder is a Master Mason, and a member of Bethel Lodge, No. 319, at Garner.

COUNTY RECORDER.

After the separation of the offices of treasurer and recorder, at the beginning of the year 1865, A. D. Hiams was elevated to the office of recorder and held it two years. Lambert B. Bailey assumed the duties of this office Jan. 1, 1867, he having been elected at the previous election; he served two years, when he was called upon to hand over the office and records to John Maben, which he did the 1st of January, 1869. Mr. Maben served a term of two years, also, when he, too, retired, to enter upon the duties of county treasurer. At the election of 1871, L. B. Bailey was again elected to fill this most responsible position, which he has done to the infinite satisfaction of everybody. He has been re-elected at every succeeding election his own successor, and is the present incumbent.

L. B. Bailey, county recorder of Hancock county, is a native of Licking Co., Ohio, where he was born Jan. 24, 1837. His parents were John A. and Nancy (Washburn) Bailey, who emigrated from northern New York, in 1834, to Ohio. Here L. B. Bailey grew to manhood, receiving an academic education. In 1859 he went to Douglas Co., Ill., where he was engaged in teaching school. In 1861 he went to Waupaca, Wis., where he still followed the same pursuit. In 1864 he came to Hancock Co., Iowa, and settled at what is known as Bailey's Grove, which took its name from the Bailey family, who were the first actual settlers at that place. In the fall of 1864 he returned to Wisconsin, where he was married to Miss F. A. Cain. Three children blessed this union—Charlie, Edwin and George. In the fall of 1866 he was elected recorder of this county. In 1868 he was elected as clerk of the district court. In 1869 he was appointed as county superintendent of schools to fill vacancy. In 1870 he was again elected to the office of recorder, which office he has since held. Mr. Bailey is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Bethel Lodge, No. 319, Chapter at Mason City, No. 46, and Antioch Commandery, No. 43.

CLERK OF THE COURTS.

This office was in existence at the time of the organization of Hancock county. At the first election therein, June 28, 1858, George Louppe was elected clerk of the courts for this county. He held this office until January, 1861, when he gave place for a successor. Mr. Louppe left Hancock county years ago, and now resides in Jasper county, this State.

C. D. Pritchard was Mr. Louppe's successor, assuming the duties of the office in

January, 1861, and serving for two years. Mr. Pritchard was one of the early members of the Hancock county bar, under which heading a more extended sketch of him may be found.

In January, 1863, Charles C. Doolittle took upon himself the responsibilities of this office, having been elected thereto the previous election. He served the county in this capacity for two years, and then gave way to a successor.

James M. Elder was next elected clerk of the courts, serving four years, from January, 1865.

L. B. Bailey, the present recorder, was elected clerk of the courts in November, 1868, and served his county in that office a term of two years.

In October, 1870, C. C. Doolittle was again elected to this office, and has made so good an officer that the people of the county have continued him in it. He has been elected his own successor whenever his term had expired, and is the present incumbent.

C. C. Doolittle, clerk of the circuit and district courts of Hancock county, was born in Oswego Co., N. Y., on the 18th day of December, 1833. His parents were Dr. John B. and Sophronia (Blakesley) Doolittle, natives of New York State. His father was of the old Thompsonian school, and followed the practice of medicine for many years. He was an ardent supporter of the old whig party, taking an active interest in all Presidential campaigns. When the subject of our sketch was eight years old his mother died, and his father married Maria Yurk. In 1866 he came to Mason City, Iowa, where he died two years later. The subject of this sketch, when fifteen years old, entered a printing office. On Jan. 8, 1859, he was married to Malissa Coon, by whom he had six children—Harry H., Hattie A., Eddie E.. Lois S., Luke C. and Lydia S. In 1870 he was elected to the office of clerk of the courts, which office he has held since. Mr. Doolittle is a member of the Masonic Lodge, and also a member of the Chapter at Mason City.

SHERIFF.

The first sheriff of Hancock county was Benoni Haskins, who was elected in June, 1858, entering upon the duties of the office immediately. He served about eighteen months. Mr. Haskins has removed from the county and is a resident of Oregon.

At the October election of 1861, C. M. Church was elected sheriff, and qualified for the office on the 1st of January following. Mr. Church is a resident of Avery township, this county, at the present time.

B. A. Hill was next elected to the office, but held it for but a short time, he resigning and moving away from the county.

In October, 1862, John Maben, one of the pioneers of the county, was elected to the office of sheriff, to fill the vacancy. He made so good an officer that he was re-elected in 1863 for a full term, which he served so well that he was bidden to "go up higher." A sketch of Mr. Maben may be found under the head of county treasurer, a position he held so long and performed so well.

A. Yarrington was the next sheriff of Hancock county, entering upon the duties of that office in the first of 1866, and served some two years. He is now residing in the southern part of Iowa.

J. H. Beadle succeeded Yarrington and served two terms, or four years, from January, 1868, to January, 1872.

J. H. Beadle was born Sept. 18, 1837, in Vermont. In May, 1857, he came to Worth Co., Iowa, settling at Bristol, where he lived until 1858, then removed to Forest City, Winnebago county. He moulded and burnt the first brick ever made in Winnebago county, also assisted in making the bricks for the court house and Clark Hotel at Forest City. When Abraham Lincoln was first elected he was south, at Vicksburg, Miss., but came home to Iowa in December, 1861. He enlisted in company C, 12th United States Infantry, and served till April 27, 1865, being discharged at Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor. He participated in the second battle of Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam and Fredericksburg, also at the battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and every principal engagements in the east, was with Grant forty days in the Wilderness, then was taken prisoner at the battle of Weldon Railroad, in front of Petersburg, Aug. 18, 1864, remaining in prison till February, 1865. He was confined in Libby, Belle Isle and Salzburg prisons. After being discharged he returned to Iowa, where he has since resided, in Ellington township, Hancock county. He has 320 acres of good land, well improved, making stock raising a specialty, raising grain only for fattening purposes. In 1867 he was elected sheriff of Hancock county, serving till 1871. Jan. 1, 1866, he married Lucy C. Streator, born in July, 1840, in Illinois. There are eight children—Ernest J., Lottie L., Laura A., Thomas Z., Lillie L., Percy V., Archie and Harry. Mr. Beadle is a republican.

John Veits, the next sheriff, was elected in October, 1871, and served four years, also, from January, 1872, to January, 1876. He is still a resident of the county.

H. M. Bradstreet was the next sheriff of the county, having been elected in October, 1875. After serving two years in that capacity, he was succeeded by a new officer and has since removed to Nebraska.

W. C. Moak, the present sheriff, was elected first at the October election of 1877, and has been re-elected his own successor ever since. Having served six years, the people of the county, feeling that they had in him a good, faithful officer, at the October election, elected him for another term of office.

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS.

The various gentlemen who have officiated in this capacity, are treated of at length, in the chapter upon educational matters, to which the reader is referred.

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

The first surveyor of this county was Charles R. Wright, who entered into the office July 1, 1858. He held the position until September, 1859, when he died. He was a man of most excellent education, in fact one of the best scholars that have ever settled in this locality. Endowed with great natural abilities, and careful training, it was no wonder he made a first-class officer, and his work is still the admiration of all, and the basis of all other surveys, made since.

Bernard Bolsinger, one of the pioneers of Hancock county, was the next surveyor, being elected in October, 1859, and re-elected in 1861. A straight-forward man,

of limited accomplishments he managed to transact the little business of that period. He, some years ago, emigrated to Oregon, where he has since died.

James Crow was called on to take the compass and chain, which he did for the first time, on the 1st of January, 1864. He was re-elected in 1865 and 1867, serving in this office for six years. Mr. Crow was one of the best known men in the community, was surveyor, lawyer, land agent and what not, and did everything in a handy manner. He also has left Hancock county and is living at Brule City, Dakota.

Eugene Marshall was Mr. Crow's successor in this office, assuming the duties thereof, January, 1870, and served for two years.

W. C. Moak, was surveyor from the 1st of January, 1872, until January, 1878.

C. C. Way was next elected to fill the office of surveyor. He was duly qualified and entered upon that office, January, 1878.

Chandler C. Way, banker and land agent, was born Oct. 22, 1837, in Chester Co., Penn. His parents, Isaac and Eliza (Hall) Way, were also natives of Chester county. Chandler was reared in his native county, and there received his education. In 1855 he engaged for two years with an engineering corps on the Philadelphia & Baltimore Central Railroad. In 1857 he came west, locating in McDonough Co., Ill., where he taught school for three years. He then became engaged in the stock business, in which he continued until 1865, when, in April of that year, he came to Hancock Co., Iowa, locating at Ellington. The following fall he was elected county superintendent of schools, serving two years. Mr. Way then became engaged in the real estate business, with which he was identified until 1870. He then removed to Portland, Oregon, but after a residence of two years there he returned to Ellington, Iowa. In 1876 Mr. Way accepted a position as traveling agent with the Sioux City & St. Paul Land Department, with whom he remained one year. He then removed to Concord, Iowa, being engaged in the real estate business until 1879, after which he came to Britt and engaged in the banking and real estate business here. Mr. Way is a member of the county board of supervisors, and from 1877 to 1882, was county surveyor. He is also a member of the board of aldermen of Britt. Mr. Way was united in marriage Oct. 5, 1859, with Georgiana Robinson, a native of New York. They have five children—Thomas A., Edsel, Byard, Stilyel and Clara W.

J. M. Elder was elected in October, 1882, to this office and is the present incumbent.

J. M. Elder, a pioneer settler of Concord township, was born in Center Co., Penn., Sept. 11, 1832. His parents were James and Margaret (Walters) Elder. His father was a farmer and an earnest supporter of the democratic party. Mr. Elder was reared on his father's farm, and educated in the common schools and Cherrytree Academy. In 1855 he left his native State and came west, settling in Belmond, Wright Co., Iowa. He procured employment on a farm, receiving a salary of $13 per month. In December, 1860, he was married to Mary E. Rogers, daughter of James Rogers, formerly of

Stephenson Co., Ill., now deceased. Three children blessed this union, two of whom are living—Maud R. and Jennie E. In 1861 Mr. Elder came to Hancock county and settled at Upper Grove, where he was engaged in teaching school. In 1865 he was elected to the office of county clerk, and soon after removed to Concord, where some small buildings had been erected for county offices. In 1866 he was re-elected to the same office. He has also held several local offices of trust. Mrs. Elder died Aug. 7, 1880. Mr. Elder came to this county in limited circumstances, but by fair dealing and judicious management, he has accumulated a comfortable property, and is now one of the prosperous men of the county.

CORONER.

At the time of the first election, in 1858, for some reason, no coroner was elected, nor was it until in October, 1859, that it was thought necessary to elect one. Charles Church was then chosen to fill the station, which, while not considered a very exalted one, yet it is a very important part of the machinery of county government. Mr. Church assumed the functions of the station, the beginning of the year 1860, and held it for three years.

Benoni Haskins was the immediate successor of Mr. Church, going into office, January, 1863, and served two years, until the beginning of the year 1865.

S. Whitcombe came next as coroner, being first inducted into office in January, 1866. He was re-elected twice—once in 1867 and again in 1869, serving a continuous term of six years. Mr. Whitcombe is still a resident of the county.

Dr. J. Muncey was elected coroner and entered upon the duties of that office the fore part of the year 1872. He did not stay in this part of the State long enough to fulfill the duties of the office any length of time. He was a physician who had made a temporary location in the western part of the county.

After Dr. Muncey had left, J. H. Beadle was elected to fill the vacancy, assuming the office at the beginning of 1873, and holding it for one year.

R. W. Noble was elected to fill this office at the October election, 1873. Serving for two years, he then gave way to his successor. Mr. Noble is still a resident of Garner.

Dr. Z. C. Green succeeded Mr. Noble on the 1st of January, 1876, and being re-elected, served the county in this capacity four years. He left the county some time since and now lives in Wright county.

Dr. Hartley Hesket was chosen to perform the functions of coroner, and entered upon the duties of the office January 1, 1880, and served two years. Dr. Hesket is at present a resident of the town of Corwith, in this county.

In 1881, Dr. H. W. Smith was elected to the office of county coroner, but failed to qualify, hence there is no officer of the kind in the county.

DRAINAGE COMMISSIONERS.

James C. Bonar, one of the prominent figures in the foreground of our pioneer picture, was at the first election, June 28, 1858, elected to fill this office. He served but about eighteen months, which was the term for which he was elected. Mr.

Bonar has left the county, and is living at present in the State of Minnesota.

January, 1860, H. H. Rice was invested with the dignity of this office, and served one year. He has long since left the county for parts unknown.

Benoni Haskins, also, served one year in the office of drainage commissioner, from Jan. 1, 1861.

Jacob Ward, too, was the incumbent of his office one year commencing with Jan. 1, 1862.

C. D. Pritchard, was another who held this position. He occupied it from Jan. 1, 1863, one year.

Charles Bice was the next incumbent, who, taking the office, Jan. 1, 1864, served three years. Mr. Bice, years ago, departed from the precincts of Hancock county, and now lives at Brule City, Dak.

John Christie, Sr., also filled the office four years, commencing January, 1868.

Wesley Hayes occupied this office one year, that of 1872. He is still a resident of the county.

Luke Nichols was the last drainage commissioner, the office being abolished during his term of office. He was elected at the October election of 1872.

CHAPTER XI.

EDUCATIONAL.

Although a new and, as yet, a sparsely settled county, it is in respect to its educational facilities, not far in the rear of many older districts, and is fully up with the average of Iowa's counties. The present mode of government of the public schools differs much from early days, and is a great improvement, and must be considered as filling all the requirements of the present, although by no means entirely perfect. There are, as yet, some weak points in the educational system which prove in many cases, very inconvenient, if not exasperating. The law provides for the organization of what is termed district townships, which are divided by the local board into sub-districts. The district township, as the name implies, is a township organized for educational purposes. All of the sub-districts are a part of the whole, and the finances and all business matters of one and all are managed by the board of directors, made up of one from each sub-district. Thus one district cannot make up their minds to vote a tax and build a school house which may be sadly needed, unless the whole township agrees that the tax can be levied; a school teacher cannot be engaged by the sub-district where he or she is to teach, but

the whole township has a voice in it, and thus one teacher with a hard school to teach, and fifty scholars, must receive the same compensation as the teacher with an easy school and five pupils. To partly rectify this opening for injustice, the law provides for the organization of the sub-districts into independent districts, or in other words, gives them power to choose their own board of directors and officers in whom is vested all the powers held by officers of the district township. It also provides for the erection of school houses by the independent districts, but modifies this by the declaration that there must be fifteen scholars of school age in the district before this can be done. Sometimes, much injustice grows out of these complications, but human laws are almost always faulty, and the school laws of the State of Iowa, are among the best in the world, or are at least so regarded.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.

This office was created by act of Assembly during the spring of 1858, and was to supercede the old office of school fund commissioner. The first to fill this responsible position was Grove R. Maben, whose term of office commenced with his election in July, 1858, at the date of the organization of the county. At this same time the district townships, which had concurrent boundaries with the civil townships of Madison and Avery, were organized. In the following fall, Madison voted a tax of five mills, and Avery a tax of ten mills, on the dollar, of taxable property, for the purpose of building school houses. Mr. Maben is entitled to the credit for the arduous task he was called upon to perform in perfecting the organization of the educational matters of the county. He held the office until the 1st of January, 1860, when he retired to make room for his successor.

Charles Gillespie was Mr. Maben's successor, and entered upon the duties of the office with the year 1860. This he held for one year, when he, in turn, gave place to another.

Charles Church was the next county superintendent, entering that office Jan. 1, 1861, and served one year.

James M. Elder was elected at the fall election of 1861, but failed to qualify and James Crow was appointed by the board of supervisors, to fill the vacancy. He held the office until relieved by his successor at the beginning of the year 1863, having served one year, to the satisfaction and credit of himself and friends.

James M. Elder was again elected, by the suffrages of his fellow electors of the county, in October, 1862, and entered upon his official functions, upon the 1st day of 1863, and served in this capacity, in an able manner, for two years. A sketch of Mr. Elder may be found under the head of clerk of the courts, a position he held at a later date.

M. L. Fuller was Mr. Elder's immediate successor, and who took up the duties pertaining to the office, at the beginning of the year 1864. A good faithful officer, he did much good to the cause of education during his term of only two years.

The next superintendent of schools was C. C. Way, who served in this official capacity, from January, 1866, until the expiration of his term, the last of December, 1867.

C. Boughton was elected to the office of superintendent of schools, by a unanimous vote, at the election of October, 1867, and assumed the official baton, the first of the following year, and served but a portion of his term.

Jan. 1, 1867, the office of superintend ent being vacant, the board of supervisors of Hancock county appointed that able and capable officer, Lambert B. Bailey, to fill the vacancy. He served until the year was out for which he was appointed, and then gave way to his successor. Mr. Bailey for many years filled the position of county recorder.

A. R. Barnes was Mr. Bailey's successor. His term of office commencing January, 1870, and lasted two years. An able educator, the good effects of his administration are traceable to this day in the educational interests of this, his adopted county.

B. F. Scott was the next to don the official toga, which he did at the beginning of 1872, serving the people in this capacity for two years.

A. R. Barnes was again elected to the office, and again served in this capacity for two years, from January, 1876.

A. R. Barnes, cashier of the Hancock County Bank, was born in Carroll Co., Ind., July 22, 1846. His mother died when he was but six years old, and the home being thereby broken up, his father soon moved to Iowa. He located in Washington, and was one of the leading business men of that place for some fourteen years. He was one of the founders of Washington College, which flourished for a few years and was finally blown down by a tornado, in 1864. Its financial condition was such that it was never rebuilt. Mr. Barnes received his education in it, and in 1864 enlisted in company B, 45th Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war. In 1866 he was married to Helen N. Mitchell, with whom he emigrated to Hancock Co., Iowa, in March, 1868. Four children blessed this union—Mary H., Winnifred E., Anna M. and Helen N. In 1869 he was elected to the office of superintendent of public schools for Hancock county, for the term of two years. To this position he was again elected in 1872. Mr. Barnes was successfully engaged in the mercantile business in Garner for a period of nine years, ending in 1880, in the fall of which year Mrs. Barnes died. She was a consistent member of the United Presbyterian Church, and died in full hope of a glorious immortality beyond the grave. Mr. Barnes was one of the founders of the B. & B. creamery, which did much toward developing the stock interests of the county. He was married, in the fall of 1881, to Olivia M. Sturgeon, of Keota, Washington Co., Iowa. He was twice elected to the office of mayor, town of Garner. Mr. Barnes was continuously identified with the Sabbath school interests of his town and county, and his continued enthusiasm and zeal in this part of the Master's work did much to mould the character of the society of that section.

M. L. Fuller was again called on by his fellow citizens to occupy the position of head of the schoolastic interests of the county. Entering upon the duties of the office at the beginning of 1878, he dis-

charged them with fidelity for two years more.

A. C. Ripley, one of the legal fraternity of Hancock county, assumed this office with the opening of 1880 and gave infinite satisfaction to all by his intelligent management of the affairs pertaining thereunto. An extended sketch of this gentleman may be found in the chapter devoted to the bar of Hancock county, where he properly belongs.

Samuel Sturgeon, the present superintendent of county schools, was elected at the regular fall election of 1881, and entered upon the function of that office the following January. After serving one term of two years, he was re-elected in October, 1883, for another term.

S. Sturgeon, superintendent of public schools of Hancock county, was born in Keokuk Co., Iowa, April 15, 1850. His father, William J. Sturgeon, is a native of New Brunswick. He emigrated to Keokuk Co., Iowa, in 1845, where he married Mrs. Mary Burnside, widow of James Burnside. He purchased land and engaged in farming, in Washington county, where he still lives. S. Sturgeon was reared on his father's farm, receiving an academical education. He was married March 20, 1873, to Flora H. Doty, daughter of Roswell and Esther Doty, of New England. Her parents emigrated to Ohio at an early day, and in 1854 removed to to Clinton Co., Iowa, and in a few years to Keokuk county, where Mr. Doty still resides. Mr. Sturgeon came to Hancock county in 1878, where himself and wife were engaged in teaching. In the fall of 1881 he was elected superintendent and in 1883 re-elected. Mr. and Mrs. Sturgeon are members of the Presbyterian Church. They have one child—John R.

DEVELOPMENT.

From the time of the organization of the county, the number of school districts has gradually increased, and educational facilities have become more and more efficient. A marked contrast may be found to exist between the time of the first schools and the present, and a slight sketch of the growth of the schools of the county would not be improper in this connection.

As a starting point, the report of the first county superintendent of schools, G. R. Maben, is here inserted. This report was filed with the county judge, M. P. Rosecrans, upon the 27th of November, 1858, and is as follows:

First annual report of the county superintendent for 1858:

Number of districts in county	2
Number scholars between five and twenty-one years of age	47
Number of schools taught the past year	0
Number of volumes in libraries of schools	0
Amount of money expended	0
Number of male scholars in Avery district	17
Number of female scholars in Avery district	12
Number of male scholars in Madison district	8
Number of female scholars in Madison district	10

I hereby certify that the foregoing statement is correct.

G. R. MABEN,
County Superintendent.

In the fall of 1858, as has been stated, the two district townships had voted a tax toward raising a fund with which to erect suitable school buildings. In addition to this the State apportionment was received early in 1859, and amounted to the sum of $371.18. This was divided by the county judge, who was, ex-officio, the

head of government, as follows: To Avery district the sum of $228.95; to Madison, $142.11.

In 1860 there were in the county of Hancock, between the ages of five and twenty-one years, thirty-one males and thirty-three females. In 1862 five districts are reported to have been organized, having the following number of a legal school age in each:

Avery, twenty-eight; Madison, twelve; Amsterdam, fifteen; Ellington, two sub-districts, thirty-one; all making a total of eighty-six scholars.

In 1872 there were in the county 527 between the same ages, divided as follows: Avery, district township, twenty-nine; Amsterdam, seventy-nine; Concord, 105; Crystal, thirty-seven; Ellington, 197; Madison, eighty.

PRESENT CONDITION.

From the last report of the county superintendent, a number of items have been collected which will show conclusively the present condition of educational matters in Hancock county:

REPORT OF 1883.

Number of district townships in the county	16
Number of independent districts	0
Number of sub-districts	14
Total number of districts	30
Number of ungraded schools in the county	67
Number of rooms in graded schools	6
Average term of school in the county	7
Number of male teachers engaged	21
Number of female teachers engaged	99
Total number of teachers	120
Total number of children enrolled in the schools	1,078
Total average attendance	743.9
Average cost of tuition per month, per pupil	$3 80
Number of school houses in the county	65
Frame	63
Brick	2
Total value of houses	$27,225
Total value of apparatus	$4,063
Total number of certificates issued in 1883	139
First grade	48
Second grade	51
Third grade	40
Number of applicants rejected	10
Average age of female applicants	21
Average age of male applicants	31
Number of volumes in library	150

CHAPTER XII.

THE PRESS.

The inception of journalism dates from remote ages. The institution, now known as the newspaper, was preceded nearly a thousand years by manuscript publications, in which the accounts of public occurrences in the Queen city of the world —Rome, were made known to the public. These were known by the name of "Acta Diurna;" but their issue was irregular and without sequence, and often entirely suspended in times of scarcity of news. The editor, as far as is known, did not entirely devote himself to this business, but engaged in some other calling or indulged during leisure hours, in the sports of the day.

But little advancement or progress was made from this early prototype of the press, until 1622, the date of the birth of the first publication worthy the name of newspaper. For years prior to this time, the mental appetite of medieval and modern Europe had subsisted upon periodical manuscript literature. In England, the written news-letter, furnished only at such fabulous prices that only the rich could afford it, was, for a long time, in vogue. This news pamphlet was the nearest approach to the newspaper that had obtained up to 1622; when, as has been said, the first regular series of newspapers was born. In that year the *Weekly News from Italie and Germanie*, made its salutatory to the London public. It was printed upon a mechanical contrivance, perfected by Nathaniel Butler, who might be termed the progenitor of the newspaper proper. This contrivance spoken of by contemparary writers by that name only, is supposed to be the germ from which has grown the present improved web perfecting and cylinder presses. This first attempt at a newspaper was crude and weak and no attention was paid to political events until 1641, when the parlimentary reports being inserted in the paper, the career of the modern newspaper, may be said to have commenced. The first advertisement occupied a place in the columns in 1648, and was in verse form, setting forth the manifold virtues of, the then, fashionable tailor of Belgravia.

The first daily morning newspaper was the *London Courant*, published in 1709, and which consisted of only one page of two columns, each about five paragraphs long, being made up from translations from foreign journals, many of them a month old. The press now made giant strides, and had so taken hold of the popular mind, that, before 1760, over 7,000,000 papers were sold annually in England alone. All are familiar with the history of the press in our own country,

from the famous *Boston Newsletter* down to the present, and it were needless to go into any lengthy dissertation thereon.

The revolutions in journalism during the present century have been of so stupendous a type as to be almost beyond comprehension, were we not brought face to face with the fact day by day. Nor has the press failed to increase in power and usefulness. It is an instrument calculated to elevate and enlighten the people as well as to aid in the enforcement of the laws, and the perpetuation of good government. It is its mission to make wrong-doing odious, by airing the misdeeds of those guilty of crimes against law and society; and to point our admiring gaze at the good and pure deeds of the men of nobility of soul, that should demand our respectful homage.

The first newspaper published in Hancock county was the Hancock *Sentinel*. This was a journal published at Ellington, by D. E Coon. The initial number was issued during the year 1860. C. C. Doolittle, now the clerk of the courts, being a disciple of "the art preservative of the arts" was in charge of the office. The paper ran with varying fortunes until 1863, when for want of patronage it suspended. The material that went to make up the paper was sold, and is partly included in the make up of the office of the Winnebago County *Summit*. Out on a bleak and almost desolate prairie, this office was then established, with scarcely paying patronage enough to pay for the paper upon which it was printed, its only dependence was upon a fat slice of the county printing. But little local news was to be had and no labored editorials were indulged in, and those best informed say that the issue was very irregular. No copy of this paper is supposed to exist within the county, and a more extended notice it were impossible to give without more data of facts. It would be interesting, were it in the power of the historian, to give some extracts from its columns, but the dead ashes of oblivion cover it from human ken.

In 1861, a five column folio paper called *The Ind pendent*, was started at the village of Amsterdam, by Brainard and Noyes. It is claimed that the prime object of the inception of this journal was simply to print the tax list and other county printing. If this was so the scheme failed for the paper, after sailing for a few months on a stormy sea, grounded on the shoals, and was entirely suspended. The paper was, or professed to be entirely neutral in politics, religion and everything else, and exerted little if any influence on the material development of Hancock county. A specimen, as it was, of that ephemeral class of papers, that are started in all new countries, that have a brief existence and then die of pure inanition, from want of support and nourishment. Mr. Brainard, who was ostensibly the head of the concern, is at present publishing a paper at Boonesboro, Boone county, this State.

In the spring of 1870, at Concord, the county seat of Hancock county, was born another journalistic infant. This was known as the Hancock county *Autograph*. With this euphonious and high sounding name, given it by its projectors and proprietors, Messrs. Moulton and Hamlin, it entered upon a short-lived

career. It was an eight column folio and from all reports, fairly edited. But, alas! the country was too thinly settled up to support so pretentious a child, at that date, so after a short life it "gave up the ghost," about nine or ten months after its initial number was launched. The material was moved to Mason city and afterwards helped to print the Mason City *Express*.

The Hancock *Signal*, one of the living representatives of this county's press, was established during the year 1871, by G. R. Lanning. The initial number was issued on the 12th of March and the paper soon was a recognized factor in the business interests of this neighborhood. Mr. Lanning did not remain long, but soon after launching his journalistic venture, he sold out to Messrs. Haywood & Maben—W. C. Haywood and C. B. Maben. The latter gentleman was not concerned to any large extent in the editorial or mechanical management of the paper, his interest being merely a financial one. But a short time then elapsed before W. C. Haywood purchased the share in the business held by Mr. Maben and took hold of the helm and tried to guide his bark—the *Signal*—into the haven of prosperity, through rough and boisterous seas. That he was successful to a large degree, it boots not to speak, for the well-known prosperity, the influence of the paper, its general reputation in the community speak in louder tones than mere words. However, on the 1st of June, 1883, after a ten years voyage, Mr. Haywood saw fit to dispose of all his right, title and interest in the *Signal* to its present owners, Messrs Bush & Elliott. In closing his editorial career and surrendering up the quill and tripod, Mr. Haywood addressed his friends and patrons, sadly and mournfully thus:

BUSINESS CHANGES.

"In this world of business, changes are always occurring. Since last week the Hancock *Signal* newspaper and job printing establishment has changed hands. We have sold the same to Messrs. Henry H. Bush and Charles Elliott. The former is a well and widely known attorney of of this place, mayor of the city and chairman of the board of county supervisors. He at one time ably represented this district in the Iowa Legislature, has for years been prominently identified with our local interests, is a gentleman of well recognized ability, public spirited, enterprising and progressive. Charles Elliott has been foreman of the *Signal* office since last fall, and also assistant editor as well as assistant postmaster. We have known him for some years and engaged him at the highest salary we ever paid any printer in our employ. He is one of the best printers in the State, a thorough scholar, a fluent and forcible writer, of excellent habits, high character, industrious and persevering. The two are well calculated to make a strong team, and can hardly fail of the fullest success within the circuit to which their business interests extend. We ask for them a continuance of the generous patronage and good-will that we have enjoyed so long, and trust and expect that its circle will be extended rather than diminished.

"Seconded by the business men of Garner, the postoffice is allowed to remain

with the paper, which needs its help, and we have resigned the office in favor of Mr. Bush, that arrangement being mutually agreeable in a business way to the new proprietors of the paper.

"We have been publisher of the *Signal* and postmaster in Garner over ten years. During this time we have labored honestly for the advancement of our town and county, its citizens, our patrons, and their interests. With what effect we leave others to judge. We doubtless have made occasional mistakes. 'It is human to err.' We have had various little tilts here and there, and engaged, at one time and another, in wordy wars of no very serious results, but through it all have managed to avoid shipwreck, and for the most part, have sailed through very smooth and tranquil waters. We leave the *Signal* with many regrets. It was a hard struggle for us to decide to give it up. The business relations and social ties that have existed so long between the paper, its publisher, and his patrons, are not severed without heartfelt regret. There are a thousand ties that bind us to the work we are leaving, and it would be a heart of stone that would not be saddened by the thought that each must be broken. Our relations with the press of the State have existed long and have been friendly to an unusual degree. Each of our exchanges has grown as familiar as the faces of our own household. As we pick up each we see before us the friendly face and genial smile of its proprietor, and through the pages scanned each week, for years, have grown an acquaintance and friendship we value beyond all price. To all—business patrons, social friends, the craft—we extend good wishes for the future, and a a sadly cordial farewell. For the present we drop the Faber and consign you all to the tender mercies of our worthy successors. Sincerely yours,

W. C. Haywood."

The paper is now, as it has been from its inception, an eight column folio, and well printed. The editorials are above the average of the usual inland paper, and betray the fact that the high encomiums of Mr. Haywood were not all "empty words."

The *Independent* was started at Garner by Messrs. Sargent & Geddes in 1877. The first number was issued December 12, and bore evidence to the brains, ability and mechanical skill that had given it birth. It was a five column quarto, and presented a neat, clean appearance. Mr. Geddes was not long a member of the firm, but sold out his interest therein to John Christie, Jr., the present auditor. Mr. Christie, not being a newspaper man, never had his name placed at the head of the paper, but modestly allowed it to be carried on under the flag of his co-partner. This, also, was of short duration, for on the 12th day of March, 1878, Mr. Christie disposed of his interest in the establishment to Walter Elder, and the firm then became Sargent & Elder. After more than a year of varied fortunes, Mr. Sargent, in turn, closed out his portion of the business, and the firm became Walter Elder & Co. Well written editorials, sharp, spicy locals, a remarkable neatness and ability displayed in the make-up and mechanical appearance of the *Independent*, were always and at all times its distinguishing features, and which clung to

it through all its changes unto the end. In the spring of 1882 the paper was moved to Britt, and there consolidated with the *Tribune*, published in that place.

The *Northwestern Advertiser*, a sharp, spicy sheet, was instituted by C. B. Maben, in 1880, the initial number being issued upon the 17th of October. The paper was "a thorn in the flesh" to all who disagreed with it or antagonized its precepts. Sharp, witty and ably conducted, it was one of the institutions of the county. In the latter part of 1882 it was, however, sold to George E. Frost, of Clear Lake, but was suspended that same fall, after but a few weeks of life under the new management. Mr. Maben, its projector, is now located in that rapidly growing metropolis of our neighbor State, Minnesota, Minneapolis.

The Hancock County *Tribune*, one of the leading representatives of the press of this locality, was instituted by E. E. Adams, Dec. 19, 1879, under the name of the Britt *Tribune*. This was a six column quarto paper, and continued to run in that shape until Oct. 15, 1881, when it was consolidated with the Hancock *Independent*, when the name of the paper was changed to its present one, and the publishing firm to Adams & Elder, the latter being Walter Elder, late proprietor of the *Independent*. This firm was short-lived, being dissolved in February, 1882, Mr. Adams continuing the business alone. Previous to this, in April, 1881, the size and form of the paper was changed to an eight-column folio. In August, 1882, it underwent a further metamorphosis, being changed into a nine-column folio, which form it kept until January, 1883, when it returned to its former size of eight-column folio, with both sides printed at home, a form it retains at present. On the 15th of October, 1882, Mr. Adams purchased the subscription list of the *Northwestern Iowa Advertiser*, and the *Tribune* may be considered as the legitimate successor of that sheet.

Edwin Adams was born in Van Buren Co., Iowa, Jan. 12, 1853. In 1860 he went to Council Bluffs, remained four years, then returned to his native county. In December, 1866, he moved to Chickasaw county, entering the *Courier* office as a compositor and remaining until March, 1870. He then went to Grinnell, Iowa, attending the Iowa College until March, 1875, after which he went to Chicago and worked in the job office of the *Inter Ocean* for two years, the most of the time being in the proof reading department. He was then in the Park News Room building for two years, after which he went to Hopkinton, Iowa, where he started the *Tribune*. After remaining here one year he came to Britt where he has since been in the newspaper business. He was appointed postmaster in November, 1880, an office which he still holds. Mr. Adams was married March 20, 1878, to Jennie McCullon, a native of Ohio. They have one child—Mabel G. Mr. Adams is a member of the Congregational Church.

CHAPTER XIII.

GEOGRAPHY, TOPOGRAPHY AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The county of Hancock lies in the second tier from the north line of the State of Iowa, and about half way between the east and west limits of the same. It is surrounded by the counties of Winnebago, Cerro Gordo, Wright and Kossuth, respectively on the north, east, south and west. Hancock embraces the regulation sixteen congressional townships and contains 576 square miles or 368,640 acres.

This territory is divided into civil townships as follows: Ellington, Madison, Crystal, Bingham, Orthel, Britt, Garfield, Concord, Ell, German, Erin, Boone, Magor, Amsterdam, Twin Lakes and Avery.

The surface of Hancock county is beautifully diversified by flat and rolling prairie. In the center the land is generally flat, while in the northeast and south the land is more of a rolling nature. No better stock or grazing country exists than this the northern central part of Iowa. As to the soil and geological formation of this region, an alluvial deposit, of many feet in depth, overlies a sub-strata of gravel or drift, countless yards in depth. In fact, the under strata has an almost incalculable extent, as scientific explorers reckon it by hundreds of feet.

It is watered by many small streams, that meander through the grassy meadows like silver ribbons in an emerald setting, the largest being Lime creek, which crosses the northeast corner. Several tributaries of the Iowa river, take their rise within the boundaries of the county. There are several lakes—the largest being Eagle lake, near the center, but the finest of all is Crystal lake, in the township of Crystal. These lakes, generally, abound in fish.

An eminence in the northeast corner, partly in Winnebago county, called "Pilot Mound," is the highest point of land in this part of the State. From the summit of this elevation the eye may take in the greater portion of the four counties of Hancock, Winnebago, Worth and Cerro Gordo, with their prairies, groves, lakes, streams, farms and villages.

The northeast part of the county has a good supply of timber skirting "Pilot Mound," and the borders of Lime creek. Some fine groves are also found on the Iowa river, in the southeast part, and on the borders of several of the lakes.

The county also contains about 4,000 acres of peat deposit, or thereabouts, a fuel resource that may be resorted to if necessary. The deposits are from four to ten feet in depth, and are principally in the central and western portion of the county, but are not utilized at present.

There are no exposures of stratified rocks. The only stone to be obtained are the huge drift boulders, which are used for foundations of buildings. Good brick are made in various places.

The soil is generally a rich dark loam, adapted to the various cereals, grasses and root crops. The country is well suited for stock raising and dairy purposes.

PRODUCTIONS AND STOCKS.

The productions are as various and as valuable as can be raised anywhere in the same climate. Of the great grain staples, wheat, for many years, was of primal importance, but for the last three or four, a change has taken place and corn has asserted its claim to the first place upon the list. Oats, barley, potatoes and hay, are the principal crops besides the two above mentioned. The following table will give an idea of the growth of this favored land, and demonstrate the supremacy of king corn:

TABLE OF PRODUCTION OF THE YEAR 1874.

	Bushels.
Wheat	70,006
Corn	57,899
Oats	48,816
Potatoes	6,801
Barley	1,564
Buckwheat	240

PRODUCTIONS OF THE YEAR 1879.

	Bushels.
Corn	255,598
Wheat	168,782
Oats	140,371
Barley	12,513
Potatoes	26,188
Buckwheat	945
Hay	8,782

Since the time of taking this last census, the marvelous growth in the production of two items on the list—potatoes and hay—are almost beyond parallel. In fact, so stupendous that without reliable figures to give as data, the fact would seem incredible. The business of baling hay of wild prairie grass, has grown in the vicinity, to large proportions, and growing with the years.

In the way of stock, Hancock county can make as good, if not a better, exhibit than any other in the northern half of the State, taking into consideration the number of inhabitants engaged in agricultural pursuits. A list is here presented, showing the comparative numbers of these and the amount of production thereof:

1874.

Horses in the county	564
Milch cows in the county	805
Pounds of butter produced	39,934
Pounds of cheese produced	16,390

1879.

Horses owned in county	1,918
Milch cows owned in county	1,874
Other cattle owned in county	5,732
Swine owned in county	5,663
Sheep owned in county	268
Mules owned in county	55
Pounds of butter produced	116,065
Pounds of cheese produced	4,750

Besides these cattle put down as belonging to the residents of the county, countless myriads of foreign stock are driven to the counties to the south of this, and pastured on the rich and succulent grasses indigenous to this locality. Estimates based upon the observation of citizens place this vast herd at not less than 15,000 annually. Of course, in common with most of those portions of Iowa where corn is the staple, swine are generally raised by the farmer and are no unimportant factor in making up the yearly income.

CLIMATE, ETC.

Sunny Italy or France can boast no bluer skies or brighter sunshine than the summers and autumns of Iowa, present. No! no land 'neath the canopy of Heaven.

The land is bright and beautiful and teeming with health. When the cold of winter has wrapped his furry mantle round this country, let the thermometer register hyperborean cold, yet the exceeding dryness of the atmosphere renders it not only bearable, but pleasant. The cold, b'eak winds that sometimes roam over these prairies, are alone unpleasant and the source of danger to the luckless wight exposed to their merciless fury. In point of health, from the best information that can be gathered, this county of Hancock is no exception to the general character that the other counties have gained for the State.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Hancock County Agricultural Society was organized at Britt on the 13th of August, 1881, and the following officers chosen for the ensuing year, for the management thereof:

President, George Stubbins, Britt; vice-president, Lucien Tuttle, Britt; secretary, F. B. Rogers, Britt; treasurer, Thomas Daylor, Britt; directors, G. W. Beadle and G. R. Maben, Ellington township; James Lackore and L. H. Chase, Madison township; H. C. Potter, Boone township; Herman Brummund, Magor township; Fred Lentz, German township; Thomas Hymer, Britt township; Joseph Finch, Garfield township; John Burnside, Concord township; A. D. White, Avery township; J. D. Bailey, Amsterdam township; marshal, R. B. Pope, Britt. Division superintendents, A—horses and mules, John Burnside; B—Shorthorns, James Elder; C—sheep and swine, James Dickirson; D—poultry, S. Howland; E—grain and vegetables, E. C. Packard; F—manufactures, J. D. Gillett; G—household manufactures, Mrs. E. C. Packard; H—fruits, C. C. Doolittle; I—pantry stores, H. C. Potter; J—fancy work, Mrs. C. C. Way.

At the same time, the following articles of incorporation and constitution were adopted:

WHEREAS, It is deemed expedient that an Agricultural Society should be organized in Hancock county in such a manner as to become a body corporate under the general law of the State of Iowa relative to the formation and erection of corporations, therefore it is

Resolved, That George Stubbins, Lucien Tuttle, Thomas Daylor, F. B. Rogers, John J. Clemens, Mat Johnson, H. E. R. Hill, with their present and future associates and successors, are hereby constituted a body corporate, to continue forty years, with the right of renewal and perpetual succession under the following

CONSTITUTION.

ART. I. This association shall be styled The Hancock County Agricultural Society. Its object shall be to advance the interests of agriculture, and agricultural and mechanical industry, to improve the stock and the mind.

ART. II. The principal place of business shall be at Britt, Hancock Co., Iowa, and no capital is required other than the sum contributed annually by the members. The amount received from the State, county, donations, and for life memberships, and the proceeds of the annual exhibitions which can only be used for the legitimate objects of the society.

ART. IV. Any person may become a member of this society by the payment of $1 annually, or $10 for a life membership.

The privilege secured by membership shall continue as long as the provisions of these articles are complied with.

ART. III. The officers of this society shall consist of a president, a vice-president, secretary and treasurer and thirteen directors. They shall be called the Board of Directors, and five of their number shall constitute a quorum. They shall be chosen annually and hold their offices for one year and until their successors are elected and qualified. The president, vice-president and secretary shall constitute an executive committee, and shall have all power to do all the acts necessary for the prosperity of the society in the intervals of the meetings of the board. The executive committee shall appoint persons to fill vacancies in the awarding committees at the time of the fair.

ART. V. The duties of the president shall be to preside at all meetings of the Board and Society, to call special meetings of the Board, to attend the January meeting of the State Society if practicable, and his expenses for attending such meeting shall be borne by the Society. In the absence of the president the duties appertaining to the office shall be performed by the vice-president.

ART. VI. The duties of the secretary shall be to keep carefully all records of the Society and all papers relating thereto; respond promptly to all letters and circulars from the State Society; to make annually, before the first day of December, a report to the secretary of the State Society which shall embrace such items, statistics and facts concerning the Society as may be desired by the State Board, and perform all other duties under the direction of the Board that may be necessary for the welfare of the Society, for which service he shall receive annually a compensation to be fixed by the Board.

ART. VII. The duties of the treasurer shall be to receive all monies due to the Society, and pay them out on the order of the president, countersigned by the secretary. He shall collect the dues of delinquent members by law whenever three yearly payments remain unpaid, and he may collect at any time if he sees fit so to do; where nothing can be collected he shall report the same to the secretary, and the name of such delinquent member shall be struck from the roll of members. He shall report at each annual meeting the condition of the treasury of the Society. His compensation to be fixed by the Board.

ART. VIII. The annual meeting of the Society shall be held at Britt, Hancock Co., Iowa, on the last Monday in November in each year, at 1 o'clock P. M. After the reports of the officers for the past year are examined, the officers for the ensuing year shall be elected, who shall immediately enter upon the duties of their offices.

ART. IX. The Board of Directors shall meet at Britt, Hancock Co., Iowa, within thirty days after the annual meeting, and shall prepare and publish a list of premiums to be awarded at the next fair. They shall determine the number of days the fair shall be held, and see that suitable preparations are made for the same, and shall appoint committees of three or more persons each to award said premiums. They shall also make all needful rules and regulations for govern-

ing said exhibitions, and fill all vacancies among their own number.

ART. X. The annual fair of this Society shall be held in Britt township, Hancock Co., Iowa, in each year at such time as shall be designated by the Board of Directors. None but members in good and regular standing shall be allowed to compete for any of the premiums offered by this Society unless expressly ordered by the executive committee.

ART. XI. This constitution may be altered or amended by a two-thirds vote of all the life members present and voting at any annual meeting.

ART. XII. The fair grounds of this Society shall be permanently located at or near Britt, Hancock Co., Iowa.

ART. XIII. This Society assumes the right to itself to buy and sell real estate necessary for the use or benefit of the Society, and have also the rights, powers and privileges and immunities which are now or which may during the existence thereof be conferred by laws upon societies of a similar character, etc. The private property of the members shall be exempt from all liability for the debts of the Society.

ART. XIV. This constitution shall not be amended after the last Monday of November, A. D. 1881, except notice be first given of such proposed amendment in the county newspapers for at least thirty days previous to such meeting acting thereon.

ART. XV. The place of holding the county fairs and the principal place of business of this Society cannot be changed except two-thirds of all the life members of this Society concur therein at the regular annual meeting on the last Monday in November.

ART. XVI. The officers of this Society and incorporate body from the organization thereof until the last Monday of November, A. D. 1881, and until their successors are duly elected and qualified, are: George Stubbins, president; Lucien Tuttle, vice-president; F. B. Rogers, secretary; Thomas Daylor, treasurer; who are also directors, with the full power and rights to fill vacancies in the Board of Directors, and to do all acts necessary to be done until the same are appointed.

Witness our hands this 13th day of August, A. D. 1881.

LUCIEN TUTTLE,	THOMAS DAYLOR,
R. B. POPE,	F. B. ROGERS,
JOHN J. CLEMENS,	MAT JOHNSON,
GEORGE STUBBINS,	H. E. R. HILL,
T. H. TREGANZA,	J. G. STRONG,
J. A. TREGANZA,	K. K. LIQUIN,
J. F. BULLIS,	C. HILD,

WILLIAM H. BREESE, D. W. FARRAR,
H. F. FORT.

The first fair, held under the auspices of this association was upon the 11th, 12th and 13th of October, 1881, and was a success in every way. The following was the programme adopted, and which was fully carried out in all particulars:

FIRST DAY—TUESDAY, OCTOBER. 11.

Devoted to making entries, arranging articles of exhibition. Superintendents of all the different divisions will attend, and oversee the arranging of articles in their respective divisions.

SECOND DAY—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12.

Entries may be made until 11 o'clock A. M. Division superintendents will attend at the secretary's office at 12 M., and

receive the books of the respective classes under their charge.

2:30, P. M.—Roadsters and carriage horses tested on track.

3:30 P. M.—Farm horses exhibited.

4:30 P. M.—Running race.

THIRD DAY—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13.

10 A. M.—Exhibition of mares and colts.

11:30 A M.—Exhibition of stallions.

12 M.—Committees will report at the secretary's office.

2 P. M.—Trot.

3 P. M.—Exhibition of premium stock under direction of superintendents of departments.

Announcement of awards.

In 1882 and 1883, fairs were held at Britt, that were also successes in the fullest extent of the word, and the society bids fair to rival the kindred associations of older and more thickly populated counties. The agricultural class, as a whole, take hold and the exhibitions are more than creditable. The present officers are: J. M. Elder, president; Thomas Hymer, vice-president; F. B. Rogers, secretary; Joseph Osborne, treasurer; directors, Charles Barber of Bingham; H. Magor, Magor; H. C. Potter, Orthel; J. D. Bailey, Twin Lakes; D. Chase, Crystal; J. Hejlik, Garfield; C. M. Church, Avery; G. R. Maben, Ellington; W. F. Greenup, Madison; J. Finch, German; J. Burnside, Concord; J. B. Sanders, Boone.

The society occupies some very excellent grounds, which contain some twenty acres. This is located about half a mile west of the business part of the city, joining the city limits on that side. A good half-mile race track is contained within its boundaries. The whole ground is kept up by the county fund, but is under the control of the society.

The following sketch of Hancock county was published in the Hancock *Independent*, of May 12, 1880, and is here preserved as the valuable contribution to historical annals by an on-looker, a by-stander, who was, at least, an old resident, if not an early settler. The article is entitled:

COUNTY SKETCHES.

Years ago the public lands embraced by the present limits of Hancock county were thrown into the market and sold, the purchasers being generally men of extensive means who obtained the lands in large tracts for speculative purposes. Consequently since the organization of the county it has had no public lands, if we except the 16th sections for school purposes, and the swamp-land grant, which the unwise, perhaps, mercenary action of the board of supervisors placed into the hands of the same class of speculators that had acquired the other portion at Decorah and Fort Dodge. This fact had a strong tendency to discourage the settlement of the county, for the land though rarely held at exorbitant rates was high enough to place it out of competition with government lands, and when the tide of emigration from the Old World and the Eastern States turned westward, allured by the healthful climate, fertile soil and natural advantages of the far away West, it flowed past and beyond us to the homestead lands of counties less favored by nature, but more favored by circumstances. Other counties organized long after, soon boasted double the population. Year after year the early settlers watched and waited, hoping almost against

hope for something to turn up, to people our prairies and develop their agricultural wealth, but the good times would not come. Fifteen years after the first settlement of the county its population numbered less than 500 souls. There was not a store within its limits and the nearest market for the surplus produce was thirty-five or forty miles distant, and reached by roads that had never known the advantages to be derived from a bridge fund, or been marred by the spade of the path master. The actual settlers were confined to a strip along timbered borders of Lime creek in the extreme north, and around the groves on the banks of the Iowa in the extreme south, while between the two solitary settlements stretched twenty miles of prairie, without a house, tree, bridge, or scarcely a wagon track. The county seat was alternately at Upper Grove or Ellington, as either section succeeded in obtaining the necessary odd vote and was conveyed back and forth in a wagon, being in reality the half dozen or more volumes known as the county records, and the successful candidates.

The last change of this kind was made in the autumn of 1864 from the latter to the former place, by a vote of thirty-eight to thirty-seven. This was the entire voting population, and would indicate that the county at that time contained about 350 inhabitants, which is probably not far from correct. About this time the question of a permanently located, centrally situated county seat began to be agitated, and as a result, the present site of Concord was determined upon, land purchased, a town plat surveyed, a couple of cheap frame houses erected to be used as dwellings and offices by the treasurer and county clerk (whose duties at that time combined those of the clerk and auditor now), and a contract was let for the building of a brick court house at a cost of $10,000. The location of the county seat six miles east of the geographical center—when the center afforded an excellent natural site for a town—was severely criticised at that time; and at this day, considering the act impartially and dispassionately, we are still unable to discern any evidences of business foresight or political wisdom in it, and we charitably assume that our local legislators did what they deemed was for the best at that time. In due time the court house was completed—a fine, roomy structure, far in advance of the improvemunt of the country then.

And here, we might add, our county began to reap advantages from its foreign land owners. Had the bulk of the lands been subject to homestead entry, and of course not liable to taxation until the expiration of the time necessary to complete a title, the erection of such a building—not mentioning the thousand other public improvements since projected and completed by means of funds obtained almost entirely from "speculators"—would have been an impossibility. Our county, with the exception of a couple of brief periods, has always been out of debt, warrants at par, and with a cash surplus sufficient for any ordinary emergency; and it must be admitted that the paths of many of the early settlers were made smoother in consequence of the annual contributions of the much maligned non-residents.

With the completion of the court house began the real settlement of the county, not confined as heretofore to the two before mentioned localities, but more general in its character. Houses began to dot the prairie here and there. Concord became a lively, bustling little town, and the sales of land to parties intending to improve it became more frequent. Then along came the C., M. & St. P. Railroad, with its life inspiring energy and golden promises for the future, and established stations at Garner and Britt, soon to be busy centers of populous districts.

CHAPTER XIV.

AMSTERDAM TOWNSHIP.

Amsterdam township, like all the others in Hancock county, is just six miles square, consisting of congressional township 94 north, range 25 west. It is bounded on the north by Erin township, on the east by Twin Lake, on the west by Magor, and on the south by Wright county. While the surface is of a beautiful rolling character, and the land of almost unequalled fertility,the number of inhabitants is quite small. This is due in a large measure to the land being in the hands of speculators, while the tide of emigration drifts westward and takes up with much poorer territory, because it can be had at a less price. Short-sighted policy as this is, on their part, for the value of the land for farming purposes, counterbalances the difference in price, the country beyond is settling up faster than is the really fine land in Amsterdam township. But this will soon be at an end. Already the eyes of a number are turned to the fertile acres, and the rich, succulent, native grasses that cover them, and before many years this locality will be thickly dotted over with the cottages of a numerous population, and with the herds of cattle, the great staple of these northern counties.

The first settler to locate within the limits of what is now Amsterdam township, was a Mr. Langfelt, who as early as 1865, settled on the southeast quarter of section 12. Of him nothing definite could be learned, as he has left this vicinity years ago.

J. B. Leavitt, made a settlement on section 27, during the year 1868, but stayed only a year, when thinking to better his financial condition he removed to Kansas. The building which he erected has been moved away, and no signs of any habitation can be seen.

The next settler in this township is supposed to be George Hooker, who located on section 14 during the year 1871. Of Mr. Hooker but little can be gathered, as he sold out and left some years ago. The place he opened is now the property of

W. H. Pritchard, who came to this vicinity in 1876, and purchased the place he now resides on. Mr. Pritchard is the oldest settler in the township now resident therein, and to him the historian is indebted to for most of the facts herein mentioned.

William H. Pritchard is a native of Wales, born Feb. 28, 1830. When fourteen years of age he emigrated to America, locating in Dodge Co., Wis., when that State was yet a territory. He there resided eight years; then removed to Columbia Co., Wis., there residing two years. From there he removed to Dane Co., Wis., and in 1856 removed to Worth Co., Iowa, where he was an early settler. He was a resident there until November, 1876. He then came to Hancock county, locating where he now lives. He has 160 acres of good land, on section 13. He was married April 27, 1858, to Mary Smith, a native of Scotland. They have four children—Albert M., Laura J., Edmund L. and Henry A. They are members of the M. E. Church. He has held the office of school director for two years.

The first marriage in the township occurred on the 22d day of September, 1880. This united William R. Smith and Ada M. Payne in wedlock.

The Pritchard school house, is the oldest in the township, and was organized in the fall of 1879, with W. A. Wright, as teacher. The school house was erected at this time on section 11. Minerva Chandler is the present preceptress.

The Chambers school house was built during the spring of 1880, and Emma G. Aldrich, installed as the first teacher. This building is located on section 9, and is at present, presided over by Mrs. L. S. Passmore.

The brick school house on section 17 was erected in the spring of 1880, and Effie M. Hawkins was the first to preside over its destinies. The present teacher is Emma Skinner.

The Chandler or Thomas school house was built during the spring of 1881, on section 5. This was first taught by Emma Lincoln, and when in October, 1883, the new edifice was erected, at a cost of $600, William Wright was installed as teacher.

The first school held in the township was taught in the house where W. H. Pritchard now lives. This was taught by Clara Clark, in 1876. The lady has since died.

The present board of directors of the district township of Amsterdam are: C. M. Chapman, president; S. L. Passmore, secretary; R. Thomas and W. H. Pritchard, directors. This is the original board as the district was only organized in its present limits during the summer of 1883.

CHAPTER XV.

AVERY TOWNSHIP.

All of that territory embraced in what is known as congressional township 94 north, range 23 west, is called Avery township. This is one of the most beautiful as well as most productive sub-divisions of the county. It lies in the extreme southeastern corner of Hancock county, and is bounded on the north by Ell township, and on the west by Twin Lake township. Wright county on the south and Cerro Gordo county on the east finish out the boundaries. The surface is of a gently rolling nature, and in some places decidedly what the settlers call "knobby," that is, in little knolls or round hillocks, instead of the long, sweeping, billow-like swell of the true rolling prairie. The soil, of a rich black loam, possesses to a wonderful degree that extraordinary fertility that has made our State so famous throughout the world. It is also well watered, the East Fork of the Iowa river entering the township on the northwest quarter of section 6, and flowing in a general southerly, although tortuous course, makes its exit on the line between sections 31 and 32. This stream and its several affluents enrich the soil, supplying the needed moisture that makes them so fertile. Groves of timber adorn and beautify the banks of the pellucid stream, and make this really the most beautiful spot in the county. Some very large trees have been noticed in the classic shades of Upper Grove, that lies in the southwest part of the township. In this beautiful spot, where river, wood and prairie combine to form an almost earthly paradise, was made the earliest settlement in the county. Here, on the 9th day of September, 1854, Anson Avery, the first white man to enter the county with the intention of settling, located. The winter previous, C. D. Philo and George Nelson had come up in this direction on a hunting and trapping expedition, and had encamped at this place all winter, while they pursued their avocation. The great beauty of the surroundings and the fertility of the soil attracted their attention, and Nelson determined to come back and take up a claim. In the meantime Mr. Avery came into this county, and thus enjoys the honor of being the pioneer of this noble young county. Many interesting stories of those early days can be gathered from Mr. Avery, stories of trials and hardships endured, stories of hunting and trapping, and stories of horror and death. He tells how, in the fall of 1854, a party of five men from Cedar Falls came up into Hancock county, hunting, and while in the northwest part, near Buffalo Grove, they came upon a herd of

twenty buffaloes, feeding. After a little manœuvering they succeeded in killing four full grown ones and capturing a calf. On their way back some of them got away from their companions and lost all track of their proper direction. In this situation night overtook them, and alone, on an apparently boundless prairie, they were compelled to pass the night without any tent. In the morning they found the right trail, and soon joined their friends. That day the party stopped at Mr. Avery's and got their dinner, and divided the buffalo meat with their host. Also, how men in those pioneer days were caught in blizzards and lost their lives. One man, an Englishman, by the name of Arnett, started from the neighborhood of Twin Lake to go to Belmond, in Wright county, and was overtaken by the terrible storm of wind, sleet and snow that is well-known in this northern part of Iowa as a "blizzard." After battling for some time with it, at last, overcome by fatigue and cold, he sank beneath the strife with the elements, and died, the snow covering him as with a winding sheet. Mr. Avery, George Nelson, and Orick and Reuben Church found his horse, and ten days afterwards Thomas Magill found his body, and the few settlers buried him. Many other stories could Mr. Avery tell, but space forbids their relation here. Mr. Avery broke the first land and put in the first crop that ever was known in Hancock county. This was in the spring of 1855. In October, 1854, George Nelson, the trapper mentioned before, came back to Hancock county with his family, and locating upon section 21, in Avery township, became the second settler in the county. These two men, Avery and Nelson, in the fall of 1855, with a yoke of oxen apiece, started out and made the journey to Dubuque for the purpose of laying in a stock of salt, sugar, coffee and clothing, for their years supply. This trip took them twenty-two days to make. The most remarkable incident that occurred on their way back was their meeting a herd of about 500 or more elk, in the northwest corner of Franklin county.

These two families were the sum total of this county during the winter of 1854–5, and stories are told how in the depth of winter, flour and meal giving out, corn was ground in a common coffee-mill, to support the family.

Mr. Nelson, after some years residence in this township, went back to Indiana from whence he came, and his present whereabouts are unknown.

In the spring of 1855, the little settlement received an addition in the persons of Malcolm Magill, Thomas Magill, Sr., and Benoni Haskins, who all took up land, the Magills on section 29, and settled down to the life of pioneers.

Orick and Reuben Church came to this place in June, 1855, and settled on section 32. Immigrants now began to pour into this part of the county, and it began to look like an old, settled locality. Among those who were among these argonauts of 1856, 1857 and 1858 were: M. P. Rosecrans, afterwards county judge, and a prominent attorney of the county; Thomas Wheelock, David Hunt, Robert Irwin, George Louppe, the first clerk of the court, C. D. Pritchard, William Gilpin, Charles Church and others.

Among the first items in this township were those that have been already mentioned in the chapter on "Early Settlement of the County" as the first to occur therein. They are briefly mentioned again here as it seems proper to do so.

The first settler in the township and county was Anson Avery, who located Sept. 9, 1854. His wife, Lovina Avery, was the first woman who trod the soil of the county.

Anson Avery, farmer, is a native of New York State, born Oct. 2, 1823. When thirteen years of age he went to Cass Co., Mich., and in the fall of 1854 came to what is now Avery township, Hancock Co., Iowa, settling on section 29, on the banks of the Iowa river. He also entered eighty acres on section 28. He hauled his goods and effects to this county with six yoke of oxen. He cut sufficient grass with a common hand scythe to build a hay shed, after which he cut enough logs to build a small house, 16x18 feet, in which to winter. He covered it with clapboards and split some bass-wood logs to make a puncheon floor, the door and window casings being also made of puncheon. This house is still standing on section 28, Avery township. In 1856 he went to Decorah to enter 240 acres more land, and while there bought 160 acres. He has sold and given away, however, until he now has only 300 acres. In 1862 Mr. Avery built his present neat residence, to which he has since put an addition, making a good comfortable house, where many a weary traveler has received a hearty welcome, it being the only house to be seen for miles around. Mr. Avery was married Sept. 9, 1847, to Lovina Philo, born on Kelly's Island, Lake Erie, Jan. 22, 1831. They have had six children, four of whom are living—Alice, now married; George Albert, the first male child born in Hancock county; Mary, now Mrs. Albert Schmall and Lewis. Mrs. Avery is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Avery is a republican, and has held the office of township trustee for fifteen years. Anson L., eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Avery, was killed by lightning. On Aug. 27, 1878, while still in bed, just before daylight in the morning, lightning struck the house, running down the wall and killing him. His wife was paralyzed for several hours but soon recovered. Their infant child, who was in the middle of the bed, escaped unhurt. He was township clerk of Avery township at the time of his death. His wife died the following year.

The first child born in the township was George, son of Anson and Lovina Avery, whose birth occurred in January, 1855. He is still living in the township.

The first death was that of George W. Haskins, a son of Benoni and Abigail Haskins, who died upon the 2d of June, 1855, and was buried upon his father's land, the southwest quarter of section 29.

The first marriage was that of Albert Yonkers, and Jane Haskins, which took place in 1856, the parties going to Mason City to have the ceremony performed. This was not a fortunate nor happy marriage, the parties separating soon afterwards. Mrs. Yonkers is now in Minnesota, but her husband drifted into bad ways and when last heard about, was behind the prison bars.

The first sermon preached in the county also occurred in this township, and was delivered by a Congregational minister by the name of McNutt, at the cabin of B. Haskins, on section 29, in the year 1858.

The first school was taught by C. D. Pritchard in the spring of 1857, in the township. Mr. Pritchard was a member of the honorable profession of the law and a prominent official of this county, at a later date. This school was taught in a dwelling house that stood on section 29, now owned by Wilson Robbins, of New York.

The next school was taught the following year by James M. Elder, who handled the ferule for several years thereafter. Many of the younger generation can look back to boyhood's days and remember this, their old teacher. There gathered together, a motley row, to spell off the words or wade through a reading lesson, sat the little urchins. The teacher, clothed with dignity stands before them.

"Full well they laughed with counterfeited glee
At all his jokes, for many a joke had he;
And then the busy whisper circling 'round,
Conveyed the dismal tidings when he frowned"

Mr. Elder has since risen to considerable prominence in this county, and a full history of the gentleman appears elsewhere.

Avery township was organized in 1858, and then comprised the south half of Hancock county, or what now constitutes the townships of Ell, German, Erin, Boone, Magor, Amsterdam, Twin Lake and Avery. The first election for township officers took place in June, 1858, at the house of Benoni Haskins, on section 29. No record exists of this election, and the memory of the oldest inhabitant fails to recall all of the officers. All that could be gathered was that Robert L. Irwin and Orick Church were elected justices of the peace, and Thomas Magill, constable. After the other townships were cut off and Avery assumed almost its present shape, in 1878, a new organization took place and the following officers were chosen to attend to the township business: Anson Avery and James Wilson, trustees; C. M. Church, clerk; C. S. Farmer, assessor; C. J. Boughton and C. S. Farman, justices: James Thomas and Frank Carpenter, constables. The present officials of the township are: Anson Avery, John Stoddart and William Burgess, trustees; G. W. Elder, clerk; Robert McNutt, assessor; George Clark and Joseph Fell, justices; O. P. Butterfield and David Hunt, constables; W. O. Butterfield, Theodore Robbins and Walter Haskell, road supervisors.

There are now five school houses in the district township, all good frame buildings erected at an average cost of $500 each. When this school district was organized does not appear by the records, and some difference of opinion seems to exist, which it is difficult to reconcile. The oldest book, in the possession of the officers, has an entry to show that the first officers were: L. S. Hazen, John Christie and A. D. Hines, directors; M. L. Fuller, secretary. The present officers are: Thomas Wheelock, Daniel Robbins, R. A. McNutt and C. S. Farman, directors, and M. L. Wiles, secretary.

There is one water grist mill in the township on the Iowa River, on section 30. This was erected by A. D. Hiams, in 1873, and is a frame structure, 20x30 feet in dimension, two stories high. It has

two run of buhrs, one for flour and one for meal. This mill is at present leased and run by George Houliston.

The pioneer postoffice of Hancock county is located at Upper Grove, or Amsterdam village. This was established at this place in 1857, and Benoni Haskins was commissioned its first postmaster. He was succeeded by Edward Thorpe. The office changed hands quite rapidly for a few years, being presided over by Reuben Church, C. D. Pritchard, C. Boughton, J. B. Kern, and C. Boughton, again. It is now in the hands of Thomas Elder, the enterprising merchant of Amsterdam village, and who was the immediate successor of Mr. Boughton on his second term. It is said, that the first mail carrier in the county, was no less a person than the well known Joe Hewitt, of Clear Lake notoriety, who carried the mail from Upper Grove to Irvington in Kossuth county and back.

The cemetery of the township is located on the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of section 29, and was established in 1862. The first burial in this consecrated ground were two children of M. S. Gillman's and one of George Savogue's. These died in 1863.

The village of Amsterdam was laid out as a town during the fall of 1858, by Robert L. Irwin. This plat was filed for record on the 9th of April, 1859. It was surveyed and staked out upon the eighty acres, known as the south half of the southwest quarter of section 29, township 94 north, range 23 west. Mr. Irwin had a portable saw mill at this time, and sawed the lumber which was used in building up the village. At the time of its dedication large hopes were indulged in of the future greatness of the little town, but these were illusive. The dreams of its projectors came to naught, and the tiny burg stands, a monument to disappointed hopes and ambition. At one time it was but a short step from being acknowledged the county seat, but a strong opposition developed elsewhere defeated this scheme, and with the removal of the records and county officials to Concord, the new county seat, the chances passed away from Amsterdam, perhaps, forever. Mr. Irwin, soon after this, left the country, and when last heard from was in the State of Alabama.

In 1859 or 1860, a party by the name of Edward Rogers, opened a store for the sale of goods needed in a new settlement. This store was after a time suspended and the town was without any. In 1868 A. D. Hiams started out in a mercantile venture. This he continued to operate for some time, when Sylvester Stockwell, came here from Ohio, with a stock of goods. These two stocks were put together and Mr. Stockwell run the business. It afterwards passed through the hands of several parties, prominent among which were George Rogers and Church and Elder. It finally was purchased by J. B. Kern, and the stock removed to Belmond, Wright county. The village now being without a store for the sale or exchange of merchandise.

In 1876 George Rogers erected a new store building and put in a new stock of goods. This store he operated until 1879, when he was succeeded by Thomas Elder, who has since continued to run it in company with O. M. Morley.

Thomas Elder, a native of Pennsylvania, was born Aug. 31, 1854. He lived

in his native State until July, 1864, when he removed to Hancock Co., Iowa, locating on section 29, Avery township. When twenty-one years of age he worked his father's farm two years on the shares. In the winters of 1875–6–7–8, he taught school. In 1879 he purchased the general merchandise business he is now engaged in, of J. Rogers & Co., in the village of Amsterdam. He is in partnership with O. M. Morley. Mr. Elder is the present postmaster of Upper Grove, being appointed in May, 1882. On the 22d of April, 1878, he was united in marriage with Charlotte Hewitt, at Irvington, Kossuth county. They have two children—Ethel, born Feb. 8, 1879, and Charlotte, born July 24, 1883. Mr. Elder is a republican.

The first blacksmith to establish a shop here was Charles Robbins, who located in 1861. Mr. Robbins died during the year 1871. He was one of the political refugees who were compelled to leave their home in Missouri at the beginning of the war. He was wont to relate many stories of the trials of the anti-rebellion days in that State.

Sylvester Stockwell started a boot and shoe store in 1863, but after a time abandoned it as a business that would not pay. He is still a resident of Avery township.

The school house in the village of Amsterdam is a two-story building, the second story of which is finished as a hall and is used for holding all kinds of meetings, dances, etc. These buildings, with about ten or a dozen dwelling houses, are all that there is of the village. The railroad that built up Garner and Britt, proved the final blow to the future of Amsterdam.

That the religious element of this community may be attended to, the Methodist Episcopal society holds meetings in the school house every Sunday afternoon, Rev. Mr. Cole, of Belmond, Wright county, filling the pulpit.

The Congregational society also holds meetings occasionally in the school house, and Rev. Mr. Sands, of Belmond, ministers to their spiritual wants.

William Christie is a native of Canada, born Oct. 31, 1854. He removed to Wisconsin, where he resided two years, then came to Hancock county and located on section 19, in Avery township. He was married on the 1st of May, 1880, to Mary Carpenter. They have one child—Willie. Mr. Christie is a democrat. His father is a native of Scotland, as is his mother. They came to Hancock county from Canada in 1861. His mother died in 1880.

James F. Elder was born on the old homestead where he now lives with his father, June 17, 1865. His father, George W. Elder, is a native of Pennsylvania, born May 6, 1822. In 1864 he came to Hancock Co., Iowa, and purchased land on section 29. He now owns 230 acres of good land, and is engaged in farming and stock raising. He was married Nov. 2, 1848, to Emily H. Bonsoll, of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Elder died on the 4th of October, 1857, leaving four children—Walter, Dora, Thomas and Marion. On the 21st of May, 1858, Mr. Elder married Margaret C. McNutt, a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1836. They have eight children—George N., William G., Mary E., James, Margaret E., Cora K., Ruth

and Adrian. Mr. Elder is a democrat, politically. He has held the office of county judge, was the first county auditor and has been justice of the peace, township clerk, and president of the school board.

R. A. McNutt, one of the well-to-do farmers of Avery township, was born in Indiana Co., Penn., Feb. 2, 1841. When twenty-three years of age, he removed to Hancock Co., Iowa, locating in Upper Grove. He remained there six years, when he removed to Wright Co., Iowa, remaining there three years. In 1872 he returned to Hancock county, where he at present resides. In 1866 he was married to Mary Savozne, born in Wabash Co., Ind., in 1849. They have three children —William F., Mary E. and an infant. He has held the offices of township clerk, road supervisor and assessor. He belongs to I. O. O. F., Belmond Lodge, 265. Politically, he is a democrat.

John Christie, Sr., is a native of Scotland, born April 17, 1817. In 1833 he emigrated from Scotland to Canada, where he remained until 1858, when he removed to Wisconsin. In 1861 he came to Hancock county and located on section 29, Avery township. In 1864 he removed to section 19, where he owns 240 acres of land. He was married to Agnes E. Craig, a native of Scotland, in 1828. Mrs. Christie died Feb. 7, 1880. They had nine children, seven of whom are living—John, James, George, Jane, Robert, William and Jannet. Mr. Christie is a republican. He has been township trustee and school director. One day, in the winter of 1861, Mr. Christie drove to Hampton, Franklin county, a distance of thirty miles. While on his way home, a terrible blizzard blew up. He lost the direction, and there being no house between Hampton and his home, he was compelled to remain on the prairie all night. He arrived home the next day, but was unable to do any work that winter. His son, George, was with him, and had his feet so badly frozen that all his toes came off.

M. L. Wiles was born in Jefferson Co., Ohio, May 2, 1840. When twenty-six years of age, he removed to Hancock county, locating on section 17, Avery township, where he now has 320 acres of good land. He also has 160 acres in Cerro Gordo county. Mr. Wiles has held the offices of township secretary, clerk, trustee and school director. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was united in marriage Feb. 13, 1877, with Jannet Christie, born in Canada. They have three children—Agnes, born May 14, 1878; Jennie, born March 16, 1880; and Clarence, born Sept. 3, 1882. Mr. Wiles' father, Samuel Wiles, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1804, and died in Stark Co., Ohio, in July, 1880. His mother, Mahala McKee Wiles, was born in Ohio. She died while the subject of our sketch was quite small, he being the youngest of seven children. Mrs. Wiles' father, John Christie, was born in Scotland, April 17, 1817. Her mother was a native of Scotland, born in 1826, and died Feb. 7, 1880.

D. F. Hunt is a native of Wapello Co., Iowa, born Jan. 12, 1862. In the fall of 1867 he came to Hancock county. He lives on section 32. His father was born in 1832 and died Nov. 27, 1861. The subject of this sketch was born just one month and fifteen days after the death of

his father. On Jan. 11, 1866, his mother married J. S. Wilson. They live in Butterfield Grove, Twin Lake township, this county. Mr. Hunt owns 170 acres of good land on section 32. He is a republican.

John B. Robbins was born June 10, 1841, in Henry Co., Ohio. When eleven years of age he removed with his father to Buchanan Co., Iowa. He enlisted Jan. 27, 1862, in the 13th United States Infantry, serving three years. He was body-guard for Gen. Sherman and was with him in the first battle at Vicksburg, then to Arkansas Post, in the forty-one days' siege and capture of Vicksburg, in the battle of Jackson, Miss., then back to Vicksburg, from there to Memphis, fighting Gen. Forest at Collinsville, twenty-six miles in the rear of Memphis. He then went to Lookout Mountain, participating in that battle, then to Knoxville where they had a fight with Gen. Longstreet, and from there to Huntsville, Ala., where they went into winter quarters. In the spring he was put on provost duty at Nashville, Tenn., and Jan. 27, 1865, he was discharged, having served his time of enlistment. He then returned to Quasqueton, Buchanan Co., Iowa, being engaged in farming for two years, and in 1867 came to Hancock county and settled on section 16, Avery township. He has eighty acres of valuable land and is engaged in grain and stock raising. Mr. Robbins was married in 1867 to Nancy E. Moore, born Nov. 27, 1844, in Tuscarawas Co., Ohio. They have four children—Adella M., born Oct. 20, 1869; Asa D., born Nov. 28, 1871; Chester C., born Sept. 4, 1875; Erma E., born June 18, 1878. Mr. Robbins is a member of the Odd Fellow's, Belmond Lodge, No. 265. He held the office of township clerk from 1877 to 1879 and from 1881 to 1882.

D. T. Warner is a native of Kendall Co., Ill., born Jan. 13, 1845. He resided in Kendall county until 1877, where he was engaged in teaming at Oswego. He came to Hancock Co., Iowa, and purchased ten acres on section 32, Avery township, also fifty-five acres on section 4, Wright county. He traded this for 160 acres on section 27, Avery township, which he still makes his home. He was married June 8, 1871, to Julia Pratt, born Nov. 7, 1851, in Du Page Co., Ill. They have four children living—William, born Oct. 6, 1872; Charles, born Sept. 6, 1874; John born June 21, 1880; Maud, born Oct. 1, 1882. Mr. Warner is a democrat.

D. E. Brooks, a native of Canada West, was born on the 7th of October, 1847. He lived in Canada until five years of age, when his parents removed to Jackson Co., Iowa. They resided in that county nine years, then removed to Carroll Co., Ill. His father died in Carroll county, and he and his mother returned to Canada. He remained in Canada three years, and then removed to Crown Point, Ind. In 1863 he enlisted in company G, 12th Indiana Cavalry, serving two years. He participated in the battle of Murfreesboro and many hard skirmishes. He was discharged at Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 10, 1865. He went to Wisconsin, remaining there until 1871, when he removed to this county, locating in Avery township. He has eighty acres of good land on section 26, where he resides. He was united in marriage Dec. 5, 1868, with Susan A. Lash, born in New York. They have four chil-

dren—William H., Anna, John S. and Raymond D. Politically, he is a republican.

John Lasher is a native of Allegany Co., N. Y., born Jan. 23, 1826. At the age of thirteen years he removed to Livingston county. He afterwards went to Albany county, residing there until twenty years of age. He then returned to Allegany county and remained there until 1856, when he removed to Rock Co., Wis., where he resided until 1871. He is a blacksmith by trade. In 1871 he came to Hancock county, locating on section 26, this township. On the 3d of March, 1847, he was united in marriage with Lorinda Weed, born in Allegany Co., N. Y., in April, 1828. They have five children—Susan, wife of Daniel Brooks; Laura E., wife of Nelson Brown; Mary H., wife of William Stockwell; Percy J., wife of Albert Stockwell, and Kittie L. Mr. and Mrs. Lasher are members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Lasher is a republican, politically. He lost his right leg below the knee, by being caught in a threshing machine.

Edgar F. Reed, farmer, was born Sept. 18, 1834, in Herkimer Co., N. Y. When eleven years of age he removed to Rock Co., Wis., where he resided five years, then to Walworth county, remaining two years, then moved back to Rock county, remaining one year, then resided eight years in Walworth county. He then removed to McHenry Co., Ill., residing there six months with his family. He enlisted in company C, 95th Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Aug. 5, 1862, and served two years and ten months. He served in the 17th Army Corps, and was in the battles of Holly Springs, Fort Duneka, Yellow Bayou and at Guntown, Miss. He was taken prisoner at the last named battle, stayed at Andersonville, Ga., from June 11, to Sept. 19, 1864, then was removed to Savannah, and kept in prison two months. When he left Andersonville, being too weak to walk, he crawled out on his hands and knees. In November, 1864, he was paroled. He was sent to the parole camp at Annapolis, thence to Baltimore hospital and received a furlough home. Reporting again at Chicago, he was sent to Baltimore. After standing guard one night, he was no longer fit for duty, so he was discharged June 11, 1865, and returned to his home in McHenry Co., Ill. In August, 1865, he went to Iowa, settling in Wright county. In 1875 he came to Hancock county, settling on section 20, Avery township, where he has since made his home. He has forty-two and a half acres of well improved land, and raises stock and grain of all kinds. Mr. Reed was married Sept. 12, 1858, to Susan Brown, born June 3, 1838, in Rochester, N. Y. They have four children living—Herbert V., Arthur A., George W. and Burton M. Mr. and Mrs. Reed are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Reed is a member of the G. A. R. at Belmond, Wright county. Politically, he is a republican.

Harry A. Carpenter is a native of Monroe Co., N. Y., born March 21, 1831. When twenty-one years of age he removed to Michigan, where he resided twelve years. He then removed to Iowa, thence to southern Michigan, thence to Minnesota, thence back to Michigan, thence to Iowa in 1875, locating in Han-

cock county. He lives on section 18, Avery township, where he has a good farm. He was married in 1853 to Lucinda Crawford, a native of Lawrence Co., N. Y. They have five children—Franklin, Mary, Cora, Della and Alfred. Mr. Carpenter is a republican. He has practiced veterinary surgery for over thirty years.

Harrison P. Russell, farmer, is a native of Harrison Co., Ohio, born March 1, 1834. He resided for seventeen years in Ohio, then removed to Jackson Co., Iowa, where he resided three years, after which he removed to Mason City, Cerro Gordo Co., Iowa, engaging for twenty years in painting and carpenter work. In 1876 he came to Hancock county, settling near Amsterdam. In 1882 he purchased an improved farm of sixty acres and ten acres of timber, making in all seventy acres. Mr. Russell was married May 2, 1861, to Sarah Humphrey, also a native of Ohio, born May 26, 1843. They have one adopted child—Ellen, wife of Richard M. Ruggles. She was born Dec. 27, 1864. Politically, Mr. Russell is a republican.

A. D. White, farmer, is a native Meigs Co., Ohio, born Dec. 5, 1847, where he resided until fourteen years of age. In 1864 he enlisted in company F, 174th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving one year. He participated in the battles of Decatur, Ala., and Murfreesboro, Tenn. He was discharged at Washington City, in July, 1865, after which he returned to Ohio, being engaged for two years in boring oil wells. In 1872 he came to Hancock Co., Iowa, residing in Garner four years, then locating on his present place, section 6, Avery township. Mr. White has a farm of 240 acres, well improved. He raises stock and grain of all kinds. In politics he is a republican. Mr. White has held the office of township trustee, also school director. He is now one of the county supervisors of Hancock county, an office which he has held for the last four years. He is a member of the G. A. R. at Britt. Mr. White was married Aug. 29, 1876, to Maggie Casick, born in New Jersey, July 3, 1857. They have four children living —Josephine, born Jan. 17, 1877; Albert, born Jan. 29, 1879; Gethie, born March 19, 1882; Mary E., born Oct. 11, 1883.

Bert Farman was born in Wisconsin, Oct. 14, 1861, where he resided until 1879, when he came to Hancock county, locating in Avery township. He was married to Hannabell Stockwell, Sept. 30, 1882. She was born in Wayne Co., Ill. They have one child. Mr. Farman's father was born in New York in February, 1832. His mother was born in New York in 1831. They had seven children, Bert being the third child. Mr. Farman is a republican.

John Stoddart, farmer, is a native of Wisconsin, born Dec. 17, 1856. In 1879 he came to Avery township, Hancock Co., Iowa, settling on section 21. He has since made this his home with the exception of the summer of 1881, which he spent in Wisconsin. John Stoddart, Sr., is a native of Scottland, born in 1819. In 1850 he emigrated to the United States. He was a surgeon at West Point for several years, after which he went to Wisconsin, settling at Shullsburg, and practicing medicine there for ten years. He entered the ministry about twenty-five years ago and is now preaching in the Congregational Church, being located in

Dane Co., Wis. His wife, Sophia (Hatt) Stoddart, was born in England in 1830. They had ten children, eight of whom are living, John being the third. Mr. Stoddart married Jan. 8, 1878, Sarah Carson, born in Windsor Co., Wis., Dec. 18, 1857. They have two children living—Jessie, born April 29, 1879; Gertie, born May 13, 1881. Mr. Stoddart votes the republican ticket. He is one of the trustees for Avery township.

George Duryea, farmer, was born in Genesee Co., N. Y., Aug. 28, 1835. When eighteen years of age he moved to Tompkins county, removing from there to Dubuque, Iowa. After a two years residence there he went to Decorah, and from there to St. Paul, Minn., following teaming for a time. He afterwards removed to McGregor, Iowa, then living two years in Osage, Mitchell county. He then went to Virginia City, Montana, remaining eighteen months. In 1865 he returned to Osage and in the winter engaged in the livery business, in which he continued until 1880. He then came to Hancock Co , Iowa, settling on section 19, Avery township, and having eighty acres of good land, well improved. He is a member of the Odd Fellows Lodge, No. 195, Osage, also of the Legion of Honor. Mr. Duryea was married in June, 1858, to Jane Kennedy, born in Dubuque, Iowa. They have five children—James, Mary, George, Nine and Francis. Mr. Duryea is a democrat. Mrs. Duryea is a member of the Congregational Church.

CHAPTER XVI

BINGHAM TOWNSHIP.

The township of Bingham occupies the extreme northwest corner of Hancock county, and comprises all of the congressional township 97, range 26. It has Crystal on the east and Orthel upon its southern boundary. The soil is a rich, sandy loam, in common with all this region. The prairie here undulates in long swells, like the ocean under a midsummer calm. A branch of the upper waters of the Des Moines river, which rises across the line in Winnebago county, enters the township about the center of the north line of section 4, and changing its direction, traverses, in an almost westerly direction, through sections 5 and 6, making its exit on the west line of the southwest quarter of the last. Another branch of the same river rises on section 1, this township, and running in a general southwesterly course, crosses sections 2, 3, 10, 15, 16, 20 and 30, crossing the line into Kossuth county on the latter. A third branch takes its rise in Lake George, on section 14, pursuing

also a southwesterly course, makes its exit from the township on section 31, having traversed in its course, sections 22, 23, 28, 29, 32 and 31. Boone river also rises in the southeastern part of the township, on sections 28 and 36, and flows west, then south, into Orthel township. This county being so well furnished with living waters and rich, luxuriant grasses is the ideal paradise of stockmen, and the day is not far distant when its fertile plains will teem with the herds of cattle that will enrich their owners. The low of kine will then be the music that will lull the farmer to his rest, and peace and plenty reign in every home.

The first settler in this township was Silas J. Wright, who, in 1868, purchased a portion of the school lands on section 16, broke some prairie and opened up a farm. Here he lived but a short time when he pulled up stakes and returned to Illinois, from which he came, and where he is at present living.

John Bingham, who located here, on section 20, in May, 1869, is usually credited with having been the first settler, but through an error, as the records show. Mr. Bingham, after whom the township is named, still resides within its limits.

John G. Bingham is a native of "merry England," where he first saw the light of day, April 6, 1831. He was born in Lincolnshire, and is a son of David and Susan Bingham. In 1850, he came over to our "land of the free," and first lived for three years in Dodge Co., Wis. He then went to Marion, Olmsted Co., Minn., bought a quarter section of land, and farmed it for eight years. He subsequently lived in Pleasant Grove township for seven years, and in 1868, came to Hancock Co., Iowa. He first purchased 320 acres of land on sections 20 and 21, and has since disposed of 160 acres lying on the latter section. Mr. Bingham is about the oldest living settler in Bingham township. He is republican in politics, and in 1865 enlisted in company H, 1st regiment, Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, serving till the war closed, and suffering the loss of his eyesight. He was married Dec. 26, 1856, to Clarissa, daughter of Moses and Clarissa Huntley, of Chatfield, Fillmore Co., Minn. They have had eight children born to them, six of whom are living—David M., Elethea S., John J., Andy W., George C. and Rocelia May.

A family by the name of Ross were the next pioneers, having located on section 34, in 1874. They remained two years and then removed to the State of Kansas.

Frank Aiken also came during the year 1874. After living here about four years, he was seized with the Dakota fever and emigrated to that land of rich promises.

C. H. Barber was a settler of the year 1875, locating on a part of section 16, where he still lives.

M. T. Barber located upon a portion of section 16, also, coming into the township with his brother, C. H., in 1875. He lives yet on the homestead, one of the most prominent men in the township government.

John Quinn and Isaac Emmons are the next in order of settlement, locating in the township during the year 1877.

The growth of the population, in this part of the county, for some reason unexplained, has been retarded, but a steady increase has been noticed within the last

few years, until now the township contains some sixty-six souls.

The first birth in the township was that of Elizabeth, daughter of John and Clarissa Bingham, born July 7, 1869.

The first death was the above daughter of John Bingham and wife, who died in February, 1874, and was laid away to rest in Crystal Lake cemetery.

The first school in the township was held in the house of Mr. Bingham in 1872. The gentleman's wife, Mrs. Clarissa Bingham, was the teacher, and presided over the destinies of the little school with grace and dignity. During the same year, 1872, a frame school house was erected, 16x22 feet in size, and at a cost of $500.

The Lake George school house, a frame edifice, 16x22 feet in size, was erected in 1881, at a cost of $500. Katie Quinn had the honor of being the first teacher therein.

The Shattuck school house was also built during the year 1881. This is a smaller building than either of the others and was put up at a less expense. This school was formerly taught at the house of Frank Aiken and its initiation was in 1877. Mary Aiken was the first teacher.

The Barber school house, a fine substantial frame building, erected near the residence of C. H. Barber, in 1883, cost in the neighborhood of $700, including furniture. Katie Quinn was the first teacher.

When Bingham township was set apart from Crystal, in 1878, a township library was organized. This extremely praiseworthy enterprise has grown and prospered until now it contains some 500 volumes, valued at $425. This is entirely supported by a small tax which the inhabitants of the town have cheerfully burdened themselves with. The existence of such institutions shows the culture of a community, for where literature is eagerly sought after, and arrangements perfected, as they are here, for the easy dissemination of good books, an easy current of ideas polishes off the rough edges that man is apt to gain, when isolated from the society of men or letters.

Bingham township was organized by ng set apart from Crystal township, of which it formed a part, in 1878, although the first election did not occur until the 14th of October, 1879. At this time the following were elected the first officers of the township: J. R. Flack, J. G. Bingham and Frank Aiken, trustees; David Bingham, clerk; J. R. Flack, assessor; Frank Aiken, justice; J. R. Flack, constable. The present officers are as follows: John Bingham, M. T. Barber and John Quinn, trustees; M. T. Barber, clerk, assessor and justice of the peace. A history of this township of a necessity must be brief, for its tender age makes the requisite material short.

CHAPTER XVII.

BOONE TOWNSHIP.

Boone township is that portion of Hancock county lying in the western tier thereof, known as congressional township 95, range 26. It was organized in 1880, but at that time included what is now Orthel township. The latter was set off, and Boone became its present size in 1882. The land is a beautiful rolling prairie of a rich, black loam, with some sand now and then, and gravel or drift deposit along the Boone river. The latter flows in a southwesterly direction entirely across the township, intersecting on its path, sections 3, 10, 15, 16, 21, 20, 29, 30 and 31. The Boone river with several of its affluents and branches, thus provides a liberal supply of life-giving, flowing water for the benefit of the stock and which adds to the fertility of the soil. The township, also, is traversed by the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad, but no station or depot is located within its boundaries at present. But little timber can be found within the township, and all of that is in the artificial groves planted by the foresight and prudence of the inhabitants, and which consist chiefly of willows and cottonwood, but owing to the newness of the settlement, these incipient groves are too diminutive to be recognized as timber.

The first pioneer who located in what is now Boone township, was Maurice Day, who stuck his stakes and settled on section 6, during the year 1870. Mr. Day was a man of family and his first labor was to erect him and his a house to shelter them from the inclemency of the weather. This, the first house in the township, was a frame building, 16x18 feet in dimension. This done, he commenced to break up the sod, plowing and sowing the seed that he might have a harvest when the earth had waxed older. With Maurice, came his younger brother, Stephen, who worked with him in partnership. Stephen was not married, but lingered in "single blessedness." He only remained here about two years when he removed to Upper Grove, in Avery township. These brothers came from the "Old Keystone" State, Pennsylvania.

The next to locate here was Iver Nissen, a native of Denmark, who settled on section 11, during the year 1871. Mr. Nissen is still a resident of the township.

A Mr. Stanlope, also a Dane, located upon section 11, in 1872. He lived here until about 1875, when he removed to California.

J. B. Hill, a native of Black Hawk Co., Iowa, was the next incomer, locating upon section 6 during the year 1876. He is

still a resident of this place, inhabiting the homestead that he reared at that time.

The first birth in the township was that of a daughter of Maurice Day, born in 1872. This child died while still an infant and was thus the first death in the township.

The first school was held at the house of J. B. Hill, in 1879, and Mary Clark was the teacher. This school was kept up and held session as convenient until during the summer of 1881, when a school house was erected on section 5, at a cost of $393. May Halgeson was the first to preside over the destinies of the youth of the district submitted to her charge, and that attended the "new school house." The school is now known as the Dallman school and Helen Clark is the present preceptress.

What is called the Nissen school house was built during the year 1883, on section 11. This structure is 18x30 feet in size, and cost $438. Prior to this time, however, a school was taught at the residence of Peter Madison, of which Andrew Murray was teacher.

There is no regularly organized Church society within the limits of Boone township, but the religious education of the people is, by no means, neglected, nor are they left without light on the subject of "The Way, the Truth, and the Life." Religious services are held every alternate Sabbath at the Dallman school house, by ministers and disciples of different denominations, among which the Lutheran, Congregational and Methodist, stand out quite prominently. A Sabbath school is held at the same place every week, and is ably conducted and well attended. Young and old, all look forward to Sunday school as the day to be marked with a white stone in their calendar.

On the second day of November, 1880, was held the first election for township officers, the township being at that time organized, but included within its territory all of what is now Orthel, which was set off from it later. This election took place at the Daggett school house, now in Orthel township, and resulted in the election of the following officers: John Holloway, E. Lloyd and T. Pressnell, township trustees; Frank Heal, clerk; G. W. Flack, assessor; S. Basford and John Holloway, justices; G. R. Flack and Fred Cook, constables; H. C. Potter and E. Lloyd, road supervisors of districts 1 and 2. At the June meeting of the board of supervisors, 1882, the order was issued ordering the organization of Orthel township, which are thereby cut off from Boone and entered upon a separate existence. The present officers of Boone township are: Thomas Pressnell, Iver Nissen and W. H. Nowling, trustees; Thomas Duff, clerk; J. B. Sanders, assessor; Alfred Larkins and J. B. Sanders, justices; Andrew Christopher and Elias Long, constables; Edward Lloyd, road supervisor.

Herman Dallman, was born in Prussia, Jan. 8, 1855. In the spring of 1869 he came to America, locating at Watertown, Wis. He lived there about one year, then removed to Seymour, Wis. He remained there about six years, working in the saw mills and pineries. He then removed to this State, locating in Mitchell county. After remaining in that place two years, he came to this county, locating in Boone township, and purchased ninety-six acres of land on section 5. This land is mostly under cultivation. Mr. Dallman belongs to the Lutheran Church. Politically he is a republican. His parents live in this township.

CHAPTER XVIII.

BRITT TOWNSHIP.

This township lies in the second tier from the north line of the county, and the second from the western boundary. It is bounded on the north by Crystal township, on the east by Garfield, west by Orthel and south by Erin, and contains thirty-six square miles, or 23,040 acres, and is known as congressional township 96, range 25. In common with the most of the county, the land is a level prairie, with just sufficient roll to drain the larger part of it. A rich growth of succulent grasses cover the soil where left in its pristine state, but, where plowed and fitted for the bearing of crops for the use of man, it shows the black loamy soil, usually found in all countries whose fertility and productiveness is beyond parallel. The numerous herds of cattle that feed on the indigeous herbage, show by their fat, sleek condition the nutrition to be derived from this natural product, and the really immense amount of hay cut from these prairies demonstrates that this is *the* stock raising country—par excellence. No finer or better land lies under the canopy of Heaven, than is found right here. Some of the land, lying in the state of nature as yet, as it has for thousands of years, is wet and sloughy, but as farms are opened up about it, these dry off and return a liberal percentage of profit for the outlay of time and money expended. Partly lying on section 13, is Eagle lake, a considerable body of water, containing over 1,000 acres, the larger part of which is however, in the adjoining township of Garfield. Issuing out of the northern end of this is the west branch of the Iowa river, which with many a devious curve and divers crooks, meanders southward through the lower part of the township, on the eastward side. Two small streams in the southwest portion of the township, also, help water that locality. But little timber is seen within the limits of Britt, except artificial groves, and these, owing to the newness of the country, are as yet, in their infancy.

The first settler in Britt township, was Thomas Clark. He was what is called a "section boss," and located a section house at what is now the town of Britt, in April, 1873.

Following him, came B. McMullen, who built the first frame house in the township, in 1874. Mr. McMullen, however, had been engaged in breaking land and opening up a farm the spring previous, on section 25.

The next settler was R. S. Rasmusson, who located on the land where the town of Britt now stands, in March, 1875. A little later came Peter and J. Jenson.

Rasmus Rasmusson, residing on section 14, Britt township, was born in Denmark, May 8, 1851. He was there reared and educated, and there farmed till 1866, when he emigrated to America, locating in Dane Co., Wis., remaining there but two months; thence to St. Croix Co., Wis., where he lived nine years. In May, 1875, he came to this county and was the first actual settler in the flat prairie. He has a well improved farm of 200 acres. He was married March 15, 1871, to Augusta Clauson, a native of Denmark. They have three children—Christina S., Willie J. and Lewis H. They are members of of the Advent Church. Mr. Rasmusson was township trustee of Britt, from 1876 to 1880, and was township treasurer for two and a half years He is a member of the Masonic order.

Jorgen Jenson is a native of Denmark, born June 22, 1834. He was reared on a farm. In 1870 he emigrated to the United States, settling in St. Croix Co., Wis., and engaging in farming. In the fall of 1876 he came to Hancock county, and the following May located on his present place, on section 14, Britt township, where he has 160 acres of good land. Mr. Jenson was married April 18, 1859, to Carrie Erickson, a native of Denmark. They have three children—Albert, Celia and Mary. Mr. and Mrs. Jenson are members of the Lutheran Church.

The first child that was born in the township was Willie Clark, whose day of birth was in June or July, 1874.

No record exists of the first marriage in the township, as to the names of the contracting parties, except that the ceremony was solemnized at the house of E. Marshall, and that the lady was a domestic in that gentleman's employ, and the groom was a man who worked for Mr. Devenpeck. The date of this cannot be remembered with sufficient accuracy to merit a place in history.

The chronicle of the first death is shrouded in the same mystery, but it is supposed to be that of a sister of B. McMullen.

The first school house within the limits of the territory now comprised in the township of Britt, was built on section 25, in 1875, and was called the McMullen school house. The first school was taught by Dida Draper the same year. This building has lately been moved on to section 26, and is called the Dickinson school house. This was presided over by Lucy Sloper last year. The next school was established in the town of Britt, for account of which the reader is referred to the history of that "burg" a little further on. In 1881 another school house was erected on the land of J. H. Burdick, on section 15, and the first teacher was J. Clark.

The township of Britt was established Oct. 1, 1873, the first election for officers taking place at the house of Mr. Devenpeck, on the 14th of October. The following is the list of the first officers: R. M. Day, J. B. Daggett and B. McMullen, trustees; A. J. Sprague, clerk; R. M. Day, assessor; G. Devenpeck and A. J. Sprague, justices, and William Porter and G. W. Eddy, constables.

The Evergreen Cemetery was located and established on the 20th of March, 1877, by the township. The board had appointed a committee, consisting of H.

C. Potter, J. H. Burdick and R. S. Rasmusson, for the purpose of selecting the proper spot for the public burial place. They met together and pitched upon a plot of ground containing some five acres, on the southeast quarter of section 28. The first to be laid at rest within its limits was William Wooliscroft, the grandfather of Jesse Wooliscroft, late of this place, who died the same year. The second was Mrs. Breese, whose body was brought here by her son, William H. Breese, and laid at rest.

The cyclone that devastated other portions of the county on the 24th of June, 1882, did considerable damage in Britt township, the most important being the demolishing of the house and buildings of Eli C. Southwick, on section 11.

BRITT.

The town of Britt lies upon parts of sections 28 and 33, on a beautiful flat prairie. "The flowery mead of summer bloom," coming close up all around the village, which stands like some island in an emerald sea, alone, and lost in immensity. The town was laid out and platted, and the plat filed for record on the 20th of June, 1878, by John T. Stoneman and William H. Lorimer. Prior to this a station was located here, and a grain warehouse had been erected, but nothing approaching a town was found here. In a marvellously short time after the town site was laid off, it had grown to be the largest town in the county, and its vigorous growth inspires the confidence in its future, a future full of promise.

The first building erected in the town of Britt was the depot of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, which was put up during the year 1870.

The second was a section house, located about sixty rods east of the depot, above, but which has since been torn down.

The first residence erected was that of J. H. Burdick, and which stood on the south side of the railroad track, opposite the section house mentioned above.

John H. Burdick was born Dec. 29, 1830, in Allegany Co., N. Y. His parents, William and Mary (Hancock) Burdick, were natives of Rhode Island, and were old settlers of Allegany county. John was reared and educated in his native county, and was engaged in farming there until 1855. He then went to Galena, Ill., where he worked in the lead mines. In 1859 he returned to New York, and in 1866 went to Wisconsin, where he became engaged in Dane and Rock counties, farming, until 1876. He then came to Hancock Co., Iowa, locating in Britt township. Mr. Burdick was married Sept. 8, 1861, to Elizabeth Ostrander, a native of New York. They have five children—Mary J., Ella, Hattie, William J. and Rosa. He is a school director of Britt district, and one of the township trustees. In 1878 Mr. Burdick settled on eighty acres of land one-half mile southwest of Britt. In 1883 he sold this farm and settled on his present farm northeast of Britt, where he has 160 acres of good land.

The first sermon preached in the village was delivered by the Rev. Z. C. Bradshaw, of Belmond, Wright county, a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal faith, in November, 1878.

The postoffice at Britt was established in 1870, and Robert Lattimore made postmaster. He was succeeded by S. F. Benson. This gentleman continued to hold the office until the spring of 1880, when he was succeeded by the present incumbent, E. E. Adams.

The depot of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company was erected in 1870, and Lewis Rock was the first agent appointed by that corporation to manage its affairs at this point. E. P. Healy is the present agent, having been appointed to this place in June, 1880.

Edwin P. Healy, agent of the C. M. & St. P. R. R. was born in Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, Nov. 30, 1853. Edwin was reared in his native county and attended for a time the Oberlin College, of Oberlin, Ohio. When seventeen years of age he engaged as brakeman on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad. During the last two years of his service there he was conductor. In 1878 he went to New Hampton, Iowa, where he remained eighteen months. He then went to Bassett, Iowa, where he engaged in the agricultural implement business, and while so engaged he learned telegraphy and railroad office work. In June, 1880, he came to Britt, taking charge of the business of the Milwaukee road at that point. He was married Dec. 15, 1880, to Lillian L. Hoxsie, a native of Wisconsin. They have one child—Walter H. He is a member of the Masonic and I. O. O. F. fraternities.

The depot of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Company was erected in August, 1880. This company had at this point, a station agent prior to this in the person of R. Hill, who took charge May 18, 1880.

The first school in the town of Britt was held in the kitchen of the hotel during the fall and winter of 1876–7. Belle Swortwood was the teacher that then led the youth of the village along the flowery paths of knowledge, and planted in their minds the seeds of learning. During the following spring and summer Mary Hess taught the school, which was then held in the store building now occupied by J. R. Wolf as a residence. The present school house was erected during the summer of 1878, at a cost of $2,000. The first term taught therein was in the fall of that year and W. S. Groom was the teacher. Under his fostering care the school improved so well that he continued to "teach the young idea how to shoot," as Goldsmith so beautifuly expressed it, during the following year, 1879. In May, 1880, this was made a graded school with W. J. Massingham as principal, and sole teacher through the summer term. In the fall and winter term he was assisted by Mary Stubbins. C. C. Turner was the principal during the summer of 1882 and Thomas Lowe, the fall and winter following. The present principal is William Houston, who has as assistants Calla Ross and Della Whitney.

On the 4th of July, 1881, was held the first general celebration in honor of the natal day of the Republic. It is related that there being a great dearth of timber of any length in this locality, the citizens collecting in a body, proceeded to where the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company had piled some bridge timbers, and quietly appropriated what was neces-

sary to make the liberty pole that was erected. This, of course, produced considerable argument, and more merriment, but was finally settled, to the satisfaction of the participants at least.

The town of Britt was incorporated June 23, 1881, the ordinances being drafted by J. G. Strong and W. E. Bradford. The following is the list of the first officers entrusted with the municipal government: George Stubbins, mayor; H. H. Ellsworth, recorder; S. F. Benson, assessor; J. D. Smith, marshal; B. Hudson, street commissioner; Thomas Daylor, John J. Clemmens, H. E. R. Hill, Joseph Treganza, P. S. Ellsworth and D. W. Farrer, aldermen.

The following represents the present government: George Stubbins, mayor; H. H. Ellsworth, recorder; A. D. White, assessor; M. Nugent, street commissioner and marshal; Thomas Daylor, C. C. Way, J. Treganza, Eugene S. Ross, J. F. Bullis and Joseph Osborne, aldermen.

Howe Post, No. 179, Grand Army of the Republic, located at Britt, was instituted upon the 23d day of May, 1883, Gen. M lo L. Sherman, of Fredericksburg, Chickasaw Co., Iowa, being the mustering officer. The following put their names upon the first enlistment paper, becoming the charter members thereof: J. G. Strong, M. Nugent, Levi Huntly, H. D. Woodard, Levi Chandler, P. P. Griffin, J. G. Bingham, O. N. Wilcox, Eli Blickensdefer, Jerome Bailey, J. R. Wolf, C. B. Howe, J. F. Bullis, M. McGruder, C. S. Rockwood and Thomas Graham. Of these, Capt. J. G. Strong was elected commander, and H. D. Woodard adjutant. The post is officered at present as follows: Henry Bush, commander; C. B. Howe, senior vice-commander; Levi Chandler, junior vice-commander; H. D. Woodard, adjutant; P. P. Griffin, quartermaster; J. R. Wolf, surgeon; J. G. Bingham, guard. The post is in good flourishing condition, and considerable interest is displayed in the work by the comrades who stood shoulder to shoulder in the lurid light of fateful battle. The present membership is about twenty-one.

Darius Lodge, No. 431, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, was organized on the 27th of June, 1883, wi h the following list of charter members: J. A. Treganza, Thomas Daylor, H. E. R. Hill, J. D. Maben, George Stubbins, Joseph Osborne, Moses Brown, J. M. Dunaway, J. F. Bullis, James Dickerson, Thomas Duff, John M. Orthel, S. A. Healy and Mat Johnson. At the first gathering of the craft the officers for the ensuing year were chosen, that the lodge might be ruled according to the ancient rites and usages, and the traveler might be guided aright. The following were selected to fill the various positions: J. A. Treganza, W. M.; Thomas Daylor, S. W.; H. E. R. Hill, J. W.; J. D. Maben, S. D.; George Stubbins, J. D.; Joseph Osborne, Sec.; Moses Brown, Treas.; J. M. Dunaway, Tyler. The lodge is in a prosperous condition and has a total membership of fifteen brothers, and the work is pronounced as more than fair, by the initiated.

The Congregational Church society was organized on the 26th of December, 1879, although the Rev. R. R. Wood had been preaching the Word for six months previous. Among the names of those comprising the original membership of this

portion of the Lord's vineyard may be found the following: E. E. Adams and wife, Smith A. Healey, George Alexander, Georginia Way, and William H. Breese and wife. Many others, who were not as yet identified with the Church, assisted in the formation of the society, and in the building of the church edifice. The first services were held in the school house in lieu of a more suitable temple of worship, but during the summer of 1880, the present house was erected at a cost of $1,500. The Rev. R. R. Woods continued pastor until 1883, in July, when he was succeeded by the present incumbent, Rev. B. St. John. The first officers of this Church were as follows: Smith A. Healy and George Alexander, deacons; W. H. Breese, clerk; E. E. Adams, treasurer; and C. C. Way, Edwin Hale and William Breese, trustees.

The Rev. Benjamin St. John, the present pastor of the Congregational Church of Britt, is a native of Delaware Co., N. Y., where he first saw the light on the 10th of December, 1848. He resided in that locality until he was ten years of age, when his parents removed to Howard Co., Iowa, where the subject of this sketch lived until 1870, when he entered the Iowa College, at Grinnell, in this State. Here he was a student for six years, burning the midnight oil, in preparation for his life's duties. In 1877 he matriculated at Yale College, New Haven, Conn., graduating therefrom in 1880. In July of the same year he took charge of the Railroad Congregational Church, at Eldora, Hardin county, where he remained until July, 1883, when he accepted a call to this charge. A rare scholar and talented gentleman, Mr. St. John is bound to elevate the Church, and win many souls to the service of his Master. He was married May 27, 1880, to Louisa Upson, a native of Connecticut.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in November, 1878, through the instrumentality and labors of the Rev. Z. C. Bradshaw, now of Belmond, Wright county. The following parties were included among the original members: K. K. Liquin, William Wright, C. Graves, Mrs. R. G. Hill, Mrs. J. H. Burdick, William Pritchard, Andrew Anderson, G. Devenpeck and C. C. Way. The first board of trustees was composed of the following gentlemen: K. K. Liquin, William Pritchard, Andrew Anderson, G. Devenpeck and C. C Way. On account of the destruction of the records of the Church society, by fire, much valuable information is of a necessity inaccessible, but the names of the various pastors who have ministered to the spiritual wants of the Church has been obtained by personal memory of the members. These were: Rev. Z. C. Bradshaw, the instigator and originator of the society, who served through 1878; Rev. J. Jeffrey, 1879; Rev. W. H. Drake, 1880 and 1881; Rev. E. Turner, 1882 and 1883, and the present incumbent, newly appointed, Rev. H. J. Huston. The Church edifice was erected in 1881, at a cost probably of $1,500, and is a plain, substantial frame building. The present officers of the society are: K. K. Liquin, W. W. Wright, Carrol Graves, Joseph Osborne, Mrs. R. G. Hill, Mrs. Eliza Liquin, Mrs. Sarah Morrison and W. H. Huston. The membership at the present

writing (1883) is thirty-two, and is increasing gradually. The Church is reported to the conference as being in a very prosperous condition and with rich promise of future growth and usefulness. A fine Sabbath school is attached to this Church of which William H. Huston is superintendent; Nellie Morrison, treasurer; Bert Morrison, librarian, and Charles Brown, secretary. This school has an average attendance of about sixty scholars and teachers, and is a useful adjunct to the Church.

Rev. Henry J. Huston, the present incumbent of the pastoral charge of the Methodist Church of Britt, was born in Canada, on the 19th of November, 1832. When he was six years of age his parents removed to Freeport, Ill., where he grew to manhood. He was educated at the Lawrence University at Appleton, Wis., graduating from thence in 1862. In 1866 he became a member of the Rock River Conference, and was assigned to the charge at Franklin Grove, Lee Co., Ill. He remained in the north part of Illinois, in charge of several Churches, until May, 1881, when leaving the charge at Mount Carroll, which he then occupied, he removed to Colorado, for the benefit of his wife's health. He remained in the "silver land" until March, 1883, when he returned eastward, and located upon a portion of section 18, in Britt township, where he owns 400 acres of land. In October, 1883, he took charge of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the town of Britt, and is the present pastor. He was married Sept. 8, 1857, to Frances A. Frost, a native of Wisconsin, who died on the 30th of June, 1867, leaving one son, William H. Mr. Huston was again married April 9, 1869, to Almira M. Squier, of Illinois.

The first hotel built in the town of Britt was the Star Hotel, which was erected by S. F. Benson, in October, 1876. He continued to act the part of jolly host until September, 1882, when he sold it to A. D. White, who became its landlord. Until May, 1883, he enacted this character, when he disposed of the house, goodwill, etc., to J. W. Ball. The present proprietor is F. B. Rogers.

Frank B. Rogers, proprietor of the Commercial House, was born in Clayton Co., Iowa, April 27, 1848. His parents, Alvah C. and Maria (Plum) Rogers, were natives, respectively, of Vermont and Pennsylvania. They moved to Clayton Co., Iowa, in 1847, where they still reside. Frank was reared in his native county and was employed on a farm until 1868, when he engaged in the hardware business at Clayton, Iowa. In the spring of 1869 he removed to St. Ansgar, Mitchell county, remaining for eighteen months, after which he went to Osage, Iowa, clerking in a hardware store for four years and a half, and then moving to New Hampton and going into the mercantile business. In March, 1879, he came to Britt and engaged in the hardware business, which he continued until 1882. He then moved on a farm near Britt, and Nov. 1, 1883, removed to the city and became the proprietor of the White House. Mr. Rogers was married Dec. 29, 1866, to Anna Massingham, a native of Illinois. They have three children—Ernest L., Frank E. and Mary A. Mr. Rogers held the office of school treasurer of Britt township for 1882 and 1883, and was for three years sec-

retary of the Hancock County Agricultural Society and is now president of the society.

The Hales House was first started by the present proprietor, Edwin Hales, in the spring of 1880. At that time the building was 20x84 feet in size, but he has since added a wing, 20x40 feet, two stories high. The building has at present some twenty-four sleeping rooms, and affords ample accommodation to the traveling public.

Edwin Hales, proprietor of the Hales' House, Britt, was born in Shropshire England, June 21, 1843. He there remained until 1857 when he came to America, locating in Jefferson Co., N. Y., living there five years. He then removed to Berlin, Wis., where he was engaged at his trade, milling, having learned the same in New York. He remained in Berlin six years. He then removed to St. Louis, Mo., where he worked one year; thence he went to Raleigh, Mo., where he remained two years. He then removed to Jacksonville, Ill., where he lived three years. In 1866 he returned to Berlin, Wis., there residing until 1873. He then went to Clear Lake, Iowa, remaining one year; thence to Forest City, Iowa, where he lived four years; then returned to Clear Lake, residing there until October, 1879, when he came to Britt, and in the spring of 1880 engaged in the hotel business. He was married in April, 1875, to Maggie Couper, a native of Iowa, they have one child—Frank E. Mr. Hales is a member of the I. O. O. F.

Taylor & Osborne, bankers, real estate dealers, attorneys, etc., began their multifarious business, in Britt, in June, 1881, and have ever since been doing a large and rapidly increasing business. This firm represent a capital of over $30,000. The bank of Messrs. Taylor & Osborne is in reality the pioneer institution of Britt. Jay D. Maben is assistant cashier.

Jay D. Maben, of Britt, Iowa, was born in Stephenson Co., Ill., Aug. 22, 1853. He is a son of John and Mary (Curren) Maben, who are old settlers of Hancock county. They remained in Stephenson county until 1854 when they removed to Benton Co., Iowa, there residing one year. They then came to this county. In 1874 Jay engaged with his brother in the real estate business at Garner, remaining so engaged until the fall of 1875, when he became deputy county treasurer under his father, holding that position until 1882, when he came to Britt as assistant cashier of Taylor & Osborne's bank, where he is at present engaged. He was united in marriage July 4, 1878, to Imogene Matteson, of Illinois. They have two children—Ida M. and Ethel. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He was assessor of Garner in 1876, and is the present treasurer of Britt.

The banking house of C. C. Way & Co. was organized in July, 1881, J. E. Anderson and C. C. Way being the copartners in the firm. Shortly after its institution, however, Mr. Anderson retired from the firm and Mr. Way assumed the sole control, which he continues to do at the present writing. The bank has a working capital of $30,000, and does a large and lucrative business. Mr. Way also transacts a large real estate business. Thomas A. Way is the cashier of the bank, a position he fills to the satisfaction of all.

The first lawyer to locate in the village of Britt was W. E. Bradford, who settled down here, and hung out his shingle, in July, 1880. The profession is now represented by Mr. Bradford, I. G. Strong and Taylor & Osborne.

In May, 1878, Thomas Daylor erected the first building for the transaction of the mercantile business. On its completion in August of that year, he placed therein a stock of goods, and after arranging them to his satisfaction, opened his doors for business, thus becoming the first merchant in the town of Britt. The first sale made over his counter was twenty-five cents worth of Japan tea, and the customer was J. H. Burdick. Mr. Daylor continued the sole owner of this business until February, 1883, when he admitted Mr. Ennor as a partner. The firm carry a stock of general merchandise that will invoice fully $10,000, and do a large trade, in fact the best in that line transacted in the "burg." During the first year of Mr. Daylor's business life here he was engaged in the grain business, but did not continue that branch of trade long.

Thomas Daylor, of the firm of Daylor & Ennor, merchants, was born in Ottawa, Canada, May 24, 1849. His father, Frank A. Daylor, was a native of Vermont, and his mother, Mariah McDonald, was of Canada. Her death occurred in 1850. The subject of our sketch, when six years of age, was taken by the family to Dubuque, Iowa, where he entered the employ (when thirteen years of age) of James Levy, with whom he remained for two years. He then clerked with E. S. Stone & Co., dry goods merchants, for some two years. He then engaged in the insurance business, following the same until 1869, when he emigrated to Denver, Col., remaining in that city and vicinity for one year. He then returned to Dubuque, Iowa, and for four months, was engaged in mining. He then entered the employ of G. H. McDonald & Co., as clerk, and remained with them in that capacity, and as their traveling salesman three years, when he engaged as traveling salesman for John Bell & Co.,until July, 1878, when he came to Britt and engaged in merchandising. Mr. Daylor was married March 29, 1873, to Annie E. Zaunck, a native of Dubuque, Iowa. They have two children living—Thomas and Frank A. His wife's death occurred Jan. 10, 1882. Mr. Daylor is a member of the Masonic order and of Commandery No. 43, of Mason City, Iowa, and he is also a member of the A. O. U. W. He is an alderman of Britt and also a member of its school board.

William F. Ennor, of Daylor & Ennor, merchants, was born in Grant Co., Wis., Aug. 22, 1856. His father, William T. Ennor, was a native of England as was his mother, Annie (Uren) Ennor. The family located in Wisconsin in 1848. Our subject was reared and educated in his native county, and there resided till April, 1878, when he came to Britt, Iowa. In the fall of that year he entered the employ of Thomas Daylor, and bought grain and clerked for that gentleman until February, 1883, when he became a partner with Mr. Daylor in their present business. He has been clerk of Britt township for the past three years.

K. K. Liquin was the second merchant in the general merchandising line. In August, 1878, he erected his store room

and in October opened his stock for inspection and sale. He continued to operate this store until March, 1879, when he disposed of it to Henry Lucas, who sold out shortly after to G. Stubbins.

After Mr. Liquin had sold out his interest in his store he entered into a copartnership with T. Woodford, and the firm thus formed, engaged in the lumber trade. In February, 1879, Mr. Liquin, looking around for a business to invest his spare capital in, entered into the grain business and later on added to it that of coal dealer. All three of these businesses he is interested in, the two latter alone. He has about $4,000 invested in these different trades and realizes a handsome income therefrom. He is the owner of the West elevator and is also the owner of some 200 acres of fine land, lying within this county. Mr. Liquin is considered one of the most prominent business men in the community.

Knud K. Liquin, grain and coal dealer, was born in Winneshiek Co., Iowa, Feb. 1, 1854. His parents, Knud K. and Carrie (Williams) Liquin, were natives of Norway. They came to Iowa in 1851. Knud was reared in his native county and there remained until 1878, when he came to Britt and engaged in merchandising. He has since been identified with the interests of that town. Mr. Liquin was married Dec. 6, 1875, to Eliza Christian, a native of Norway. They have two children—Lotta and Charlie. Mr. Liquin has held the office of justice of the peace of Britt township. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Among the representative business houses of Britt is the general merchandise store of S. Stubbins. This is the business first established by K. K. Liquin, who sold to N. O. Lucas, who was in turn succeeded by the present proprietor, who has placed it under the supervision and control of George Stubbins. Mr. Stubbins' management dates from the 10th of November, 1879, and has been a complete success.

Dr. H. F. Fort opened the pioneer drug store of this town, on the 17th day of August, 1878. He continued to carry it on until October, 1879, when he disposed of it to Alexander Moir, who continued to be the sole proprietor of this establishment until May, 1883, when he admitted J. L. Kinyon to a partnership. The firm is known at present as J. L. Kinyon & Co., and is doing the principal business in their line, carrying a nice, clean stock of about $3,000 worth of the various items that go to make up the contents of the usual drug store. The firm has a large local reputation for integrity and reliability that wins them a large and lucrative trade.

James Temple also opened a drug store in Britt, July 19, 1882, and does a fair share of the business in that line. He carries a stock carefully selected of about $3,000 in a building owned by himself, and is noted as a careful compounder of the various prescriptions submitted to his manipulation.

The pioneer hardware store was established by F. B. Rogers, who came here from New Hampton, Chickasaw county, in 1878. He sold out his stock and good will in February, 1882, to H. B. Morrison, who continues to enjoy a remunerative trade in that line. Mr. Morrison carries

a stock of over $4,000, and by careful attention to patrons draws a large custom.

Horatio B. Morrison was born Jan. 7, 1831, in Belknap Co., N. H. His parents, Jacob and Hulda (Chapman) Morrison, were also natives of New Hampshire. In 1839 the family removed to Franklin, N. H., where Horatio grew to manhood. When seventeen years of age he engaged in surveying, and when nineteen years of age he became assistant chief engineer of the Connecticut & Passumpsic Railroad, being in that position one year. He continued as surveyor on various roads until 1854, when he went to Huron Co., Mich., and ran a saw mill for fourteen months. He then became engaged in the lumber business at Minneapolis, Minn. In 1856 he went to St. Mary, Minn., and from there in 1858 to Bureau Co., Ill., where he engaged in farming. In 1862 he removed to Cerro Gordo Co., Iowa, where, after farming five years, he engaged in mason work, which occupation he followed ten years. He then began to introduce his patent stove pipe register, which he still manufactures, it now having a large sale. In February, 1882, he came to Britt, engaging with E. I. McGraw in the hardware business. A short time afterward he purchased Mr. McGraw's interest and now continues the business alone. Mr. Morrison was married Sept. 25, 1854, to Caroline P. Greeley, a native of Franklin, N. H. Four children blessed this union—Emma L., Minnie J., Herbert and Sarah E. Mrs. Morrison died in March, 1868. In February, 1869, Mr. Morrison married Mrs. Mary A. (Sawyer) Scribner. They have four children—Hattie M., Clara, Winnie and Roy. Mr. Morrison is a member of the I. O. O. F.

The hardware trade is also represented by the firm of E. I. McGraw & Co., which was established in October, 1882. They carry a well assorted stock of general hardware, run a tinner's department in connection, and handle paints and oils. In consequence of fair dealing and earnest endeavors to meet the wants of their patrons, the establishment is doing an excellent business. The members of the firm are Mr. McGraw and the Palmeter brothers, and they carry a stock that would invoice between $3,000 and $4,000.

Elbert I. McGraw, of the firm of E. I. McGraw & Co., is a native of Wadsworth Co., Wis., born Aug 23, 1856. His parents, Alonzo and Mary (Anchambaugh) McGraw, were natives of New York State. They reared six children, Elbert being the fourth. Elbert was reared in his native county, and when eighteen years of age he engaged in the photograph business, continuing in that business until 1877. He then went to Clear Lake, Iowa, engaging as clerk in the hardware house of Palmeter Bros., with whom he was engaged until 1881. He then came to Britt, and with H. B. Morrison, engaged in the hardware business. In October, 1882, he sold out his interest to his partner, and established the present firm, which consists of Mr. McGraw and Palmeter Bros. Mr. McGraw was married May 12, 1880, to Mary Palmeter, a native of Illinois. They have one child—Alice Emily, born Aug. 22, 1883.

A lumber yard was opened in March, 1880, by I. W. Jamison, and S. A. Healy installed as manager. It was but a short-

lived affair as it was discontined after but six months of business.

Smith A. Healy was born in Huron Co., Ohio, April 11, 1846. His parents, Abraham and Phœbe C. (Warren) Healy, were natives, he of Rhode Island, and she of New York. Smith was reared in his native county, and there followed farming till 1865. In February of that year he enlisted in company I, 186th Ohio Infantry. The war then drawing to a close, he was discharged in June of that year. In December, 1866, he went to Mentor, Ohio, where he resided until April, 1867. He then removed to East Saginaw, Mich., which place he made his home for one year; thence to New Hampton, Iowa, where he was in the nursery business for three years. He was then engaged in various occupations until September, 1878, when he went to Bassett, Iowa, there remaining till September, 1879, when he came to Britt, taking charge of the lumber interests of R. W. Jameson, and after a short time engaged in the dray and transfer business, and finally exchanged that for the restaurant business. He was married June 13, 1872, to Carrie Adams, of Ohio. They have three children—Lillie M., Smith A. and George E. He was elected justice of the peace in 1883, and also filled that office while at Bassett, Iowa, and while there was also a notary public. Mr. Healy is a member of the Masonic fraternity of Britt.

Joseph F. Bullis is also one of the prominent business men of Britt, being engaged in the lumber and coal trade. In February, 1881, he entered into the latter business, and in September, 1882, added a stock of lumber thereto. His yard is close to the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway depot, where he transacted business last year to the amount of 8,000,000 feet of lumber and 8,000 tons of coal.

Joseph F. Bullis, lumber dealer, was born Dec. 12, 1844, in Wayne Co., N. Y. When eight months old his parents moved to Rock Co., Wis., being among the early settlers there. Joseph received his education and grew to manhood in Rock county. In 1867 he moved to Boone Co., Ill., where he resided two years, then went to Texas. After staying there eight months he returned to southern Illinois, remaining, however, less than a year. He then moved to Minnesota, where he resided eighteen months. He then came to Iowa, and in 1880 located in Britt, Hancock county. When he came to Britt he had but $2.50 in cash, but by hard work and close attention to business he has built up quite a nice coal and lumber trade. Mr. Bullis was married Dec. 25, 1877, to Mary Fisher, a native of Iowa Falls, Iowa. They have two children—Beulah and Earl A. Mr. Bullis belongs to the Masonic fraternity. Mr. Bullis served his country during the Civil War, and was honorably discharged Nov. 1, 1865. He is now a member of the Howe Post, G. A. R., and vice commander of the same.

The first mercantile establishment devoted exclusively to groceries, was opened by H. E. R. Hill, in April, 1880. Liberal dealing and honesty of purpose have participated in making this a success and it is at present one of the flourishing institutions of the town.

Henry E. R. Hill, grocer, was born in Orleans Co., N. Y., Dec. 22, 1817. His parents, Henry and Lydia (Thomas) Hill,

were natives of New York State also. When twelve years of age he moved with his parents to Chautauqua county, remaining six years. Henry then went to La Salle Co., Ill., where he remained one year. He then removed to Ogle county, being an early settler both in that and Winnebago county, in which counties he lived alternately until 1854. Then removing to Waterloo, Iowa, he purchased the first town lot ever sold there, and engaged in the livery business, speculating in real estate, and from 1856 to 1857 had an interest in the water power of that city. In 1859 he went to the Rocky mountains and in 1861 returned to Winnebago Co., Ill., engaging in merchandising at Cherry Valley. In October, 1876, he moved to Garner, Iowa, being a merchant there until 1880, at which time he came to Britt, where he has since been engaged in the grocery business. Mr. Hill has been twice married. He was united in marriage Sept. 1, 1844, with Harriett Wadsworth, a native of New York State. One child blessed this union —Maria A. She is still living. Mrs. Hill died Sept. 14, 1868. Mr. Hill again married, Dec. 2, 1869, Rosetta Graves. They have one child—Hattie L. Mr. Hill has been a member of the board of alderman at Britt, and in 1880 held by appointment the office of supervisor of Hancock county. He belongs to the Masonic order at Britt.

Prior to the building of the town, L. O. Huntly erected a warehouse for purchasing and shipping from this station, and continued to operate it from 1875 to 1880. This building was constructed in September, 1875.

Levi O. Huntly was born in Oswego Co., N. Y., June 25, 1837. In 1849 he moved with his parents to Dodge Co., Wis., where he remained until 1857. He then removed to Clayton Co., Iowa, where, in 1861, he enlisted in company C, 13th United States Infantry, First Battallion, serving three years, after which he went to Nashville, Tenn. After a residence there of two years he went to Winneshiek Co, Iowa, remaining until 1867, then moving to Clear Lake, Iowa, where he built the first grain warehouse. He remained in the grain business there until 1875, then came to Britt, engaging in the same business and building the first warehouse in Britt. Mr. Huntly was married Feb. 5, 1866, to Nellie Joslin, a native of Ohio. They have seven children—William W., Sidney J., Tina M, Daisy, Leon, Nellie and Gay. Mr. Huntly is a member of Howe Post No. 179, G. A. R., of Britt.

In July, 1878, two elevators, to accommodate the wheat and grain trade, were erected. One was put up by W. Finch and the other by D. R. Putnam. These were at that time both operated by E. P. Finch and were opposite the Milwaukee depot.

The agricultural implement business of Britt is in the hands of Eugene S. Ross, who was the first to enter into that line of trade. In February, 1879, he commenced operations and continues to monopolize the trade to a large extent, being the only resident dealer in that class of machinery.

The round elevator was built in 1880 and passed into the hands of Mr. Ross, who has his agricultural warehouse there

as well, although his office is at the C. M. & St. P. Railway depot, near at hand.

Eugene S. Ross was born Sept. 9, 1852, in Dane Co., Wis. His parents, Samuel S. and Caroline (Murray) Ross, were natives of New York State. Eugene was the eldest of six children. He spent his boyhood days on a farm and remained in Dane county until 1873, when he went to Mason City, Iowa, being engaged in farming until the fall of 1878. In 1879 he located in Britt, engaging in the agricultural implement business, at which he is now successfully engaged. He was united in marriage Sept. 29, 1880, with Jessie Thompson, a native of Dubuque, Iowa. They have one child—Ella A. Mr. Ross is a member of the board of aldermen of Britt, having been elected in 1882.

One of the most prominent industries of this region is the pressing and baling of hay for a foreign market. The first press was started by L. Tuttle, in the fall of 1881, and afterwards was succeeded by Charles Walton. This business is represented at present by the following firms: Baker & Brown, J. E. O. Bennett, M. Brown and Son, and Charles Walton. As an instance of the magnitude of this business it is noted that the building employed for this purpose by Baker & Brown is 40x68 feet in size, sixteen feet high, with a large loft above, and has a capacity of storing seventy tons of hay, and the presses are run by steam power, turning out last year about 600 tons of hay, gathered from the wild prairie that lies in the immediate neighborhood of Britt. This is only one out of the four firms, which all do a large business of the same following, some during a much larger business.

Thomas M. Brown, of the firm of Baker & Brown, hay press, was born May 9, 1835, in Sussex Co., N. J. When nineteen years of age he went to Michigan, where he resided two years. In the spring of 1854 he went to Stillwater, Minn., being engaged in trade and farming. In 1861 he enlisted in company B, 1st Minnesota regiment, serving two years and nine months, being then discharged on account of disability. He then located in Minneapolis, Minn., where he lived until the fall of 1882, at which time he came to Britt and engaged in the hay pressing business. On Dec. 1, 1883, the firm embarked in the wholesale and retail coal trade, in which they have established a good run of custom. Mr. Brown was married Aug. 4, 1864, to Catharine Kelly, a native of Ireland. They have eight children—Mary L., Frank, George, Henry, Joseph, Frederick, Anastacia and Arthur.

John E. O. Bennett was born March 13, 1858, in Hickman, Ky. When six years of age he removed with his parents to Richland Co., Wis., where he received his education and grew to manhood. He was there engaged in farming until 1880, when he left home for a western trip with a view of locating in the far west. He, however, returned eastward and located in Britt, in July, 1880. He has since been engaged in buying and selling hay. He also purchases all kinds of produce when markets are favorable.

The first saloon in the town was opened in October, 1876, by A. J. Coyle. This was the only institution of the kind until the year 1880, when a second was erected and opened by J. W. Farley. This con-

tinued until in May, 1883, at which date the stock, fixtures, good-will, etc., passed into the hands of A. D. White, by purchase.

Albert D. White, an old settler of Britt, is a native of Chautauqua Co., N. Y., and was born Oct. 8, 1820. He was there reared on a farm, receiving his education from the schools of his native county. In 1842 he went to Boone Co., Ill., there farming till 1849; he then removed to Clay Co., Ill., where he also tilled the soil. He then removed to Algona, Iowa, there being engaged in different lines of business until 1876. He then returned to Illinois, locating in Stark county, where he resided one year. He then returned to Iowa, locating in Britt, where he has since been a prominent and successful man. Mr. White was united in marriage in January, 1842, to Alma L. Tremain, a native of New York. They have had two children, one of whom is now living —Catharine E.; Albert P. is deceased. He is a member of the Masonic order, and also a member of the I. O. O. F. Mr. White is constable of Britt township, having held that office for the past five years.

The meat market business was initiated at Britt, by J. D. Smith, in June, 1879. After a year's trial of the trade, he disposed of it to the Young Brothers, but the latter, after six months had elapsed, sold out in turn to Pope & Hild who continued to operate in that line until October, 1882, when they were succeeded by the present firm of Clemens & Smith. These gentlemen erected the building in which they carry on the business, and which is especially designed for their line of trade.

John J. Clemens, of Clemens & Co. meat market, was born in Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 22, 1852. While he was yet an infant his parents removed to Dubuque, Iowa, where they remained until 1859. They then went to McGregor, Iowa, where he was reared and received his education. When fifteen years of age he engaged with his father in the wagon making trade, which he followed there until 1881. He then came to Britt where he continued his trade until February, 1883, when he engaged in the meat market business. Previous to this date, however, in October, 1882, he was interested in the market, although he followed wagon making. He was united in marriage Oct. 29, 1875, to Emma Sandgauger, a native of Clayton Co., Iowa. They have one child—Raymond A. Mr. Clemens was a member of the first board of aldermen of Britt, and is a member of the A. O. U. W.

The pioneer livery stable was instituted by John Young in the spring of 1878. After about eighteen months he sold out to G. R. Wolfe, who in turn disposed of it to Broadhead & David, in October, 1883.

The livery stable of Mat Johnson was instituted by that gentleman in August, 1880, and is one of the thriving businesses of the town.

Mat Johnson, liveryman, was born in Monroe Co., N. Y., Jan. 27, 1854. When twelve years of age he removed with his family to Kellogg, Jasper Co., Iowa. In 1877 he came to Britt, clerking in the post-office one year, then engaging in farming. During the summer of 1878 he was also engaged in the agricultural implement trade.

In the summer of 1880 he engaged in the livery business at Britt, which he still continues. Mr. Johnson is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He is the secretary of the school district of Britt township.

The dray and transfer business was instituted by Ira Fay, in April, 1880, but three months later it passed into the hands of S. A. Healy who continued to operate it until July, 1883, when he sold it to its present proprietor, J. W. Finch.

The restaurant was opened by S. A. Healy in August, 1883, after he had disposed of his dray and transfer business. This was not the first in that line as J. D. Smith had established the pioneer one in April, 1880.

The pioneer blacksmith of this town was William S. Breeze, who located here and opened his shop during the spring of 1879. This business is represented by C. L. Palmer, a worthy son of Vulcan.

I. W. Sprague was the first carpenter and builder to locate in the town of Britt, arriving there from Chicago, July 24, 1878. This trade is represented in an able manner by C. B. Howell, Treganza Brothers, and I. W. Sprague.

Isaac W. Sprague, contractor and builder, was born Aug. 16, 1834, on Staten Island, N. Y. He there grew to manhood and learned the carpenter trade. In 1855 he went to Chicago, Ill., where he worked at his trade for five years. He then returned to New York, only remaining about one year, however, and then going again to Chicago where he was engaged in contracting and building until in July, 1871, when he went to Denver, Col., where he remained until 1875, then returned to Chicago, and there resided until July, 1878, then started for the Black Hills, but had only proceeded part way on his journey when he decided to locate at Britt, Iowa, where he has since been a prominent builder. Mr. Sprague was married Oct. 21, 1869, to Mary J. Gladding, a native of Michigan. They had two children—John H. and Emma E. Mrs. Sprague died Feb. 23, 1880. In October, 1882, Mr. Sprague married Agnes Graham, a native of Ohio.

Joseph A. Treganza, of the firm of Treganza Bros., furniture dealers, was born in Lafayette Co., Wis., Oct. 9, 1844. His parents, John and Anna (Roberts) Treganza, were among the pioneer settlers of that county and were natives of England. Joseph was educated and reared in Grant Co., Wis. In 1864 he went to Monroe, Wis., where he learned the trade of cabinet maker, at which he worked until 1879. He then came to Britt, Iowa, and with his brother, Thomas, engaged in the furniture business. Mr. Treganza is a member of Dennis Lodge, No. 431, A. F. & A. M., of Britt. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F. He has been a member of the board of aldermen of Britt since the organization of the city. The Treganza Bros, are among the prominent contractors and builders of Britt.

Besides these, the following businesses, professions and trades are ably represented in Britt: painter, A. E. Gifford; plasterers, Eli Blick and N. T. Frakes; barber, B. VanSickle; millinery, Miss Kenyon and Mrs. A. E. Gifford; boots and shoes, J. Tasker; harness maker, J. M. Dunaway; furniture dealers, Treganza Brothers.

Frank L. Fish was born in Canada, Aug. 17, 1849. He was there reared on a

farm. When twenty years of age he went to Ogle Co., Ill., there remaining two years. He then removed to Mississippi where he remained about three months. He then returned to Illinois and in September, 1872, he returned to his native country, where he lived three years. He then returned to Illinois where he resided till March, 1879, when he came to Hancock Co., Iowa, locating on his present place. He has 280 acres of good land. Mr. Fish was married Feb. 11, 1870, to Mary A. D. Magoon, a native of Illinois. They have six children—Jane F., Leonard F., Nellie, Cora, Rankin M. and Lola B. Mr. Fish resides on section 20, Britt township.

Prominent among the first settlers of northwestern Iowa stands James Dickirson, who was the first settler of Cerro Gordo county, and for years had no neighbors for miles and miles. After living there until it became a prosperous county he moved to Hancock county to help bear the hardships of its settlement. He was born in Orange Co., Ind., April 29, 1820. When seven years of age he moved with his parents, James and Mary (Plummer) Dickirson, to Lawrence Co., Ill., remaining until 1834. They then went to Jo Daviess Co., Ill. In 1844 James went to Jackson Co., Iowa, and in 1849 he removed to Clayton Co., Iowa, remaining there until 1851. He then moved to Cerro Gordo county. In 1879 he came to Hancock county, locating on his present farm, where he has 240 acres of good land. His farm is situated on section 26, Britt township. Mr. Dickirson was married in May, 1842, to Eleanor Scofield. By this marriage he has one child living —John T. Mrs. Dickirson died in 1849. In April, 1851, Mr. Dickirson married Melissa Ellway, a native of Iowa. They had one child—Melissa J. Mrs. Dickirson died in 1859. He married June 7, 1861, Annie Williams, a native of Pennsylvania. They have two children—Joseph and William. Mr. and Mrs. Dickirson are members of the Advent Christian Church. He is a member of the Masonic order at Britt. He was once a trustee of Cerro Gordo, Iowa, and now holds the same office in this county.

John Paulson is a native of Denmark, born July 5, 1847. He was reared and educated in his native country. When twenty-one years of age he emigrated to the United States, locating in Racine, Wis., where he resided seven months. He then removed to Springfield, Ill., where he was engaged in the dairy business. In April, 1883, he came to Hancock county, and now has 240 acres of well improved land on section 32, Britt township Mr. Paulson was married March 25, 1875, to Frederika Hammer, a native of Denmark. They have four children—Annie, John, Delia and Frank. Mr. Paulson is a member of the A.O.U.W.

CHAPTER XIX.

CONCORD TOWNSHIP.

This territory comprises congressional township 96 north, range 23 west, of the 5th principal meridian. It is bounded on the north by Ellington township, on the south by Ell township, on the west by Garfield township, and on the east by Cerro Gordo county. It is somewhat sparsely watered, as but one stream is found within its limits, a branch of the Iowa river intersecting sections 7, 8 and 19, in the western part of the township. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway passes through the township from east to west, and there is projected another line of railway to intersect this portion of the county, north and south. This latter road may assume shape in the near future, much of the grading in this vicinity having been done. For some reason the "boys" have christened this the "slippery elm," and like all nicknames, this has altogether supplanted the real name of the road. The town of Garner and the village of Concord, the latter the county seat of government, are both located within the boundaries of Concord township.

The first settlement in what is now Concord township was made by James M. Elder, who moved from the settlement in the lower part of the county in December, 1865. The county seat had been located at the embryo village of Concord the month previous, and Mr. Elder, having been elected clerk of the courts, removed to this spot, whither the records were being transported. Two small buildings had been erected for the use of the county officials, a history of which appears elsewhere.

H. N. Brockway the then county treasurer was the next to settle in this town being but a few days after Mr. Elder. Sketches of both these gentlemen in detail, may be found elsewhere in their proper place under title of county officers.

These two families, for both brought theirs with them, were the only inhabitants of the township for over two years.

In 1868 John Milroy came here for the purpose of building the hotel for Leonard & Stanley, and after the building was erected, he purchased it and thus became the first landlord. This hotel was the first building in the township outside of the county offices and the dwelling of the officials in the village or township, and was erected during the year 1869. Mr. Milroy managed this tavern only a short time, when he skipped out, abandoning his family. He was a man of bad reputation, of a rough and lawless disposition, and the infant settlement was the better for his departure.

In 1869 Samuel R. Kelly came to Concord village with his sister, and made a settlement. A party by the name of Smith located in the village where all the settlements were first made in the early part of 1870, and was the first to teach school in the district. He was a highly religious man, much given to exhortations. Years ago he left this county and went to the southern part of the State, and has been lost sight of.

L. B. Bailey and John Maben became settlers in Concord village and township in January, 1869, they having been elected to official positions requiring their presence here.

During the year 1868 or 1869, George S. Morse, located at the embryo village opened a store, but in 1870, C. D. Pritchard and William Finch came here and purchasing the stock of Mr. Morse, essayed to launch out as full fledged merchants. Shortly before this change a grocery store had been opened by the Knapp Brothers. This latter firm afterward removed to Garner, on the establishment of that town, where they followed the business for several years.

The Rev. Mr. Allen, a Congregational minister, located at Clear Lake, came up to this village and organized the first religious services and preached the first sermon ever delivered in the township. This was in the court house previous to its completion, in 1869. This Mr. Allen was one of the characters, that in that early day shone out with a bright and clear lustre; that by good words and good deeds have left their impress upon the country that was favored by their presence.

Rev. A. S. Allen was born in the village of Medfield, on Charles river, eighteen miles west of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, on the 21st day of June, 1797. Between the years of 1812 and 1815, boy as he was, he took an active part in the War with Great Britian,his father having taken part in the War of the Revolution, and assisted in achieving our Independence. This son of a noble sire was filled with the martial spirit of his father, and served his country well till peace again spread its mantle over the borders of our land. At this time, and in this war, this young man was led to think, to form within his young mind, a love for his country, for the principles of freedom and a desire to transmit the same, unimpaired, to his children through subsequent generations, and to this noble end he has always sided with his country and government; has always lived in accordance with the laws of the land; has never countenanced disloyalty or rebellion, but in all his actions, doings and teachings has shown himself a lover of his country and her glorious institutions. From 1812 to 1820 he resided with his grand-parent, on his mother's side, ministering to his wants and caring for his old age, who, in return for his kindness, and out of love and affection, made him his heir to a small farm, which he sold soon afterwards and then removed to western New York, where he entered into the mercantile business, and in which business he continued for some five years. While residing in western New York, he held many important offices of trust, from justice of the peace to judge of the circuit court, receiving his appointment at the hands of Gov. Troop, of that

State. He was then elected to the office of county treasurer, which he held with credit to himself for the period of five years, removing to the county seat of Allegany county in 1831. He was licensed and ordained as a Christian minister at forty years of age, by the presbytery of Angelica, and became pastor of the Congregational Church at Cuba, N. Y., and remained as such for nine years. He then removed to Dodgeville, Wis., and organized a Congregational Church there, and was its pastor for nine years, then removed to Black Earth, and there organized a Church, where he performed the duties of pastor for thirteen years, when he removed to Clear Lake, Iowa, where he died Nov. 7, 1876, aged seventy-nine years.

The first death in the township was Charles F., a son of James M. and Mary E. Elder, who died on the 2d of September, 1866.

The first postoffice in the township was established at Concord, or as it was then called, "Hancock Center," in 1867, with James M. Elder, as postmaster. For his labors in this office, he received the munificent sum of $12 per year. He continued to handle the mail for "Uncle Samuel," until 1870, when he was succeeded by C. D. Pritchard, who however held it but a short time. In 1871 Charles C. Doolittle was commissioned to fill this position which he at present holds. The cares of the office are not very onerous, nor the pay very large, the latter being only $250 per year.

The village of Concord has no business interests at present, the larger railroad town of Garner, lying within a mile of it, drawing all industries to itself and leaving Concord with no commerce whatsoever.

The first election in Concord township for school directors took place in March, 1870, and resulted in the choice of J. M. Elder, Ira Bailey and Manser Dyer. At this election there were just ten votes cast in the township.

The township of Concord was organized in the fall of 1869, and the first election was held in October of that year. The following is a list of the first officers, chosen at that time: J. M. Elder, Ira Bailey and Manser Dyer, trustees; John Milroy, clerk; J. M. Elder and Ira Bailey, justices of the peace; A. Hoose and S. R. Kelley, constables, and Manser Dyer, road supervisor.

The present officers are: H. F. Wellemeyer, Frederick Fenniger and William Yoter, trustees; Walter Dickson, clerk; J. M. Elder and A. R. Barnes, justices; J. E. Green, constable; George Terwilliger, assessor.

TOWN OF GARNER.

In the summer of 1870 John Maben, in conjunction with the C., M. & St. P. Railway Company, laid out a town plat on the southeast quarter of section 30, in township 96 north, range 23 west, and filed the plat for record on the 23d day of August, 1870. Shortly after this, interests in the same were purchased by H. N. Brockway and Bush & Allen. This town was called Garner, after one of the railroad officials, and almost from the start was the chief town in the county, a position it held until since 1880; but of late years it is threatened with a serious rival in the town of Britt, but with the public

spirited people of this city, so united in the strife to make Garner the leading town of the county against all rivals, it does seem that it may attain the reward and be the metropolis of Hancock county.

The first hotel was built by John Davidson, of Galesburg, Ill., in the spring of 1871. He operated this about a year, when it passed into the hands of William Finch, who shortly afterwards converted it into a dwelling house.

The next hotel was built by Robert Elder during the year 1873. This was opened as the Elder House, under the management of Robert Elder, the proprietor, now the deputy treasurer of the county. A model landlord, who knew how to make his guests feel at home, Mr. Elder at once drew to himself a large patronage. This is the house now known as the Fehly House, Frederick Fehly having purchased it some eight years ago, and is doing a good business therein.

Frederick Fehly, proprietor of the Fehly House, Garner, Iowa, was born in Mecklenburg, Germany, on the 6th of January, 1826. He was educated in Berlin in one of the largest engine works in the world. He has also traveled in all the principal cities in Europe to facilitate his education as a machinist. In 1848 he was married to Mariah Louisa Pasker, and immediately embarked for America, and settled at Patterson, N. J., where he was employed by Roger's Locomotive Works, remaining about two and one-half years. He then removed to Trenton, where he was employed as an expert by Cooper's Machine Works. In 1854 he removed to Chicago, where he was engaged in the Illinois Central Railroad shops one year and a half, and later was employed by the same company until 1860, when he established the Fehly machine shops, at a cost of $15,000, employing eighteen men, which business he followed up until 1876, when he sold his interest and removed to Hancock county, where he purchased land and engaged in farming, and in connection run his hotel at Garner. Mr. and Mrs. Fehly are the parents of five children—Josie, a graduate of Mt. Carroll Seminary, now the wife of George Bywater, of Letcher, Dak.; Emma, Hattie, wife of H. C. Porter, Letcher, Dak.; Minnie and Frederick. Mr. Fehly is a member of the I. O. O. F., Freeport Lodge, No. 239. In politics he is a staunch democrat.

The Cassill House was erected by the present proprietor, Mr. Cassill, in 1876, and it has continued under his management ever since.

Much of the business interests of Garner date from the first start of the town, for when the iron horse first made its appearance, in 1870, the whole town sprang up, as if by magic, and a great stride in the forward march of progress was made in the first year of its existence.

The first merchant to open a store in Garner was Royal Lovell. He erected the first store building, and, in fact, the first structure of any kind, on the town site, except the depot, in 1870. He opened a general merchandise store, as soon as his building was finished, and carried a good line of goods in the various departments that go to make up the average country store. Mr. Lovell continued to occupy the place of principal merchant for many years, removing in the meantime to more commodious quar-

ters, as business increased. In January, 1881, Mr. Shuler was admitted as a partner, and the business is now carried on under the firm name of Lovell & Shuler. These gentlemen carry a stock of not less than $8,000 worth of well selected goods, and enjoy a most excellent trade.

The business of general merchandising is now represented by A. B. Elliott & Co., Lovell & Shuler, C. Borman and Hubbard Bros.

The first furniture store in Garner was established in 1871 by Kemp & Christie. In 1880 William Yoter purchased the business, and is the present representative of that line, enjoying a monopoly. A department for the repair of disabled furniture receives the attention of Mr. Yoter, who is a good practical workman, and whatever he takes hold of is well done.

William Yoter, a native of Cumberland Co., Penn., was born on the 20th day of May, 1819. When nineteen years old he went to Pittsburg, where he was apprenticed to the trade of cabinet maker. Here he cast his first vote for William Henry Harrison. Soon after finishing his trade he established himself in New Castle, where he followed the same for sixteen years. In 1857 he was joined in wedlock with Eliza Dalzell. They had one child —Clara Bell, now married. By a former marriage he had three children—Jane, Adeline and Sarah Ann. In 1858 Mr. Yoter emigrated to Illinois and settled in Douglas county, where he again embarked in his present business. In 1878 he came to Hancock county, where he has since resided. Mr. Yoter is a member of the United Presbyterian Church. In politics he is a republican.

The first and only jewelry establishment in Garner was opened in 1876, by P. S. Dow, the present proprietor. At first the business was small, as Mr. Dow came here with a limited capital, and rented a small portion of the store of Mr. Borman for the transaction of his business. Trade, however, increasing, and feeling the want of more room, he removed to what is now the residence of Mr. Finch, and in 1878 removed to his present location in the postoffice building. Mr. Dow is a practical workman, and does a large business in the way of watch and general repairing. In connection with his jewelry and silver plated stock, he carries quite an extensive stock of books, stationery, holiday and fancy goods.

William Borman, merchant, was born in Prussia, June 2, 1824. There he was reared and educated and learned the trade of a paper maker, which he followed for a few years. In 1848 he came to America and stopped at Toledo, Ohio, a short time, when he went to Wood Co., Wis. In 1852 he married Catharine Bowhacker, who came to this county when thirteen years old. They have three children—John, Carrie and William. Previous to coming to Iowa, in 1870, they were residents of Grant Co., Wis. They settled in Kossuth county where they remained until 1875, when they came to Garner, where they have since resided. Mr. and Mrs. Borman are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. When Mr. Bowhacker landed in Grant Co., Wis., he had but twenty-five cents in his pocket. In a new county, with a large family, thus he struggled through, and at the time of his death in 1872 had accumulated a comfortable

property. Mr. Borman established his business in 1875, carrying a stock of from $3,000 to $4,000.

The first boot and shoe store was established by G. A. Haes, in 1871, and it is yet under the able management of the same gentleman. In connection with his store, a shoemaking and repairing department is run, and has quite a considerable patronage. Mr. Haes carries quite a good sized stock of boots and shoes, and furnishes the foot coverings for a large part of the people of this vicinity. This is the only exclusive shoe store in the place, although all the general merchandise stores carry stock of this kind in connection with other goods.

The pioneer drug store was established by Funk & Hawley during the year 1871. These gentlemen were afterward bought out by William Finch and with other changes passed into the hands of T. F. Finch, the present proprietor.

The drug establishment of H. W. Smith is one of the live institutions of the town of Garner. His large practice as a disciple of the healing art requires drugs and medicines of almost absolute purity, and his knowledge in the broader fields of medical practice, enables him to purchase only such goods as possess the requisite freedom from adulteration. He is building up an immense trade in consequence, and bids fair to overshadow all rivals at an early day.

The first hardware store was started in 1870, by Sweeney & Schell, but after running it for two years or more, in 1873, they disposed of the stock and business to William Finch. He operated it alone until 1875 when he admitted as a partner his brother, T. F. Finch. This firm, however, was of short duration, for in 1876, T. F. bought out William, who retired, and the former has continued carry on the hardware business in connection with the drug trade. Mr. Finch carries a fine stock in both lines and meets a merited favor from a large class of patrons.

The lumber business was initiated by J. M. Elder, W. C. Wells and T. Woodford, who started a yard at Garner in 1870. In 1872 Messrs. Wells and Woodford purchased the interest of Mr. Elder and are at the present time the sole representatives of this line of business. They are doing an extensive business and draw trade from the remote quarters of the county.

Probably there is no other business more prominent or important to the county of Hancock, than that for the sale of lands, and the general business transacted by those who are generally known as "land agents." These men, whose value is not at all acknowledged, spend money and time in advertising the county, its resources, its facilities, its wonderful fertility, in the hopes of inducing emigration to bend its steps this way. Perhaps there may be a selfish motive back of this, but their influence in a county is a very important aid to the building up of the population. This business in the township is in the hands of men whose names are synonyms for honesty and integrity, Brockway & Elder, in Concord, and A. C. Ripley, in Garner.

The Hancock County Bank was organized in December, 1874, by J. M. Elder and H. N. Brockway, and was the first establishment of the kind in the county.

At the first meeting J. M. Elder was elected president; H. N. Brockway, vice-president; William McBride, cashier. Under the able management of these men the bank has taken a front rank among the businesses of Hancock county. For the security of the funds entrusted to their care, a large fire and burglar-proof safe has been provided and the Yale time-lock doubles the security thereof. The bank has correspondents in New York, Chicago and most all foreign ports on which it can make drafts. The present officers are: James M. Elder, president; Harvey N. Brockway, vice-president; A. R. Barnes, cashier.

In the spring of 1880 John Burnside and A. R. Barnes established the far-famed "B. B. Creamery," at Garner. The building which they erected for this purpose is 24x36 feet in size, with an addition in the shape of an ice house twenty-four feet square. The motive power for the machinery is supplied by a fine engine of eight horse power. The whole plant cost about $2,500. With this and the milk from 1,000 cows, it is no wonder that the daily average capacity of 800 pounds of butter should be reached through three-fouths of the year. Great care is exercised in the production of this butter and it goes into New York city, its proper market, marked "extra fine quality."

The first grain warehouse was erected by R. Lovell, in 1871, and he enjoys the credit of handling the first grain in Garner. During the first year of his business in this line, he purchased something like 25,000 bushels of grain and the succeeding year 45,000. The business is represented at present by R. Lovell, William Finch and Dwight Putnam, the last two gentlemen having fine elevators at this point.

The first blacksmith who located in Garner, was Walter Dickson, who established his shop the first year of the town's existence. He is now engaged in the business of farming in this township. The business is represented at this writing by R. W. Noble and Charles Krouse.

There are also located in the town of Garner, three hay presses. This business of baling up the wild but nutritive grasses of the western prairie and shipping this surplus hay to those portions of the country where there is a scarcity of that article, is, although an industry in its infancy, one of the most important in the county. It is represented here by H. F. Fiegenbaum, John Burnside and Charles Kluckhohn, who all do an extensive and lucrative business.

In 1875 John Burnside started a meat market in Garner, the first in Hancock county, and continues to monopolize that trade in the town.

The postoffice at Garner was established in 1870, and Royal Lovell was commissioned the first postmaster. He continued to hold this position for about a year and a half when he was succeeded by George Lanning, who was the editor and projector of the first newspaper published at Garner. Since his appointment it seems that the office of postmaster has continued to fall to the lot of the publisher of the *Signal*. Mr. Lanning was succeeded by W. C. Haywood and he by H. H. Bush, the present incumbent.

The first attorneys to locate here were Bush & Bush, closely followed by H. N.

Brockway and A. C. Ripley, all of whom are noticed in the chapter devoted to the "Bar of the County."

Charles Valliket has the credit of being the first to engage in the livery business. The present livery stable is owned and operated by Joseph Jewell.

The wagon shop of Strible is also one of the live industries of the town. The gentleman in question, besides turning out good substantial wagons, has a general repair shop, that has a large patronage. Kemp & Christie opened the first in this line, at the same time they did their furniture store.

There are four religious organizations in Garner—Methodist, German Methodist, United Presbyterian and Catholic. The Catholics, United Presbyterians and German Methodists have fine church buildings. The American Methodists use one of the school rooms. There are three flourishing Sabbath schools in the place.

The German society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Garner, was first organized in Ell township as a mission Church. The first meeting was held at the house of Sebastian Ell, and the Rev. William F. Koerner, preached the sermon. At or about this time this gentleman, who was what was called the circuit preacher, organized the first class, from which has grown the present society. Among the members of this class were Sebastian Ell and wife, Mary, Christina, Katie, Philip and J. C. Ell, Philip Goetz and wife, making ten members in all. Sebastian Ell was chosen class leader, a position he held for several years. Mr. Koerner was the pastor of this little mission Church, which met at the dwelling houses of its members for about two years. In the fall of 1872 the Rev. Gottleib Hoefner was appointed to this infant Church and remained in charge about two years. In October, 1874, the mission was changed to a circuit and the Rev. Auguste Biebighauser was appointed to take charge, which he did for a term of two years. In 1876 Rev. E. W. Henke was sent to take charge of the Church, and remained some two years also. He was succeeded by C. F. Framen, and Gottleib Hoefner, and in 1883, Rev. William Koerner, the first pastor, took charge of his old Church and is the present minister. The society built their present church edifice in 1881, at a cost of $2,300, which is an ornament to the town.

Rev. William F. Koerner, pastor of the German Methodist Episcopal Church at Garner, was born Aug 14, 1842, in Mosebeck, Lippe Detmold, Germany. He was brought up at the same place, on a farm owned by his parents and received his education in the village school in an adjoining place. In the year 1868 he came to the United States of America, and located near Freeport, Ill. There he was converted and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, belonging formerly to the reformed Church of the old country. The year following he went to Ulster, Floyd Co., Iowa, engaging in farming. On April 11, 1869, he married Mary F., a daughter of H. A. Vennekolt, of Stephenson Co., Ill. In 1870 Rev. Mr. Koerner began preaching, his first appointment being Shell Rock Mission, consisting of Nora Springs, Rock Falls, Newburg, Clear Lake and Concord, remaining there two years; after that he served as pastor on the following

charges: Colesburg Circuit, two years; Scherrills Mound Circuit one year; Manchester Mission, one year; Lancing Circuit, two years; these Churches being all in Iowa. Then he was sent to Minneopolis, where he had charge of the St. Paul Second Church, two years; then the Winona Mission, three years. He returned to Iowa in the fall of 1883 and took charge of the Garner circuit, consisting of three appointments: Garner, Germantown and Forest City. Mr. and Mrs. Koerner have five children—Emma L., aged fourteen; Willie F., aged twelve; Sarah C., aged ten; Ottilie L., aged seven, and Albert G., aged three years.

The regular Methodist Episcopal Church society, is said, in the absence of all records, to have orginated about 1871, and the Rev. Mr. Williams was the first regular preacher. Prior to this the Rev. A. S. R. Groom, a Methodist clergyman from Forest city, came here at the invitation of a personal friend, J. M. Elder, and preached to the people. It is said that Mr. Groom was a poor man, so Mr. Elder paid him $5 for a fee for the service. The first class was formed by Rev. W. W. Robinson, in 1872, but the names of the members could not be obtained. At the present time there are about twenty-five members under the ministration of the Rev. A. C. Elliott. The Church society has no building but conduct their services in the school house. The M. E. Sabbath school is well attended and much interest is manifested. Their average attendance is forty-five. Mrs Eliza B. Wells is the present superintendent and Charles Elliott, secretary.

Rev. H. R. Fiegenbaum was born in St. Charles Co., Mo., Jan. 2, 1837. He was a son of Adolph and Christina (Johnson) Fiegenbaum, natives of Westphalia, Germany, who emigrated to America in 1834 with a family of five children and located at St. Charles, Mo. He was a cartenter by trade which he followed in connection with farming. In the spring of 1850 he removed to Louisa Co., Iowa. Here Mrs. Fiegenbaum died. Mr. Fiegenbaum afterward came to Garner where he died in 1876. Mr. and Mrs. Fiegenbaum were members of the M. E. Church and four of his sons became itinerant preachers, three of which are in regular work. H. R. Fiegenbaum, the subject of this sketch, was reared on a farm and received his early education in the common schools. He afterward attended the M. E. College at Quincy, Ill. He was ordained as deacon of the Church at Davenport, Iowa, in 1863. In 1865 he was ordained elder by Bishop Ames of Milwaukee, Wis. He was married in 1860 to Elizabeth Krumpel of Delaware Co., Iowa. By this union there are three living children—Emma L., Charles H. and Arthur F. In 1877 Mrs. Fiegenbaum died. In 1878 he was again married to Elizabeth, a daughter of Rev. Peter Helwig, now of Hancock county. Three children blessed this union—Luella, Adelaide, and Elsie A. In 1873 Mr. Fiegenbaum came to Hancock county, where he has since resided.

Bethel Lodge, No. 319, A. F. & A. M., located at Garner, was instituted by dispensation July 27, 1872, by O. P. Waters, of Burlington, Iowa, grand master of the order. There were at first only some eight or ten members, but the lodge has

flourished exceedingly well, and can now number some thirty-one brothers of the mystic tie. One of the most singular features of the lodge is that in the eleven years since its formation, death has never severed one link in the chain, no brother has died.

The first officers of the lodge were: J. M. Elder, W. M.; C. C. Doolittle, S. W.; C. C. Howland, J. W.; J. W. Elder, treasurer; Albert Howe, secretary; L. B. Bailey, S. D.; Robert Elder, J. D.; John Veits, tyler.

Since the time of its organization the lodge as been presided over by the following masters: James M. Elder, for the years 1873 and 1874; C. C. Doolittle, 1875; Z. C. Green, 1876–7; J. J. Upton, 1878–9; L. B. Bailey, 1880; J. M. Elder, 1881; J. J. Upton, 1882 and is the present master.

The lodge has a finely fitted up room for its meetings, and all meetings are well attended, and the work pronounced good and perfect.

The Garner Ladies' Library Association, one of the institutions of which the town is justly proud, was organized in 1873, by thirteen of the prominent ladies of the then new town. These thirteen corporate members were: Mrs. Robert Elder, Mrs. Royal Lovell, Mrs. Henry H. Bush, Mrs. William Finch, Mrs. W. C. Wells, Mrs. A. Haes, Mrs. S. A. Howe, Mrs. H. C. Knappen, Mrs. C. E. Holland, Mrs. N. Mitchell, Mrs. Walter Dickson, Mrs. A. B. Cassill, Mrs. J. F. Veits, Mrs. A. B. Elliott and Mrs. D. Gould. The first money to carry out their laudable undertaking was raised by sociables and work by the ladies. Starting out with a fund of but $60, they have accumulated a fine library, containing some 200 volumes valued at about $200. In 1882 they erected a building to contain the library, and for other purposes, at a cost of $500, of which $350 is already paid. The first board of directors consisted of the following ladies: Mrs. R. Lovell, Mrs. A. Haes and Mrs. Walter Dickson. Mrs. H. H. Bush was the first secretary, and Mrs. Robert Elder the first treasurer. The society is engaged in a truly meritorious work and is in a most flourishing condition, which speaks well for the intelligence of the community. The present officers are: Mrs. H. H. Bush, Mrs. R. Lovell and Mrs. A. R. Barnes, directors; Mrs. W. C. Wells, secretary; and Mrs. William Finch, treasurer.

In the fall of 1883 James and W. C. Moak, the latter the popular sheriff of Hancock county, erected a building for public entertainments that could be called the opera house. This edifice is a large roomy one and fitted up in good style, with elevated stage and all the accessories of a good theater. The fine drop curtain and excellent scenery, although painted by amateurs at the business, Mr. H. E. Barbour, the efficient station agent, and Frank N. Pitkin, display ability in that line that would not disgrace professional scenic artists. The whole fitting up of this hall betrays a laudable effort on the part of the Messrs. Moak to keep their town in the van of progress, and is a credit to the community in which it is built. The edifice was thrown open to the public, and initiated upon the evening of the 29th of November, Thanksgiving day, 1883. On that occasion the Garner

Dramatic Club gave an entertainment, presenting the play of "The Hidden Hand."

Garner was incorporated as a town of the fourth class in 1881 and C. S. Terwilliger was chosen as mayor. He served but a short time, when A. R. Barnes, one of Garner's most influential citizens, was chosen to fill the position at the head of municipal affairs, which he did until the election of his successor, H. H. Bush, who is the present mayor. The following is the complete list of city officials, as at present composed: Mayor, H. H. Bush; recorder, A. C. Ripley; assessor, William Yoter; trustees, W. C. Wells, J. J. Upton T. F. Finch, H. E. Barber, A. B. Cassill and Frank Wilson; marshal, H. G. Maben; street commissioner, John T. Bush.

The town of Garner has a population of about 600, and everything about it manifests the fact that there is little if any idleness here, the drones being driven forth from this hive of industry.

The main street is 100 feet wide and the others sixty-six feet.

Residence grounds are neatly fenced, and the town abounds in beautiful shade trees, good sidewalks, graded streets and other evidences of thrift, enterprise and good taste.

A handsome public park is situated about half way between Garner and Concord.

The town has a fine large two-story school building, with three departments running, and room for one more when needed. This school has for years been considered the best in the county, and one of the best in northern Iowa.

Myron Bowers, farmer and stock raiser, is a native of Carroll Co., Ill., born Sept. 9, 1857. His father, Joseph Bowers, was born in Germany in 1832. When fourteen years of age, he came to the United States, locating in Washington Co., Md. In 1854 he came to Carroll Co., Ill., and engaged in farming. In 1868 he came to Hancock Co., Iowa, settling on section 25, Concord township, now owning eighty acres of land under a high state of cultivation. His mother, Ann C. Blessing, was born in Maryland. Mr. and Mrs. Bowers are the parents of seven children —Hannah, Mary, Myron, Charles, Minnie, George and Della. Myron Bowers was married Nov. 11, 1880, to Nellie Nichols, of Delaware Co., Iowa. One child has blessed this union—Clarence, born Sept. 29, 1881.

Samuel A. Westphall, one of the early settlers of Hancock county, was born March 31, 1818, in New York State. When quite young his parents removed to Canada, where Samuel A. grew to manhood. In 1844 he was married to Bridget Shocknessery, by whom he had eight children, six of whom are living—John, William, James, Byron, Ira and Charles. In 1855 Mr. Westphall removed to Carroll Co., Ill., where he engaged in farming. In 1868 he came to Hancock county, where he has since resided. Mr. Westphall's farm consists of eighty acres of land. In politics, he is a republican.

Fred Fenninger was born Dec. 12, 1840, in Germany. His parents emigrated to this country when Fred was but eighteen months old, locating in Crawford Co., Ohio. When he was eleven years of age, they moved to Carroll Co., Ill., where he remained until May 24, 1871, then came to

Hancock Co., Iowa, settling on section 26, Concord township. In the fall of 1871, Mr. Fenninger built a house and removed his family. He has 120 acres of valuable land, on which are good substantial buildings. In politics, he is a strong republican. He has held several local offices. He was trustee for eight years and is now one of the school directors. Mr. Fenninger was married Jan. 31, 1860, to Elizabeth Kunyon, born Nov. 5, 1840, in New York State. By this union there were six children—Carrie, Charles, Alice, Jennie, Freddie and Hortense.

CHAPTER XX.

CRYSTAL TOWNSHIP.

This township is located in the northern tier, the second from the west line. For some ten years from the date of its organization, it comprised all that territory now known as Bingham, in addition to the present Crystal township. The land is more of an undulating, swelling nature than elsewhere in the county, and in the northeast corner of the township are some hills with intervening ravines. If these could be protected from prairie fires they would soon be covered with an indigenous growth of oak, basswood and poplar timber, a consummation devoutly to be wished for, as timber is the one thing needful in this country. The larger portion of the township is arable land, well adapted to general farming and stock raising. Rich, luxuriant growth of native grasses and an abundance of good water are here to be found. Two lakes are found within the limits of the precinct, Crystal lake and Lake Edward. The first named is one and a fourth miles long, and half a mile wide. It is well stocked with fish, and during the larger part of the spring, summer and autumn months, is covered with wild water fowls. Lake Edward is of about half the size of Crystal lake and also abounds in fish and game. There is no timber in this township except one or two small groves on the banks of Crystal lake and a few trees near Lake Edward. The township contains large quantities of peat; enough to last a century. Prof. White, State Geologist, pronounces it equal in quality to any in the State.

The township roads are justly acknowledged to be the best of any in the county.

Several small streams drain the country emptying into the above mentioned lakes, and enrich the surrounding soil by supplying that prime necessity—water.

Any history of this township must be noted for its brevity, for its settlement dates from a quite recent date. The beautiful expanse of country, now set-

tling up and affording rich promise for future wealth and unbounded resources, lay dormant under the hand of nature until 1865, when Edwin Trumbull and Myron Booth pushed their way thither and settled on the banks of a pellucid lake, to which they gave the name it now bears —Crystal.

Edwin Trumbull located upon the south side of the lake, on a portion of section 16. Here he reared his "lowly cot," and at once commenced to break the sod of the virgin prairie that surrounded him, and sow the seed for future harvest. Mr. Trumbull did not remain long a resident of the county, but after a few years went to Webster City, where he is still living.

Myron Booth settled near Mr. Trumbull, and remained for some years upon the farm he thus opened up. He some time ago, however, removed from the township and county, and is living at present at Dunlap, this State.

In 1866 James McDowell and Warren E. Turner settled in this township, where they remained, but finally removed, the former to Missouri and the latter to Kansas. B. W. Witt is said to have been a settler, also, of this year.

In 1868 a fresh flood of emigration swept this way, and among the in-comers of that year were numbered Eugene Marshall, Jonas A. Scott, Jacob Scott, F. G. Scott, E. W. Scott, Byron F. Scott, W. H. McQuairie, Peter Spang and Luke Nichols. Of these Eugene Marshall attained some eminence in the county, holding the several positions, at various times, of county surveyor, superintendent and deputy treasurer. Some years ago he left Hancock county, and is at present managing a bank at Caledonia, Minn.

The five members of the Scott family remained some years, and being a numerous clique in a sparsely settled district, they engineered the finances of school fund to their own advantage. A story is told that when the township of Britt was set off from that of Crystal, the new treasurer went to see the gentleman of the Scott family who was then school treasurer, for a settlement, and found, among other items, one of $700, the only credit for which, or accounting for its absence, being the entry, "Don't know where it's gone." When the township had settled up so that they could no longer manipulate the funds as suited them, they all incontinently left the county.

W. H. McQuairie was long a resident of this township, having but just left it in October, 1883, for a home in the new Eldorado of the west, Washington Territory.

Luke Nichols was from Illinois, and remained a resident of the township and county until his death a few years ago.

Peter Spang, after remaining here several years, finally gave up pioneering on the western prairies and returned to his former home in the "Old Granite State"—New Hampshire. Thus but few of the original settlers are to be found in this vicinity, for the restless nature of the average frontiersman makes them all "move on."

The pioneer days may be said to have ended by the time that these had all made their settlement.

The township was organized on the 12th of October, 1869, taking the name of "Crystal." At this time the township consisted of this and Bingham township. The first officers elected were as follows: County supervisor, B. F. Scott; clerk, E. W. Scott; assessor, William H. McQuairie; trustees, Eugene Marshall, Warren E. Turner and Jacob E. Scott; justices of the peace, John G. Bingham and James McDowell; constables, B. F. Scott and Myron Booth; road supervisor, Peter Spang. Messrs. Bingham and McDowell declined to qualify, and on the 20th of March, 1870, the trustees appointed William G. Rodman justice of the peace.

Daniel W. Chase was elected constable on the 5th of November, 1872, and was the first person elected to that office who qualified.

At the first election eleven votes were cast, and, what is remarkable of these, five were cast by veterans of our late war.

The following is the list of the present township officers who manage the affairs of Crystal: A. J. Chase, John Kennedy and Marten Larson, trustees; D. W. Chase, town clerk; James Johnson, assessor; W. G. Rodman and Daniel Chase, justices.

The township school district was not organized until the year 1870, when the following were elected directors: Peter Spang, B. W. Witt and Jacob Scott. F. G. Scott was appointed secretary and William G. Rodman, treasurer.

Crystal Lake postoffice was established by the department in 1870, with William G. Rodman as postmaster. This office continued under his charge until the year 1878, when it was discontinued and has never been revived.

The first marriage in the township was that of Henry Hennenhofer to Maria Smith, in 1872. The ceremony was performed by Luke Nichols, at that time a justice of the peace.

The first birth was that of a son of Mr and Mrs. William H. McQuairie, who was born during the year 1869.

The first death that occurred within the township of Crystal was that of a daughter of F. G. Scott, the date of whose demise was in 1870.

The first sermon delivered in the township was by the Rev. A. S. R. Groom, and was during the summer of 1869. Preaching has since been held at irregular intervals, but no church edifice raises its Heaven-pointing spire within the limits of Crystal.

The first school house was erected during the year 1867, at Crystal Lake, and was 22x28 feet in dimensions, costing about $400. Martha Church was the preceptress that taught the young pioneers.

The second school house was built in the year 1870, at or near the site of the present Lake Edward school house. William Overbaugh enjoys the credit of being the primal pedagogue that presided, ferrule in hand, over the unruly urchins that congregated there. During the spring of 1883 this old building was razed to the ground and a new structure erected at a cost of about $400. This was finished in June, and is 16x22 feet in size, and neat and substantial in build. Bertha Pitkin was the first teacher of the new school.

Buffalo Grove school house was built in 1871, and is in size the same as the

other, 16x22 feet, and cost about $375. The first to "rear the tender shoot" was Marcus Williams, who taught during the winter of 1871–2.

At Crystal Lake is another school house of a much later date of construction.

The population of the township is at present 125, but with a rapidly growing community.

Hats and brooms are manufactured in the township in sufficient quantity to supply the local demands, and some are sold in the adjacent towns.

Considerable butter is made for the market.

Stock raising is an industry that is by no means neglected. Luke Nichols is quite extensively engaged in this business.

The township has also a public library of 175 well selected volumes. The basis of this was laid in 1876, and small additions made to it every year.

There is also a public cemetery belonging to the township. The site for this was selected and grounds purchased in 1875. The same year a tax of $200 was levied for the purpose of fencing the grounds, planting trees, etc. It is in charge of a board of trustees in accordance with the law.

Here it would be as well to mention the singular fact that this people are of such an industrious and harmonious nature that there has never a suit at law originated within the limits of the township.

Marten Larson was born in Denmark, May 16, 1847. His parents, Lars and Mary (Jansen) Larson have been dead for several years. Marten was reared in his native land, and when twenty-five years of age emigrated to America, locating first at Dunlap Station, Peoria Co., Ill. He there followed farming for two years, and in 1874 came to Hancock Co., Iowa. He bought eighty acres of land on section 16, all of which is improved and valued at $20 per acre. Mr. Larson raises a large amount of stock for market, and votes the straight republican ticket. In January, 1875, he married Carrie Matteson, daughter of Matt and Anna Sceanson, of Ellington township, this county. They have five children—Larrets, Mary, William, George and Anna. Mr. and Mrs. Larson are members of the Lutheran Church. Mrs. Larson's father resides at Britt, Iowa, but her mother is deceased.

James Johnson has been a resident of Crystal township since 1869. He owns 120 acres on section 19, a like number of acres on section 29, and a tree claim of forty acres on section 30. The two former pieces are under cultivation. Mr. Johnson was born in Denmark, April 18, 1833, and there resided until thirty-six years of age. In 1863, when Austria and Prussia attempted to seize the kingdom of the Danes, Mr. Johnson enlisted in the armies of his native land, and on April 13, 1864, was severely wounded in the arm by the bursting of a bomb-shell. In 1869 he came to America with his family, and located in Hancock Co., Iowa. Then, in connection with a brother-in-law, C. W. Nelson, he purchased 240 acres of land in Crystal township. Two years later, they divided the land equally, and Mr. Johnson has since added to his possessions, as before stated. In 1855, he was married to Hans Sene Larson, also a native of Denmark. Nine children have

been born to them, five in Denmark and four in America. Six are living—Rasmus P., Anna Sophia, Hans G., Claude C., James and William L. While residents of Denmark, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson were members of the Lutheran Church, but since coming to America, have not united with any religious denomination. Mr. Johnson's father is deceased, but his mother, Marn (Jansen) Johnson, is seventy-six years of age, and resides with her son, Christian Johnson, of this township. Mrs. Johnson's mother died many years ago, but her father still lives in Denmark. When Mr. Johnson first settled on his present farm, he lived for the first three months in a sod house. In 1880, he erected a neat and substantial one and a half story frame house, in the furnishing of which he has shown excellent taste.

Capt. William G. Rodman and wife are the oldest settlers now residing in Crystal township, and none are more highly respected. William G. Rodman was born in Westchester county, near Mt. Vernon, N. Y., July 9, 1811. When fourteen years of age, he went to New York city, and secured a position in a wholesale grocery house owned by an uncle. Seven months afterward, he shipped as cabin boy on board an outward bound sailing vessel, and followed the life of a sailor for twenty years. By paying strict attention to his duties, in whatever position he held, he rose slowly but surely in official ranks, until he trod the quarter deck as captain of a fine vessel. In 1832 he was serving on board of the United States frigate *Potomac*, Commodore Downes, commanding the squadron, and an able seamam, and participated in the battle of Qualabattoo, Malay Islands. He left the sea in 1846, and two years later engaged in the manufacture of hats. He followed this business for eleven years, and during the period invented a serviceable water proof hat. He next went to California and purchased land near Oakland, eight miles from the Pacific slope metropolis. After a six years residence there, he disposed of his property, and went east, locating at Babylon, Long Island. Four years subsequently, in April, 1869, he came to Hancock county and made a permanent settlement. In 1859, he had made a purchase of 500 acres in Hancock and Kossuth counties, Iowa, and he now owns 320 acres in Hancock, and 520 acres in Palo Alto Co., Iowa. The greater portion of this land is well improved. Politically, Mr. Rodman is an earnest and conscientious advocate of republican principles. He was married July 9, 1842, to Phebe Bamper, of Patterson, N. J., born June 5, 1824. Five children were born to this union, all of whom are deceased—Harry E., son of Garry Bamper, and a nephew of Mrs. Rodman, resides with our subject. Mrs. Rodman is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Ever since Mr. Rodman entered the wholesale house in New York city he has worked hard, and now as old age is coming on, is prepared to live comfortably

Daniel Chase is one of the prominent and esteemed citizens of this township. He was born in Winchendon, Mass., July 16, 1814. When two years of age, his parents removed to Jaffrey, N. H., where the father purchased a farm. He there

died in 1831, aged fifty-nine years. In 1834 the son Daniel went back to the old home in Massachusetts, and in 1840 removed to Illinois. Two years later he returned to Winchendon, in his native State, and lived there ten years, dividing this time between labor in a manufacturing establishment and working at the painting trade. He then went to Jaffrey, N. H., and bought a farm, which he cultivated for two years. He then disposed of this farm and purchased land near Fitzwilliam, in the same State, but sold it a year later. He subsequently bought a farm and saw-mill, tilling the former in spring and summer, and operating the latter during the winter months for a period of fifteen years. He then disposed of all his town and farming interests in New Hampshire, and in 1870, came to Hancock Co., Iowa, making a permanent settlement on section 16, of Crystal township, where he owns a good farm of 400 acres, and also bought seventy acres on section 9. This land he has divided among his children, retaining only 190 acres for his own support. He is an extensive dealer in the better grades of stock, and in politics, has been a lifelong republican. For the benefit of his neighbors, he keeps what is familiarly termed the "accommodation postoffice" *i e*, any of the neighbors that make a trip to Forest City, bring back the mail for the neighborhood and Mr. Chase distributes it gratuitously, and has done so for the past two years. He also retails a small stock of groceries, tobaccos, confectionery, etc. In November, 1861, he enlisted from New Hampshire, in company F, of Col. Beadeau's sharpshooters, attached to the 2d regiment sharpshooters. He served till the spring of 1862, and received an honorable discharge on account of physical disability received while in the service. Mr. Chase was united in marriage, July 16, 1837, to Mary Hale, of his native place, Winchendon, Mass. Eleven children have been sent to bless this union—Mary A., Daniel W., Harriet E., Andrew J., William F. and Morrill Dow are still living, and all reside near their parents, except one living in Fitzwilliam, N. H. Mr. and Mrs. Chase were formerly members of the M. E. and Baptist Churches.

Andrew J. Chase resides on section 1, where, in 1879, he purchased 240 acres of land. He comes of New England stock, having been born in New Hampshire, Nov. 24, 1851. When eighteen years of age he accompanied his parents, Daniel and Mary (Hale) Chase, to Crystal Lake, Iowa, where he soon after bought ninety acres of land, and where his parents still reside. About 170 acres of his present farm is under cultivation, and he raises considerable stock. On Dec. 9, 1874, Mr. Chase was united in marriage with Ellen Nichols, of Crystal township. Four children have been sent to bless this union, three of whom are living—Lawson, Harriet A. and Charles. Mr. Chase votes for the candidates of the republican party. Mrs. Chase's parents, Luke and Maria Nichols, are deceased.

Lawrenteus Larsen, son of Lars and Anna Lawrenson was born May 19, 1838, in Denmark. He followed farming in that place until twenty-eight years old, when he came to America, locating in Oshkosh, Wis., where he drove team in a

lumber yard for about four years. He then came to Iowa, locating in Madison township, about three miles south of Forest City, where he rented eighty acres of land. He remained there about four years, then he purchased eighty acres of land on section 19, Crystal township. He was married in 1869 to Millie Hanson, daughter of Andrew and Dora (Olson) Hanson, of Denmark. They have had four children, three of whom are living—Anna, Ida and Lawrence. Mr. and Mrs. Larsen are members of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Larsen is a republican. When in the old country he belonged to the regular army.

CHAPTER XXI.

ELL TOWNSHIP.

The township of Ell is that sub-division of Hancock county contained within congressional township 95 north, range 23 west, and is bounded on the north by Concord township, on the south and west by Avery and German townships respectively, and on the east by Cerro Gordo county. Several affluents of the Iowa river supply the needed amount of water for the purpose of assisting the fertility of the soil and for stock raising. The surface is slightly undulating prairie, although there are some low and swampy places, but these latter, as the land around them is opened up for cultivation, drain out and become the most valuable property in the section. Black alluvial soil, the deposit of pre-historic seas, is the soil of all this township, and covers the vast beds of drift that underly the whole of this region. No building stone is found in the locality, other than the boulders scattered over the prairie, left by the glaciers of infinite ages ago.

The first settler in this precinct was Sebastian Ell, after whom the township is named. In September, 1870, he located upon section 15, and put up the first house in the township. Mr. Ell is a resident of this farm that he settled upon then.

Sebastian Ell is a native of Prussia, born Jan. 22, 1820. He emigrated with his parents to America when sixteen years of age, settling at Columbus, Ohio. After being engaged in farming there eighteen years, he went to Ogle Co., Ill., residing there thirteen years. In 1870 he came to Hancock Co., Iowa, settling on section 5, Ell township. Being the first settler in the township it took his name. He built the first house in the township, in which he now lives. It is a frame structure, 28x32 feet. Mr. Ell was married in 1842, in Ohio, to Catharine Wideman, born in April, 1825, in Hesse, Germany. There are nine children—Conrat, Philip, George, Barbara, Margaret, Katharina, Mary, Christina and Lucy. Mr. Ell is a mem-

ber of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically, he is a republican.

Philip Getz also settled in the township, in September, 1870, locating upon section 4, where he still resides.

John Bock was another of the pioneers of Ell township, locating upon section 21, in the year 1873. He is still living upon this property, one of the prominent and influential citizens of the township.

Wilhelm Baker, who settled in 1875, upon section 29, was the next to locate here, and is still a resident of the township.

The township was organized in 1879, and the first election was held on the 11th of October, of that year, at school house No. 2, and resulted in the choice of the following officers: J. M. Bickford, Sebastian Ell and John Succow, trustees; Charles Kluckhohn, clerk; Frank Robbins, assessor; S. Graham, justice; H. Merrill, constable; Philip Getz, road supervisor. At this election there were only twenty-seven ballots cast.

The officers at present holding office in the township are: Sebastian Ell, R. Corey and S. B. Day, trustees; John Stork, clerk; R. M. Day and R. Corey, justices; Valentine Joslin and John Bock, constables; John Stork, R. M. Day and Charles Ford, school directors.

The German Reformed Church in this township is the outgrowth of a series of meetings held in German township. On the 22d of August, 1878, the Rev. Frederick Mosebach preached the first sermon at the school house in that township, known as Peck's, and which stood on section 12. At this time Mr. Mosebach lived with a family in German township, by the name of Henry Katter. The present church was erected in October, 1879, on section 7. It is 30x40 feet in dimension, and seventeen feet high, to the ceiling. It is a good substantial frame edifice, and is well finished and painted within and without. This building was built at an expense of about $1,800. Twenty-four families support this Church, but they are scattered over four townships, Ell, German, Twin Lake and Concord; some of them coming eight miles to Divine service. Five acres of ground, including the cemetery, surround the church and are the property of the society.

The pastor, Frederick Mosebach, is a native of Essen, Prussia, where he was born on the 24th of March, 1849. After attending college in Germany, he emigrated to America, in 1876, and locating in New York, there attended the theological seminary. Moving to Sheboygan, Wis., before completing his studies, he entered the college at that place, where he remained two years. He was married to Helen Engleman, and they inhabit rooms connected with the church. They have two interesting children—Frederick, born Sept. 4, 1880, and Lydia, born Aug. 25, 1882. He teaches a German common school, three months in the year, and holds their session in the church building. Also, a Church school, at the same place, on Friday of each week, two hours per day, in preparing the youth of the Church for the important rite of confirmation.

S. B. Day, one of the substantial farmers of Ell township, was born in Green Co., Penn., June 26, 1851. He resided at the home of his birth until nineteen years of age, when he started west to seek a new

home. He came to Upper Grove and purchased 160 acres of good land in Ell township, section 31, where he now resides. Besides farming, Mr. Day deals in stock to some extent. He was married in December, 1876, to Ida Robbins, born in Illinois in 1857. Mr. Day's father, John Nelson Day, was born in Green Co., Penn., in 1823. His mother, Elizabeth (Cooper) Day, was born in Pennsylvania in 1828. There were three children born to them —Reverda, Mary L. and S. B., the subject of this sketch. Politically, Mr. Day is a democrat.

John Bock was born in Darmstadt Co., Ludwigshafen, Dec. 8, 1839. Coming to America April 6, 1867, he landed at New York and went from there to Belleville, Ill., where he resided two years; thence to Quincy, Ill., where he also resided two years. He then went back to the old country, in the spring of 1871, returning to the United States in 1872, landing at New York, and traveled through the different States until March 18, 1874, when he came to Garner, Hancock Co., Iowa. He purchased 160 acres of good land on the southeast quarter of section 21, in Ell township, where he has since lived. In 1875 his friend and neighbor, William Becker, and family, came and lived with him and kept house for him for one year. In the fall of 1876 his brother, Fred Bock, and family, came from the old country, and have kept house for him since that time until now. John Bock is the present constable of Ell township. He is a republican in politics. He is a member of the Reform German Church.

Joseph Karr, farmer, was born Feb. 26, 1840, in Allegany Co., N. Y., where he resided nineteen years, then removing to Wisconsin. In 1876 he moved to Ellington township, Hancock Co., Iowa, and in 1878 came to Ell township, settling on section 23, where he has eighty acres of well improved land. Mr. Karr was married Oct. 11, 1863, to Charlotte Van Hoosen, born in 1846 in Ohio. They have had four children—Daniel, born Dec. 25, 1867; Jessie, born in 1875; Gertie, born in 1877; Dora, born in 1880. Mr. Karr enlisted in company C, 38th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, March 21, 1864, serving fourteen months, and being discharged May 25, 1865. While charging the rebel's works before Petersburg, June 17, 1864, he was wounded in the left leg by a minnie ball. After being in the hospital at Providence, R. I., six months, he came home on a furlough. He was afterward sent to Madison, Wis., where he remained until after his discharge. He has since been engaged in farming on his land at this place. At the time of his discharge Mr. Karr's leg was crooked so that he could not get it to the ground, and he at one time came near losing it, but he now walks pretty well. Mr. Karr is a pensioner, receiving $14 per month.

Charles Ford, farmer, is a native of England, born Dec. 8, 1841. In 1850 he emigrated to Canada, remaining there until 1860. In 1861 he removed to New York, thence to Jefferson Co., Wis. In 1879 he came to Hancock county, and located on section 18, Ell township. He has 160 acres of good land, and is engaged in grain and stock raising. On the 1st of January, 1863, he was united in marriage with Mary Daily, born in Ireland, Dec. 25, 1843. They have seven children—

W. H., John C., George B., Lillie A., Charlotte, Mary and Catharine. Mr. Ford is a republican.

John Stork, farmer, was born Sept. 5, 1853, in Austria. In 1856 his parents removed to America, locating in New York, thence in Iowa Co., Wis., where they resided fourteen years. They then removed to Cerro Gordo Co., Iowa, locating in Union township. Thence to Garfield township, Hancock county. In 1876 he removed to Franklin county. In 1878 he purchased eighty acres on section 13, Ell township. In 1881 he was married to Mary Hubbard, born in Jefferson Co., Wis., May 7, 1857. They have one child —Winnie Inez, born Jan. 21, 1883. Mr. Stork is a republican, and a member of the Catholic Church.

Richard Corey was born Aug. 22, 1845, in Winnebago Co., Ill., where he resided until 1871, engaged in farming. He then became engaged in the mercantile business in Mason City, Cerro Gordo Co., Iowa. In 1876 he sold out his business and purchased a farm, engaging in that business. In 1880 he came to Hancock Co., Iowa, settling on the southwest quarter of section 2, Ell township, which he has since made his home. He has 120 acres of well improved land and is engaged extensively in stock raising. Mr. Corey has also large herds of cattle from Cerro Gordo, Mitchell and Floyd counties, which he herds and returns in the fall. He makes a specialty of raising thoroughbred Duroc hogs. Mr. Corey is a republican. He is one of the justices or magistrates of Ell township, secretary of the school board, also one of the township trustees. Mr. Corey was married May 5, 1865, to Charlotte E. Herrick, born Sept. 14, 1843, in Chittenden Co., Vt., near Lake Champlain. They have one child—George H., born in Rockford, Winnebago Co., Ill., Nov. 14, 1867. Mr. Corey's father, Lonson Corey, was born in 1816 near Saratoga Springs, N. Y. He is still living and makes his home in Rockford, Ill. His mother, Margaret (Long) Corey, was born in 1819, in Kentucky, and died in 1875 at Rockford, Ill. They had eight children, five of whom are living—Margaret, James, Richard, William and Frank. Richard is the third child. The father of Mrs. Corey, Phineas Herrick, was born July 24, 1803, at Rutland, Vt. He is still living in Vermont. Her mother, Emily (Mears) Herrick, was born at Milton, Vt., Aug. 3, 1805, where she is still living. They had eleven children, five of whom are living—Dwight, Huldah Eliza, Stephen Edgar, Charlotte and George. Charlotte is next to the youngest child. She is a member of the Congregational Church.

J. B. Thiel, farmer, is a native of Vernon Co., Wis., born April 25, 1856. He resided in his native county until the spring of 1882, when he came to Hancock Co., Iowa, settling in Garner, and in 1883, moving to the place where he now lives. Mr. Thiel is a republican. He was married Oct. 16, 1883, to Matilda Cietlon, born in 1861, in Houston Co., Minn. Mr. Thiel is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Garner. His father, John Thiel, was born in 1817, in Germany, and is now living in Wisconsin. His mother, Theressa Ehm, was born in Germany and died in 1858. They had two children, J. B. being the youngest.

Norman Schoonover was born in the town of Chili, Monroe Co., N. Y., Dec. 31, 1821. When ten years of age his parents removed to Ohio, locating on the Cuyahoga river, about thirty miles south of Cleveland. Here the subject of this narrative was reared to manhood, and at the age of eleven years was given a yoke of oxen, and plowed the ground for four acres of corn, four acres of wheat, two acres of buckwheat, and the same fall sowed four acres of wheat. Taking everything into consideration, this work was spoken of in a very creditable manner, and the boy praised very highly. In 1854 Mr. Schoonover started to California by the "overland route," driving five yoke of oxen hitched to a wagon containing two tons of merchandise for the traders at Salt Lake City, Utah. The wagon train was once surrounded by hostile Indians, but our subject escaped without any serious loss. He subsequently returned to Ohio, and in after years traveled extensively, visiting the various ports of the Pacific and Atlantic oceans and Carribean sea, and the larger portion of the principal cities in the United States He was a soldier in the Union army during the Civil War, and received an honorable discharge.

CHAPTER XXII.

ELLINGTON TOWNSHIP.

This township, one of the oldest settled, is located in the northeastern corner of the county, having Madison on the west and Concord on the south. It is a complete congressional township, being six miles square and contains thirty-six square miles or about 23,040 acres. Lime creek, a considerable stream, traverses the entire township from west to east, with the general course slightly inclined to the southwest; entering, as it does, on section 18, and leaving again on the southeast line of section 24. This and its affluents provide a liberal supply of life-giving water for all stock purposes.

The first individual to settle in the territory that now is known as Ellington, was Jacob Ward, who came into this section with John Maben. The latter gentleman located in what is now Madison township, but Mr. Ward made a settlement on section 22, of this township. A choice that he never was in the least dissatisfied with. Here he first reared the humble cot that sheltered him and his from the inclemency of the weather. The date of Mr. Ward's entrance to the county is given as the 27th day of September, 1855, and was, with Mr. Maben, the first in the northern portion of the county.

Jacob Ward, or as he is familiarly and affectionately called by all, "Uncle Jake," lived on his farm, although often lured from its peaceful rest to mingle in the turmoil of politics, until the summer of 1881, when he was killed in the cyclone of that year, that devastated this part of the township. He was a man of generous impulses and hospitable temperament, and largely identified with the growth and development of the county and was mourned by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

Catharine Ward was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, Nov. 30, 1826. She emigrated to America in 1852, landing in New York. In 1856 she and her husband came to Hancock county, locating on section 22, Ellington township. She was married to Joseph Kneldler, June 4, 1844. He died in October, 1859. They had nine children, four of whom are living—Amelia, born June 7, 1848, now the wife of George Stonebaugh, of Dakota; Mary, born Aug. 28, 1849, now the wife of George Lannager, of Dakota; Odelia, born Dec. 10, 1855, wife of Charles Palmer, of Britt, and Joseph, born Sept. 20, 1858. She was married to Jacob Ward, in October, 1860. He was born in New York, April 2, 1821. He was killed by a cyclone on the 11th of June, 1881. They have three children living—Katie, born June 27, 1863; Francis, born March 13, 1865, and Ella, born April 2, 1867. Katie is a school teacher. In the winter of 1882 she taught school at No. 7, this township, and in 1883 taught in Britt.

In the fall, shortly after the arrival of Mr. Ward, Jacob and Harrison H. Rice made a settlement on section 8, and where they remained a few years. They finally sold out to Mr. Maben and removed to a warmer climate.

Philip Tennis was another settler of the year 1855, he locating upon the northeast quarter of section 7.

Mr. Pease, who made a temporary settlement here in 1855, also located on section 23. These latter parties were of that class of pioneers, who, as soon as settlements spring up around them, move out to newer countries, more suited to their tastes and mode of life. They have removed from the county long years ago.

In December of the same year Bernard and Andrew Bolsinger, Joseph and Lewis Barth settled in the same vicinity.

Bernard Bolsinger some years ago emigrated to that new Eldorado of the west, Oregon, and there died. His cousin, Andrew, is still a resident of the county.

Lewis Barth, who was somewhat identified with the organization of the township, and was a prominent citizen, is now a resident of Sioux county this State.

Joseph Barth is still a prominent resident of the county.

Francis N. and Richard Colburn and S. J. Wright made a settlement in the township next, locating on lands in the vicinity of the others, during the year 1856.

Of these Francis N. Colburn and Richard Colburn are still residents of this township and county and are numbered among the most solid citizens thereof.

Francis N. Colburn was born Sept. 9, 1801, in New York. When thirty-one years of age he came to Ohio, and settled in Trumbull county where for twenty years he lived on a farm. From there he came to Hancock Co., Iowa, settling on the

southeast quarter of section 22, Ellington township, where he resides, having 223 acres of fine land, well improved. Farming has been his profession all through life. For three terms he has held the office of township trustee. March 16, 1826, he married Caroline Bloss, of New York, born Feb. 20, 1805, in Vermont. They had ten children, six of whom are living—Perley, Paul R., Lorenzo, Richard, Oliver, Harvey, Francis, Lewis, Rhoda and Marietta. Paul enlisted in an Illinois regiment and was killed in battle near Richmond, a minnie ball piercing him in the forehead. Lorenzo enlisted in the 12th Wisconsin regiment and died in the hospital. Of six sons who served in the war, only two lived to reach home. Richard is the only son now living in Hancock county. He was shot through the calf of his right leg with a minnie ball. A cyclone passed through Ellington township June 11, 1881, striking the house of Mr. Colburn, taking off the east end, also carrying away the woodshed and the chimney. At the time of the storm, Mr. Colburn was milking in the basement of his barn, when it was taken entirely away, also a horse and barn 16x32 feet in size. Something struck Mr. Colburn on the head, cutting two long gashes, also one under his chin. His eyesight soon after failed him, so he has not been able to do much of anything since the storm. Mr. Colburn is a republican.

James C. Bonar located on section 7, in Ellington township, during the year 1855. Mr. Bonar was quite prominent in the political field, in the county, in the pioneer days, having held the office of drainage commissioner in 1859. He left the county years ago, and is at present a citizen of Minnesota.

Grove R. Maben is one of the prominent old settlers of this locality, also having made his claim in 1857.

G. R. Maben was born Feb. 9, 1831, in New York. In 1856 he went to Stephenson Co., Ill., staying one year, then came to Hancock Co., Iowa, and bought 120 acres on sections 6 and 7, Ellington township, where he has made his home most of the time, raising stock. He now owns over 1,000 acres of fine land, having his residence on section 7 Ellington township, having built a fine brick house in 1869. He made the brick on his place, and hauled them ten miles to build the court house at Concord, the county seat of Hancock county. He also had the contract for building the court house. He raises some fine Durham cattle, and averages the sale of over 100 head of three year old steers annually. Mr. Maben has held the office of county superintendent, also, for several terms, has been county supervisor, besides holding various other offices. In March, 1859, he married Elvira Pike, born March, 1838, in Broome Co., N. Y. There are seven children—B. G., Ella, Alice, O. K., Rollie W., Carrie and Clyde.

The first marriage in the township, tradition claims, was that of a man by the name of Edson, who was united to Miss Gillespie, during the year 1859. They have since that event left the county.

Sarah, daughter of Jacob and Emily Ward, who was born in February, 1856, was the first birth in the township.

The first death in Ellington was Calista C. Colburn, infant daughter of Richard and Diana Colburn, in 1858.

The first adult that was called hence to a glorious reward was Diana Colburn, the wife of Richard Colburn. Mrs. Colburn was buried in the wood at the time of her death in April, 1858, but on the opening of the cemetery her body was removed to that place.

The first school taught in the township was in a dwelling house that stood on section 22, but was destroyed in the cyclone of 1881. Hannah Johnson presided over the destinies of this pioneer school. There is a difference in the date of this which was either during the year 1858 or 1859.

The postoffice of Ellington was established in 1859, and Charles C. Doolitile, now clerk of the courts, appointed postmaster. He was succeeded by James Crow. Since then G. W. Beadle and G. W. Gillett have held that responsible position as custodian of the mails. The latter gentleman, Mr. Gillett, is the present incumbent.

There is one cemetery in the township, located upon a part of section 23. The first burial therein was Diana Colburn, wife of Richard Colburn. Mrs. Colburn, as has been stated, was buried in the forest at the time of her death in 1858, but was raised when the cemetery was instituted and interred therein.

The township of Ellington was organized in June, 1861, and the election took place at the same time as the general election in October, 1861. Francis N. Colburn, James Crow and Jacob Ward, were judges of election, and B. F. Denslow and C. C. Doolittle, clerks. The election resulted in the choice of the following officers, who were duly qualified at the beginning of the year 1862: Francis N. Colburn, C. Bice and Luois Barth, trustees; Charles C. Doolittle, clerk; James Crow and C. C. Doolittle, justices; Louis Barth, constable.

The present township officers are: J. Q. Beadle, Jabez Hubbard and E. C. Miller, trustees; Edmund Davis, justice; Charles A. Clark, clerk.

In June, 1881, a fearful cyclone devastated this fair township, destroying large amounts of property, etc. A local writer thus communicates the account of it to the county paper, the Garner *Signal*, of a cotemporary date:

"A terrible cyclone swept across our county last Saturday afternoon, carrying destruction to nearly all within its reach, and leaving desolate ruin in its wake. It came from the southwest and traveled in a direct northeasterly course. It first struck the ground in Garfield township and made ruins of everything before it. * * *

"The first building it struck in Ellington township was that of J. B. Gould, in the southwest corner, occupied, at the time, by Harvey Gould and family. The house was blown into kindling wood and Mr. Gould and his wife dangerously wounded. Mrs. Gould was badly cut and bruised about the head, and, in fact, all over body and limbs also. Her collar bone was broken and her lower limbs and the lower part of her body paralyzed. At this writing she lies in a very precarious situation. Mr. Gould had several ribs broken and was otherwise bruised and cut.

"W. C. Moak's farm house, occupied by a German family, had the roof taken off;

the granary and stable were also demolished.

"C. A. Clark's house, built of logs, was next taken and not one log left on another. The family of five were all in the house, but fortunately escaped with but slight bruises. Their little girl was upstairs when the storm came, and was blown some ten or twelve rods, and when found a log was lying on her clothes, holding her down, but she was not hurt.

"Jacob Ward's farm house and buildings was the next point of marked, positive and terrible disaster. His fine double farm residence, large barn, 100 feet long, sheds, etc., where blown into splinters and Uncle Jake found a lifeless corpse among the ruins, some eight or ten rods from where the house had stood. He had stepped out of doors from the supper table, remarking that he thought the wind was going to blow and he would see to his wind mill, and just as he stepped outside the storm struck him. He was found with his neck broken and his breast crushed in. The others of the family escaped without dangerous injury. Uncle Jacob Ward was one of the pioneer settlers of the county, widely known and universally respected. He was once treasurer and recorder of the county, and an active participant in our political and social affairs. He was sixty-one years of age, had a fine farm, and was in shape to pass the remainder of his allotted days in peace, comfort and plenty. But now he is no more. Thousands of dollars of his earnings, and his own life, went before the blast of the hurricane in a moment of time.

"Francis N. Colburn's large barn, granary and kitchen to his house were demolished.

"Richard Colburn's house was taken entirely off the foundation, and literally ruined. The roof was taken off, and the sides of the building, though left standing, were racked to pieces. His granary and barn were blown down and some of his stock killed.

"Beyond Mr. Colburn's the houses of Lewis Thompson and of Nels Oleson were destroyed.

"The Center school house at Ellington, a large two story building, was entirely destroyed.

"Andrew Bolsinger's house was blown into kindling wood, but aside from light bruises, the whole family escaped uninjured.

"George W. Gillett lost his stables, blacksmith shop and kitchen to his house, but the main part of his house was left standing. A portion of the planking was torn off the bridge across Lime creek, and several small bridges destroyed.

"S. N. Howland's buildings were damaged somewhat. The empty log house on his prairie farm, where George Stonebaugh used to live, had the roof taken off.

"Joseph Whiteis had some stables blown down, and Charles Nelson lost a granary.

"O. K. Pike was driving home with a new lumber wagon, and buggy hitched behind. The storm blew him out into a slough, lifted one horse clear over the other, and broke his wagon and buggy. The box to his wagon was taken entirely away and he has been unable to find any trace of it.

"G. Carlson, lost a granary, on the Blanchard Barrett farm.

"There were, of course, many others who sustained damages to a greater or less extent. Fences were swept away and broken down.

"In company with J. J. Upton we drove, on the next morning after the storm, over several miles of the track of the tornado. One could easily follow its path over the prairie by the flattened grass and weeds, and pieces of boards and sticks driven partly into the ground. The track of the whirlwind seemed to be from three to six rods wide. Of course this hurricane caused a heavy current of air and heavy wind that reached some distance each side, and did some damage.

"It was a terrible storm, and one never to be forgotten by those who felt and witnessed its effects."

J. Q. Beadle was born Feb. 5, 1829, in Vermont. When twenty-one years of age, he went to Massachusetts, spending the summer, then returning to Vermont. In the spring of 1852 he took a trip to California, in search for gold, going by way of Nicaragua, Central America. After spending three years in the mines of California, he returned to Vermont, to stay only three months. In the fall of 1855 he came by way of Chicago to Mitchell Co., Iowa, then went to Worth county, remaining till 1861, when he enlisted in company C, 12th United States Infantry, and served three years. He participated in all the eighteen hard fought battles of the Army of the Potomac from the second Bull Run fight, to the capture of Petersburg. He was honorably discharged at Elmira N. Y., and came to Hancock Co., Iowa, where he bought land on section 16, Ellington township, where he is now living. He has 240 acres of fine land, and raises stock and grain of all kinds. Mr. Beadle is a republican.

G. W. Beadle was born July 8, 1835, in Vermont, where he grew to manhood and was educated. When twenty years of age, he removed to Lyons, Clinton Co., Iowa, where he lived two years, then came to Worth county, making his home for two years at Bristol. He then removed to Forest City, Winnebago county, and remained there till 1861, when he came to Hancock county, settling on section 16, Ellington township. He has 700 acres of good land, 500 acres of which lies in one body, where he lives. While in Forest City, he manufactured brick for the court house at Forest City and the Clark hotel. Mr. Beadle has held the office of county supervisor two terms. On June 24, 1860, he married Sarah J. Streator, born May 6, 1835, in New York. They have four living children—Howard G., Clara L., Julia M. and Charles L. Mr. Beadle is a republican.

Wes Hayes, farmers and stock dealer, is a native of New York, born Sept. 9, 1832. He resided in New York until twenty-five years of age, when he came to this county, settling on section 24, this township. He has 320 acres of land on sections 24 and 25. He also has eighty acres in Fillmore Co., Minn. He was engaged in running a meat market in Forest City, but recently disposed of it. He has a meat market in Clear Lake, Cerro Gordo county. He has furnished fresh meat to his neighbors for ten miles around

his home ever since 1868 or 1869. On the 13th of February, 1858, he was united in marriage with Polly Roberts, born in Plattsburg, N. Y., Sept. 20, 1832. They have three children living—Foster, born July 9, 1860; G. W., born Jan. 1, 1862; and Dora, born March 7, 1869. Mr. Hayes was one of the first settlers of Hancock county. The brush was so thick at the place where he erected his house, that he had to burn a place big enough to dig a cellar. He is a member of the Free Masons, Truth Lodge, No. 213, Forest City. He belongs to the Congregational Church. His father, Daniel Hayes, was born on the Connecticut river in 1793. He died in Plattsburg, N. Y., in 1873. He had command of a squad of men in the War of 1812, and took an active part in the battle Plattsburg, N. Y., on Sept. 11, 1812. His mother, Mary (Reynolds) Hayes, was born in 1804. Wes is the next to the youngest of six children—Reuben, Cornelia, Millie, Susan, Wes and Amelia. Mrs. Hayes' father, Reuben Roberts, was born in Plattsburg, N. Y., Aug. 26, 1803. He now lives in Ellington township, this county. Her mother, Eveline (Pate) Roberts, was born in Vermont, July 11, 1810, and is still living. They had seven children—Benjamin P., Polly L., Angeline B., Ether A., Mary L., Edwin and Ella. Mr. Hayes has held various township offices, and is the present supervisor from this township.

S. D. Willson is a native of Erie Co., N. Y., born in Hamburg, Sept. 24, 1814. In the spring of 1842 he removed to Wisconsin, where he resided until 1868, when he removed to this county, locating on section 24, Ellington township. His farm consists of 120 acres of well improved land. He was married in 1842, to Harriet E. Sedgwick, born in Connecticut in 1822. They have three children living—Orin, Clark D. and Bird. Mr. Willson is engaged in mixed farming. He is a democrat, politically.

A. W. Larson was born in Sweden, Dec. 18, 1832. He came to America in 1866, landing at New York, then went to Rock Island where he lived a short time, then going to Henry Co., Ill. In 1868 he removed to Mitchell Co., Iowa, and in 1869 came to Hancock county, settling on section 29, Ellington township, where he has since resided. He has 120 acres of fine land, well improved. In 1873 he married Caroline Addison, born in Norway in 1847. There are four children—Eddie, Augustus, Matilda S. and Lars. Mr. Larson belongs to the Lutheran Church, and is politically a republican.

Isaac N. Aldrich was born in Ashtabula Co., Ohio, on the 2d of August, 1852. When eight years of age his parents removed to Lorain Co., Ohio, for the purpose of educating their children. Previous to their removal his father had purchased a farm in Kendall Co., Ill., where they resided one year. After Isaac finished his education his parents removed to this county, locating on section 1, Madison township. He commenced teaching at the age of seventeen years, continuing until 1880, not missing a term, except in 1871, when he attended Sac Seminary, in Sac Co., Iowa. In 1880 he commenced farming. He has a fine farm of 324 acres on section 7, Ellington township, also 320 acres on section 11, Madison township, and 120 acres on section 14,

Madison township, making a total of 764 acres of land. He resides on section 7, this township. On the 3d of January, 1875, he married Lucinda M. Cass, born May 7, 1850, in Walworth Co., Wis. This union has been blessed with four children, two of whom are living—Judson N., born Nov. 17, 1879; and Leonard C., born March 18, 1881. Mrs. Aldrich is a member of the M. E. Church. He is a member of the Free Methodist Church.

E. A. Roberts is a native of New York, born Aug. 6, 1838. He resided in his old home until 1869, when he removed to this county, locating in Ellington township, where he has since lived, with the exception of two years that he was employed on the Green Bay & Winona Railroad. He resides on section 24, where he has eighty-two acres of good land. He was married July 9, 1873, to Elizabeth Whickrock, born in Wisconsin, Sept. 15, 1855. She died Dec. 29, 1880, leaving one child—George C., born Sept. 13, 1879. Mr. Roberts belongs to the M. E. Church. He is a republican.

F. S. Northup was born in Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., in 1826. He was married in 1846, to Minerva L. Abbey, also a resident of New York, and there born in 1829. In 1855 they went to Winneshiek Co., Iowa, where Mr. Northup practiced medicine for fifteen years. During his residence in that county he officiated as county supervisor two years, township clerk six years, and township assessor three years. He finally removed to Hancock county, where he abandoned his medical aspirations and practice, and engaged in agricultural pursuits. He located in Ellington township, on section 28, where he now owns 120 acres of prairie and six acres of timber land. He also raises considerable stock. Since coming to this township Mr. Northup has served in some of the township offices. Politically he is a republican. Mr. and Mrs. Northup have six children—Loraine, George, Frank, Ella, Fred and Alta.

Godfrey Carlson was born Feb. 9, 1847, in Sweden. He came to America in 1866, landing at Quebec on the 15th of May. From thence he went to Henry Co., Ill., where he lived eighteen months, then removed to Osage, Mitchell Co., Iowa. After remaining there two years, he was married to Mary Pearson, Dec. 5, 1870. She was born in Sweden, March 10, 1847. He then came to Hancock county and located in Ellington township, on section 29. He owns 200 acres of land, well improved. They have six children—Emma Carolina, Carl Johan, Ana, Henry, Oscar and Mina Lovesa. Mr. Carlson and family are members of the Lutheran Church. In politics Mr. Carlson is a republican.

David Howes, farmer, was born in Clinton Co., N. Y., on the 28th of August, 1811. He followed brick making for twenty-two years. He worked at the blacksmith business three years. He resided in the home of his birth until 1870, when he came to Hancock county, locating on section 22. He was married on the 31st of March, 1834, to Didana Cook, born May 8, 1818, in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y. This union was blessed with seven children—Louis E., James M., Edgar C., Martha E., Olive A., Mary E. and D. M. Mr. and Mrs. Howes are members of the M. E. Church. Louis, James and Edgar

were soldiers in the late war. Mr. Howes is a republican.

L. W. Chase, born Aug. 29, 1841, in Jefferson Co., N. Y., came to Hancock Co., Iowa, in 1871, settling on section 18, Ellington township, where he has ever since lived. He has eighty acres of fine land. He was reared in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in politics, is a republican. Mr. Chase, July 4, 1873, married Mary J. Melins, born Dec. 26, 1854, in New York. There are three children —Fred, born June 7, 1874; William, born Feb. 26, 1878; Henry C., born July 20, 1882.

E. Tompkins, one of the substantial farmers of Ellington township, is a native of New York, born Jan. 6, 1847. He lived in New York until 1872, when he removed to Hancock Co., Iowa, locating on section 24, Ellington township. He has 220 acres of well improved land. In February, 1874, he was united in marriage with Nettie Haight, born in Wisconsin, Feb. 14, 1857. They have one child—Flora, born Oct. 20, 1880. Thomas H. Tompkins, father of the subject of our sketch, was born in New York, in 1822, and died in 1859. His mother, Charlotte (Purdy) Tompkins, was born in New York, in 1814, and died in 1869 or 1870. They had five children—Elias W., Sarah J., Herbert, Elijah and Purdy S.

S. N. Howland is a native of New York, born May 9, 1834. When eighteen years old he removed to Pennsylvania, where he resided two years, thence to Wisconsin, where he remained four years, thence back to New York, thence to Missouri, remaining there four months, thence to Wisconsin, where he worked in the pineries two years, thence to New Orleans, thence to Houston, Texas. He enlisted in the Texas Rangers, and served three months, then returned to Wisconsin, to La Crosse, where he lay sick for three months. He then went into the pineries for six months, thence to Idaho, remaining there five months, thence to Oregon, hunting and trapping, thence to Washington territory, back to Idaho, remaining there thirteen months in the gold mines, thence to Wisconsin, and then to Iowa, locating on section 23, Ellington township, Hancock county, where he has 180 acres of good land. He was married to Eliza Glispa, Sept. 7, 1862. They have four children—Agnes, Flora, Maud and Addie. Mrs. Howland is a member of the M. E. Church. He belongs to the Free Masons, Garner Lodge, No. 319. He is a democrat.

Mrs. M. J. Abbey was born March 29, 1821, in New York. In 1845 she was married to Abraham Abbey. In 1855 she came to Iowa, settling in Winneshiek county, where she resided until 1875, then she removed to Hancock county, locating on section 18, in Ellington township, where she still resides. She owns 120 acres of land, and raises all kinds of grain. There were eight children born to their union, five living—Thomas E., Leroy C., Edward, Hattie A. and Abraham L. Mrs. Abbey is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

E. C. Miller, born March 26, 1835, in Vermont, is the son of Church and Elizabeth L. (Boyden) Miller. He came to Iowa in 1875, settling on section 30, Ellington township, Hancock county, where he has since resided. He has 240 acres

of fine land, where he follows farming and stock raising. Since Aug. 21, 1878, Mr. Miller has been postmaster, has also been township treasurer four years. He is a member of the Free Masons, Truth Lodge, No. 213, Forest City, and is a republican. He enlisted in company F, 88th Volunteer Infantry, mustered in Aug. 26, 1862, serving three years, and was discharged March 19, 1863, at Louisville, Ky. He was badly wounded Dec. 30, 1862, at Stone River, Tenn.; is now a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Hayden Lodge, Forest City. He was married March 27, 1866, to Phœbe Morey, of Illinois, born May 6, 1844, in Pennsylvania. They have three children—Frank, born July 4, 1878; Arthur, born Dec. 14, 1879; Nellie, born Nov. 30, 1881.

Charles A. Clark, farmer, is a native of Vermont, born Feb. 24, 1845. He lived in his native State until 1870, when he removed to New Hampshire. He resided there until 1875, when he came to this county. He located on section 28, Ellington township, and owns 160 acres of land. He has held the office of township clerk since 1877, and was school director in 1882. He is a Free Mason, and belongs to Truth Lodge, No. 213, Forest City. He enlisted in company B, 16th regiment, Vermont Volunteer Infantry, Aug. 28, 1862. He was discharged at the end of nine months, his term of enlistment expiring. He took part in the battle of Gettysburg. He was united in marriage Feb. 9, 1870, with Ellen M. Farr, born in Chesterfield, N. H., April 30, 1852. This union was blessed with three children, two of whom are living—Mary E., born April 18, 1871, and Edward R., born Dec. 27, 1872. Mr. Clark is engaged in mixed farming. He is a republican.

Ole Paulson, farmer, is a native of Norway, born March 4, 1839. In 1858 he emigrated to America, landing at Quebec. He started for the west, stopping in Chicago; thence to Green Co., Wis. He resided there until 1869, when he removed to Mitchell Co., Iowa. After living there seven years he came to Hancock county, locating on section 36, Ellington township, where he has 160 acres of well improved land. In 1864 he was married to Mrs. Mary Brager. They have seven children—Peter, Thomas A., Bennett, Gabriel, Anton, Nettie and Ole. The family all belong to the Lutheran Church. Mr. Paulson is a republican.

Peter S. Nelson is a native of Norway, born Feb. 23, 1833. He emigrated to America in 1857, landing at Quebec, Canada. From Quebec he went to Fillmore Co., Minn. In 1864 he enlisted in the 2d Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, company H, serving until July, 1865. He participated in the siege of Atlanta, Ga. He returned to his home in Minnesota, remaining there until 1866, when he came to Iowa, locating in Center township, Winnebago county. In 1878 he removed to this county, locating on section 5, Ellington township. He has eighty acres of land, and is engaged in mixed farming. In 1861 he was united in marriage with Ellen Caroline Gudman. Mrs. Nelson died in 1874, leaving six children—Nicholas, Gus, Andrew, Thomas M., John W. and Melinda. Mr. Nelson is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

CHAPTER XXIII.

ERIN TOWNSHIP.

The township of Erin embraces all of that territory known as congressional township 95 north, range 25 west, of the fifth principal meridian. The surface of this sub-division of the county does not differ much from the balance of the land in this vicinity, being of a gently undulating character. A large portion of the people of this township are engaged in stock raising, and at some future day this will no doubt be the universal business of the rural population of this portion of the county. The rich, dark soil produces a magnificent growth of native grasses, on which cattle thrive and do well. The West Fork of the Iowa river flows through sections 1, 2 and 12, and the northeast branch of the Boone river through sections 5, 6, 8, 17, 20, 30 and 31 and these together with several smaller streams amply supply the needed water that produces the rich growth of grass, and makes this the paradise of the stock grower. Most of the inhabitants of this township are natives of Ireland, the Erin of the poets, and thence its name.

The first settlement in this territory was made by Garrett Devenpeck, in May, 1871. He located on section 3, and built the first house in the township. Mr. Devenpeck, who died on the 3d of September, 1883, was born on the 17th of September, 1826, in Florida, N. Y., but while he was yet young his parents removed to Charleston, in the same State. Here he was reared and lived until the year 1849, when he removed to Broome county, where he remained some three years. About this time he was seized with the western fever and following the setting sun landed in Clinton Co., Iowa, where he remained until 1871, when he came to this township and located as above mentioned. He was married on the 13th of January, 1848, to Eliza Frank, a native of New York State. They had two children, but both are now dead. Mr. Devenpeck was one of the most promient and influential men in the county, and at the time of his death was a member of the county board of supervisors. He was the first justice of the peace of this township, and, at various times held other township offices.

The next settler was William J. Porter, who located on section 3, in the last of May, 1871. Mr. Porter boarded at the house of Mr. Devenpeck while he was breaking his land, but in the fall he erected the house in which he now lives. Mr. Porter is a native of Ireland, where he was born Jan. 25, 1831. He came to this country in 1845, landing in Massachusetts, where he remained until 1868, when he came to the great and growing

west. He first located in Mitchell county, but in the spring of 1871 removed to Hancock county, as stated. He was married May 6, 1852, to Ellen Foley, by whom he has had four children—Joseph, William, Ella and Samuel. Mr. Porter has held several local offices, and is a man universally respected by his neighbors and acquaintances.

B. McMullen was the next to settle in this township, locating in 1873, on section 11.

Mr. Macken came also during the year 1873 and settled upon section 14.

Among the settlers of the year 1874 may be found the names of Michael McGruder, Patrick McGruder and J. O'Rourke.

The first marriage in Erin township took place on the 27th of February, 1879, between F. T. Burdick and Nellie M. Devenpeck.

The first death was that of John Porter, who was killed by a fall from a wagon.

Erin township was organized at the October election of 1879, and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: John Murry, B. McMullen and P. Sheridan, trustees, and G. Devenpeck, clerk.

The present officers are: John McMahon, H. J. Anderson and J. W. Whitney, trustees; John Love, clerk.

The first school board of Erin township was elected at the March election, 1879, and consisted of Mary E. Donahoe, John O'Rourke and J. V. Hill. J. J. Donahoe was appointed secretary, and B. McMullen, treasurer. The first school was held in the Devenpeck school house during the fall of 1873, and Betsy Swartwood was the teacher. This building, which stood on a portion of section 3, was the first school edifice built in the township. At the time of its erection the present townships of Erin and Britt were all one school district. In the fall of 1879 this building was removed to the southeast corner of section 8, on the land of Mr. Murry, where it now stands. Andrew Murry was the teacher in its new location. Miss McCormick is the present teacher.

The next is what is known as the McMullen school house, as it is located on section 11, the land of B. McMullen. In 1877 a coal house was purchased and moved from the Daggett district, in Orthel township, and out of this was built this school house. The first teacher therein was Nancy Clark, who taught the same year of its erection In the spring of 1882 this building was moved to the farm of Mr. Lawton, on section 23. The first teacher in the new location was Ella Lawton, who was succeeded by Dela Whitney, the present preceptress.

The Porter school house was erected in September, 1882, and was opened that fall with Mrs. Mary Porter as teacher. This is a very fine edifice, an ornament to the district, and cost, together with the site on which it stands, $1,000. The present teacher is Katie Ward.

The Glidden school house was erected during the winter of 1882, the building costing $100. The first teacher was Emily Lincoln.

The present board of school directors is composed of the following well known gentlemen: F. T. Burdick, president; F. B. Glidden, secretary; O. C. Peterson, treasurer; H. L. Grubb and P. Sheridan, directors.

Frank T. Burdick was born in Fillmore Co., Minn., May 8, 1857. In 1861 he removed with his parents to Winneshiek Co., Iowa, where Frank was reared on a farm, being engaged in that occupation there until 1878. He then came to Hancock county, locating in Britt township. In 1882 he settled on his present farm, on section 3, Erin township. Mr. Burdick was united in marriage Feb. 27, 1879, with Nellie M. Devenpeck. They have two children—Fannie and Jerry. In the spring of 1883 Mr. Burdick was elected school director of this township.

Fremont B. Glidden was born Feb 15, 1853, in Dane Co., Wis. His parents, Wilber and Lucinda (Bingham) Glidden, were old settlers of Dane county. Fremont was there reared and educated. In 1879 he came to Hancock Co., Iowa, settling on section 20, Erin township, where he still lives, having a farm of 160 acres. Mr. Glidden was married Feb. 18, 1874, to Ella McMillan, a native of Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. Glidden have been blessed with two children—Vernon F. and Wilber J. Mr. Glidden was elected justice of the peace of Erin township in 1881, and his term of office expires Jan. 1, 1885. He is now secretary of the school board. Mr. and Mrs. Glidden are members of the Baptist Church.

Otto C. Petersen was born in Scott Co., Iowa, June 3, 1857. When ten years of age he moved with the family to Clinton county, where they resided two years. In 1868 they removed to Grundy county, where Otto and his brothers were engaged in the lumber business at Reinbeck, that county. In the fall of 1881 he came to Hancock county, and with his brothers located on section 26, Erin township, where they now live, having a farm of 640 acres of good land. They are considered among the most successful young farmers in the county. Mr. Petersen has been township treasurer of Erin township, and in 1882 was elected township clerk.

Henry L. Grubb was born Aug. 25, 1853, in Benton Co., Iowa. His parents, Jacob and Elizabeth (Acker) Grubb, were natives of Pennsylvania. They came to Iowa in 1851. Henry was reared on a farm in his native county, receiving his education in the county schools. In 1875 he left the farm and removed to Shellsburg, Iowa, engaging in various lines of trade, and in 1878 returned to farming. In the spring of 1881 he came to Hancock county, and in the fall located in Erin township, where he has 160 acres of land on section 20. Mr. Grubb was married Dec. 25, 1873, to Rosa Escher, born in Philadelphia, Penn. They have two children—Charles J. and Ottie M. Mr. Grubb is one of the school directors of Erin township.

CHAPTER XXIV.

GARFIELD TOWNSHIP.

The sub-division of Hancock county, known by the name of Garfield, comprises the territory lying within congressional township 96 north, range 24 west, and includes some of as good land as lies in the county. The surface is almost level, the easy slope, being only enough to drain the arable portion of the ground. This latter is composed of the rich alluvial soil that is characteristic of this portion of the State. A luxuriant growth of native grasses cover, as yet, the virgin sod, and is fed on by the herds of cattle driven here from other counties. The land having been in the hands of speculators has kept this portion of the county from settling up as it might otherwise have done, but a start has been made and the time looks short when these now wild lands will be reclaimed and brought under the plough. Garfield township is favored with several fine lakes. None of these are very large, however, nor take up much space that could be utilized for agriculture. Eagle lake, on the western limit of the township is a considerable body of water, and at a slight expense could be made a fine body of water, and by stocking it with fish it could be made to yield a considerable revenue. The C. M. & St. P. Railroad crosses the township from east to west, but there is no town or station within its limits.

The first settler in this waste of grass and flowers, was John Stork, who is now a resident of Ell township, to which place the reader is referred for a more detailed sketch. Mr. Stork broke the first prairie in the township and sowed the first grain. He also erected the first log cabin. His son, Frank Stork, built the first frame structure within the same limits. Among the other early settlers of this township were: John Yarosh, Herman Slick, Joseph Hijlek, John M. Hoesley and Eben Melcher.

The township was organized in 1880, and received its name from President-elect Garfield. The election was held at the Slick school house on the 2d of November, 1880, and resulted in the choice of the following officers: J. M. Hoesley, A. O. B. Smith and John Hartman, trustees; Eben Melcher, clerk; J. W. Finch, assessor; A. O. B. Smith and John Schuler, justices; A. J. Smith and John Dangerfield, constables. At this election, the judges were J. M. Hoesley, Eben Melcher and A. O. B. Smith; J. W. Finch and George F. Schuler, acted as clerks.

The officers of the township at present are as follows: J. F. Brown, C. Schuler, J. M. Hoesley, trustees; Eben Melcher, clerk; James F. Manuel, assessor; Charles Schuler and Eben Melcher, justices; John Hartman, Jr., constable.

The township is settled by a quiet peacable body of people, in which the German element largely predominates, and it is recorded that in the three years of its political existence, there has never been a law-suit, and an election to the office of justice of the peace, is an empty honor.

J. M. Hoesley, one of the enterprising farmers of Hancock Co., Iowa, was born in Elberfeld, Prussia, March 24, 1835. He was reared in Switzerland. In 1847 he came with his parents to the United States, landing at New Orleans and spending the winter there. They then went to Ohio, and shortly after removed to Galena, Ill., where they remained two years. They afterwards went to LaFayette Co., Wis., then a vast wilderness. In 1861 Mr. Hoesley enlisted in company I, 16th regiment, Wisconsin Infantry. He was wounded in the left leg at the battle of Shiloh, and was taken to Savannah, Tenn., where he remained a short time, and was then sent to Cincinnati, being in the hospital at that place for some time. He then procured a furlough and went home, being discharged the following November on account of disability. In 1863 he again enlisted as corporal in the 2d Wisconsin Cavalry. He had not yet recovered from his wound, but was anxious to see the war through. His regiment participated in a good many engagements. Many times his clothes were pierced with bullets, but he escaped without any wounds. He was always found at his post, never shirking duty. He was mustered out at Austin, Texas, Nov. 15, 1865. Mr. Hoesley married Louisa Strœber, by whom he had eight children—Emma, Helen, Henry, Charlie, Lucy, Lydia, Flora and Frank, who was drowned. In 1868 Mr. Hoesley moved to Floyd county, and in 1871 to Missouri, but on account of sickness he was forced to leave Missouri. He came to Hancock county in 1874, and settled in Garfield township, where he has since been engaged in farming. Mr. and Mrs. Hoesley are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Eben Foster Melcher was born in Sullivan Co., N. Y., June 27, 1850. His parents, George and Mary (Stoppe) Melcher, are natives of Germany, and emigrated to the United States in 1844, and settled in New York. In 1852 he came west with his parents, locating in Dodge Co., Wis. In 1866 they removed to Chickasaw Co., Iowa, and in 1868 to Floyd county, where they still live. Mr. Melcher was reared on a farm. In 1873 he was married to Mary Streber, of Floyd county. By this union there were four children—Louis, Arthur, George and Alice. Mr. Melcher came to Hancock county in 1877, settling in Concord township, now Garfield, on section 13, where he has a farm in a good state of cultivation. In politics he is a republican, and has held several local offices of trust. Mr. and Mrs. Melcher are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Melcher is a member of the I. O. O. F., joining National Lodge, No. 165, of Charles City, Iowa, in 1874.

William Nisbet, blooded stock breeder, and one of the enterprising farmers of Garfield township, was born in the county of Lambton, province of Ontario, July 20, 1836. His parents, William and Elizabeth (Black) Nisbet, were natives of

Scotland, and emigrated to Canada in 1832, then a wild, unsettled country. Mr. Nisbet was married in 1868 to Margaret Ann Smith, by whom he has had six children, four sons and two daughters—Elizabeth J., William A., Peter H., Cecelia, Matthew and Raleigh. He came to Hancock county in April, 1881, and purchased land on section 13, Garfield township, where he has since been engaged in farming and stock raising. Mr. Nisbet takes great pride in his stock, and has one of the best stock farms in the county. He has 160 acres of land, 100 of which is under cultivation, valued at $20 per acre.

CHAPTER XXV.

GERMAN TOWNSHIP.

All of congressional township 95 north, range 24 west, is included in the civil township of German. Settled at a later date than most of the other townships, it shows, as yet, but little improvement from the state in which nature left it. The surface is a beautiful prairie sloping away to the rivers on each side, in easy swelling lines. Watered abundantly, as it is, by the Dast and West Forks of the Iowa river, both considerable streams, with the rich grasses, indigenous to this latitude, would seem to proclaim this one of the finest parts of the county for stock purposes, and no doubt the time is not far distant when its plains will be covered with cattle and sheep. As German has been almost an exclusively agricultural township, it has but very little history to collect, but an effort has been made to gather all that was accessible.

The first settler in the township was Harvey R. Stull, who located upon section 32, in the year 1869, building the first house in that locality. Mr. Stull went away from the county some years ago and died at Wadena, Minn., about two years ago.

Manser Dyer, an old settler in the county, moved into German township, in 1870, and erected the second house. Mr. Dyer is now in Kansas, to which State he emigrated several years ago.

The third settler was James Peck, who settled here about 1871, erecting a house and opening a farm. He remained here until the 6th of April, 1880, when he died.

Among the other settlers of the earlier days of this county, were the following, in about the order of their location: Frank Wellmyer, M. Y. Moore, Henry Switzberg, John Mason and Fritz Griewe, the latter of these in 1875.

The township was organized in 1878, and the first election was held at the Linz school house, Oct. 8, 1878. The following officers were chosen: F. Hartke, H. Terhufen and Henry Stille, trustees; G.

P. Mertin, clerk; H. Griewe, assessor; S. W. Mertin, justice; E. Steineke and H. Schwartzenberg, constables. This election passed off quietly and orderly. The judges of this election were: Henry Terhufen, E. Linz and G. P. Mertin; and S. W. Mertin and F. Linz acted as clerks. Only twenty-four votes were cast.

The present officers are as follows: August Law, J. C. Schuldt and John Gretznasber, trustees; Louis Sampson, clerk; S. W. Mertin and J. C. Linz, justices; August Law and H. Schuldt, constables.

The first and only postoffice was established during the year 1882, and Henry Terhufen was commissioned as postmaster. It had but a short life, however, being discontinued shortly afterwards, and there is now none in the township.

Nearly all the inhabitants of this township are German, or German extraction, hence the name given to it.

CHAPTER XXVI.

MADISON TOWNSHIP.

The civil township comprises the territory known as congressional township 97, range 24 west, of the 5th principal meridian. It is located in the northern tier of townships, the second from the east line of the county. It is bounded on the north by Winnebago county, on the east by Ellington township, on the south by Garfield and west by Crystal. The surface is gently undulating prairie, interspersed with groves and woods, to a slight extent. Considerable of the land, in an early day, was thought to be too swampy for cultivation, but has improved in quality as the surrounding country was opened up into farms, as it is well known that the cultivation of any considerable portion of the country has a tendency to drain the surrounding land. The soil is of the same dark, alluvial character as the balance of this region, fertile to an almost unlimited degree. The township is watered by Lime creek and a branch of the Iowa river. The former takes its rise in a small lake or pond on the northwest quarter of section 5, and flowing in, first a southeasterly, then an easterly direction, passes into the township of Ellington, on section 12. This stream, and its affluents, amply waters the northern part of Madison township. The East Fork of the Iowa river rises on sections 21 and 26, the two small brooks coming together on the northwest quarter of section 35, from whence the stream flows in a southeasterly course out of the township. For many years, wheat was the main crop here, as it was everywhere in northern Iowa, but owing to the repeated failures in the crop of that cereal, the farmers are turning

their attention to stock, with most excellent success.

The first settlement in this township was affected in September, 1855, by John Maben. On the 27th of that month he located in the eastern edge of the present township, on sections 12 and 13, which place he has made his home almost ever since. Mr. Maben has, since his coming, been one of the most prominent and influential citizens of the county and been honored by his fellow-citizens with many official positions of trust, and is the treasurer elect, of the county, at the present writing.

In the late fall of 1855 James J. Barker and Samuel Jefford made their appearance in this township and settled, the former upon section 2, and the latter on section 11. Mr. Jeffords died of consumption during the winter of 1859. Mr. Barker has also been dead for many years, dying while a resident of this county.

In 1856, Eli Moon, Charles R. Wright and George Stroskopf came into this township and made a settlement. Eli Moon located upon a portion of section 1, where he remained for many years.

Charles R. Wright settled upon parts of sections 12 and 13, and proceeded to open up a farm. He was often called away to attend to surveying, as he had been elected county surveyor. In one of these excursions, laying out roads, and defining boundaries of sections and sub-divisions, he contracted a cold, which instead of getting better, soon settled on his lungs, and in 1859, he died. He was one of the best educated of any of his compeers, and in his death, the county met with a great loss.

Later on, among the more prominent of the pioneers of Madison township were James Lackore, Harrison Wheelock, Jacob Seibert and others.

James Lackore was born in Jefferson Co., N. Y., Nov. 1, 1835. When sixteen years old he removed to Illinois and located within twelve miles of Chicago. He remained there five years and then removed to Iowa, locating in Forest City, Winnebago county. He soon after bought eighty acres of land in Madison township, Hancock county, section 3. He lived in Forest City five years, erecting the first frame house built in that town. He then built a house on his farm and removed thereon in 1864. In 1868 he bought another eighty acres in Madison township. He has twenty acres of timber in Ellington township, this county, and ten acres of timber in Forest township, Winnebago county. He has been married twice. His first marriage was in 1864, to Sophia Seibert, of Illinois. Result of union, seven children, four of whom are living—William, Cora, Peter and Johnnie. Mrs. Sophia Lackore died Jan. 2, 1876, aged thirty-nine years, five months and twelve days. He was married the second time, Nov. 21, 1879, to Mrs. Elizabeth Schwichtenberg, of Germantown, Hancock county. Result of union, two children—Arthur Pearl and Ervin Millard. Mrs. Lackore had three children by her first husband—Martha Mary, Alice Lida and Ida Hettie. Mrs. Lackore is a member of the Germantown M. E. Church. Mr. Lackore is a republican. In 1864, he enlisted in the 8th Iowa regiment, company F, and served under Gen. A. J. Smith until the close of the

war, participating in the battle of Spanish Fort and many skirmishes of minor note. His parents, William and Elizabeth Lackore, live in Forest City. Mrs. Lackore's mother died seven years ago. Her father lives in Allamakee Co., Iowa.

The first school house was erected in 1858, and is what is known as the Barker school house. Here the first school was taught by Hannah Johnson, a lady from Boston. After several years spent in this county, she returned to Massachusetts where she is yet living, unmarried. The Barker school house is a neat frame structure, 18x30 feet in size, and cost in the neighborhood of $600 to build. The Skinner or Hartletz school building was erected in 1868, on section 15, where it stands, at a cost of about $600. This is also a frame building.

The Maben school house was built during the year 1869. This is a brick structure, and cost about $900 to build. It stands on section 13. L. B. Phelps was the first teacher, and C. B. Maben, the second.

The Steiff or Lackore school house was erected in 1869, on section 3, and is a brick edifice, 20x36 feet in dimension, and cost $600. The first teacher here was a Mr. Walker.

The Greis school house was built in 1879, on section 6, and is 18x24 feet in size, and cost $500 to erect. Sophia Conners was the first teacher in this building.

A cemetery was laid out as a public burial place in 1864, on section 11. The first interment was that of Charles R. Wright, who died in the year 1859, while county surveyor. Mr. Wright was the first citizen of the township to die, and was buried at Forest City, but on the laying out of this cemetery his remains were exhumed by his friends and brought to this place and re-buried.

The first birth occurred in January, 1856, and was that of a son of Thomas Bearse.

The first marriage was that between James J. Barker and Harriet Dawson, which took place in 1860.

The township of Madison, then comprising the north half of Hancock county, was organized in June, 1858. The first election was held at the dwelling of James C. Bonar. The judges of the election, at this time, were James C. Bonar, Jacob Ward and F. N. Colburn. The records of the election are very incomplete, as are all the papers of pioneer days and full returns are totally inaccessible. The following were, however, elected: G. R. Maben and Charles R. Wright, justices of the peace; John Jeffords and H. H. Rice, constables.

The returns of this election were sent to Winnebago county, where they were canvassed by Robert Clark, the county judge of that county, and C. D. Stockton and C. W. Scott, two justices of the same.

J. H. Hennenhofer was born in Prussia, Aug. 15, 1843. When he was three years old his parents emigrated to America, landing at New Orleans, La. He soon moved to Coffeeton, Ky., thence to Cincinnati, Ohio, thence to Indiana. On account of sickness in the family of his parents he soon left there and came to Iowa, locating in Keokuk. After remaining there three years he removed to Dubuque, Iowa, thence to Davenport, Iowa, thence to Kirksville, Mo. For several years after-

ward he moved around from place to place, finally bringing up in Savannah, Ill., where he remained fifteen years. In 1864 he went to California and remained there until 1866, when he went back to Illinois. In 1868 he came to Iowa, locating in Forest City, Winnebago county. He then bought 160 acres of land on section 4, Madison township, Hancock county. In 1876 he took a trip to California, Washington territory and Oregon, and was gone about a year. In 1881 he sold his farm on section 4, and purchased eighty acres on section 7. In 1882 he sold out and bought 160 acres on section 3, where he now lives. Mr. Hennenhofer was married on Christmas day, 1872, to Maria Smith, of Madison township. Result of union, six children, four of whom are living—Peter, Daisy, Myrtle and Lillie. Mr. Hennenhofer belongs to the Catholic Church and his wife to the M. E. Church.

Silas R. Smith was born in Huron Co., Ohio, Aug. 15, 1829. When about one year old his parents removed to Kalamazoo Co., Mich. The subject of this sketch lived in that place until about twenty-four years of age, then removed to Kane Co., Ill. He lived in Kane county until the spring of 1857, when he removed to Kansas, being one of the pioneers of that State. He left that State in 1860, because of the extreme drouth, and went back to Illinois, locating, this time, in DeKalb county. He remained there about two years, then he went to Michigan, where he purchased a farm. He lived on the farm for about two and a half years, then returned to Illinois, locating in Genoa. Here, he formed a partnership with his father-in-law and went into the hotel business. They run the hotel, Genoa Exchange, for a year, when Mr. Smith sold out and went to farming again. In the spring of 1870 he came to Iowa, locating in Hancock county, near Forest City. He purchased eighty acres of land on section 6, in Madison township. Has since purchased another eighty, making 160 acres in all. When he first moved on his farm he built a hay shed, and lived in it for about three months, until he could build a log cabin, which when finished was 18x22 feet in dimensions. Mr. Smith was united in marriage with Adeline Nichols, of Kane Co., Ill. The result of this union is five children—Maria E., Ebenezer M., Horatio N., Charles E. and Ernest T. Mr. Smith is a republican in politics. He is quite an extensive stock dealer, and keeps some nice graded stock.

Frederick Steiff is a native of New York, and was born at Waterloo, Seneca county, Jan. 27, 1855. He there resided until eleven years of age, and his parents then removed to Winneshiek Co., Iowa, where his father purchased a farm. Five years later, the father removed to Hancock county, located in Madison township, and purchased a farm on section 3. He there died Oct. 11, 1872. The son carried on the farm until 1878, and in 1882, bought his present farm of eighty acres on section 7. Mr. Steiff is a democrat of the "true Jacksonian stripe," and is a highly respected citizen. He was married, Nov. 26, 1877, to Caroline Seibert, of Madison township. Three children have been born to them—Frederick William, Lora Ellen and Joseph Austin. Both parents are members of the Method-

ist Episcopal Church. Mr. Steiff's mother, Mrs. Catharine (Steiff) Filter, still resides in this township.

Henry A. Bates was born in Plymouth Co., Mass., Oct. 5, 1843. When thirteen years of age, his parents moved to Lodi, Columbia Co., Wis., where he was reared and educated. In 1862 he enlisted in the 23d regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, company H, and served three years. He participated in fifteen general engagements, among which may be mentioned Vicksburg, Champion Hills, Port Gibson, Black River Bridge, Jackson, Arkansas Post and Mobile. At the expiration of his term of service, he returned to Wisconsin, where he followed farming for two years. In 1867 he removed to Iowa, and for five years traveled from one point to another, remaining for a short time in each of the following named places: Algona, Fort Dodge, Iowa Falls and Winthrop. He finally located in Hancock county, and with his brother, Adrian W., purchased 160 acres of land on section 24, Madison township. This land is all under cultivation. Mr. Bates and his brother, with four maiden sisters —Harriet A., Zalina A., Mary I. and Ella, live together. Their parents, Henry and Harriet Bates, died some years ago.

Joseph Wernet is a native of Germany, born March 19, 1826. He was there reared, attending the public or parochial schools for the term of years designated by law, and served three years in the regular army. He participated in the conflict immediately following the revolution of Baden (in 1847–8) and during the latter year emigrated to America. He first located in Philadelphia, Penn., and soon after embarked in the fresh and salt meat trade. A year later he went to St. Louis, Mo., and from that point commenced a series of wanderings which covered a period of seventeen years, and finally culminated in his locating near Savannah, Ill., and engaging in agricultural pursuits. During the time above mentioned he visited,or engaged in business at Dubuque, La Claire, Byron, Lyons and Clinton, in Iowa, and Galena, Rock Island, Moline and Savannah in Illinois. He remained seven years at the latter place, alternately engaged in farming and the saloon and restaurant business. In 1873 he disposed of his business interests and came to Iowa, locating in this township. He now owns 335 acres of excellent farming land on sections 9 and 16, the greater portion of which is under cultivation. Mr. Wernet was united in marriage Jan. 28, 1852, to Wilhemina Hennenhofer, of Dubuque, Iowa. Of the ten children born to them nine are living—Joseph, Henry, Peter, Laypolt, William, John, George, Frank and Wilhemina. Mr. and Mrs. Wernet are members of the Roman Catholic Church, and the former is connected by principles of patriotic belief with the republican party.

Nils Harraldson became a resident of Madison township in 1879. He was born among the cold, barren slopes of Norway, March 9, 1850. When nine years of age his parents removed to Wisconsin, locating in Iowa county, where Nils resided until 1874. He then removed to Mitchell Co., Iowa, and engaged in farming, finally purchasing and locating on 160 acres in the township of Britt, Hancock county. In 1879 he sold his land and

came to Madison township, renting of John Maben the farm on section 24, where he still resides. Mr. Harraldson is a true believer of republican principles, and votes for the candidates of that party. He was married in 1875 to Julia B. Wall, of Iowa Co., Wis. They are the parents of two children—Carrie Sophia and Henry Bennie.

Anton Gries was born in New York, May 15, 1850. When three years of age his parents removed to Polk Co., Wis., near Milwaukee. In 1857 they removed to Manitowoc Co., Wis., where they purchased a farm. From that place the subject of this sketch went to Michigan and located in Menomonee, where he remained twelve years, then he came to Iowa and located in Madison township, Hancock county. He bought 160 acres of land on section 6, all of which is under cultivation. On the 21st of June, 1876, Mr. Gries was married to Ida Kirk, of Madison township. The result of this union has been three children, two of whom are living—Ella and Joseph Garfield. Mr. Gries is a democrat. His parents, Peter and Mary Gries, live in Meeme, Wis. Mrs. Gries' parents, David and Lucy Kirk, make their home with Mr. and Mrs. Gries.

CHAPTER XXVII.

MAGOR TOWNSHIP.

In the extreme southwestern portion of Hancock county lies the congressional township 94, range 26, containing some of the finest land in the county. Rich, black loamy soil, in endless rolls, sweep across its entire length; and the almost complete absence of sloughy land, and the deep substratum of yellow clay, together with the streams and rivers that water its fertile meadows, all evidence the productiveness of its territory. This precinct is Magor township, called so in honor of Henry Magor, one of its early settlers and prominent, representative men. The territory formerly was a component part of Amsterdam township, but in 1878, it was set apart and made a separate civil township. The first election was held in the fall of that year and resulted in the choice of the following officers for the township government: James Crane and Alvah Packard, trustees; William Magor, clerk; Harrison Bailey, assessor; Thomas Magor, justice; M. Lang, constable; Henry Magor, road supervisor. The township is officered at present by the following gentlemen: George W. Gray, Herman Brummund and Ludwig Meissner, trustees; Ernest Brummund, clerk; William Brummund, assessor; Frank P. Heskett and W. H. Churchill, justices; F. E. Shaw and Leander Smith, constables;

Henry Buntting, W. H. Churchill and Peter Kamitson, road supervisors. It is noted, that at the first election mentioned above, there were but ten voters in the township and a difficulty arose as to how to divide the offices, as there were more places than men.

The pioneer settler in Magor township was James Crane, a native of New York State, who located on section 21 in the year 1866. Here he continued to make it his residence, for years the only inhabitant of the dreary waste of grass and weeds, miles from his nearest neighbor. Here he reigned "monarch of all he surveyed" until June, 1880, when he was killed. It seems that a man by the name of Samuel Bisel, was herding cattle on the prairie near Mr. Crane's farm, and allowed some of his stock to wander off into the fields of the latter, to the great detriment and damage of the growing crops. This angered Mr. Crane, and seizing a club, he started out to drive them off. This was the occasion of an altercation between the men and blows were exchanged, when the herder, in turn grown wrathy, raised a shot-gun which he had with him and struck Crane over the head with the butt of it. This staggered him, when the man gave another blow, the locks of the gun this time penetrating the skull and injuring the brain, so that death did not long linger, but trod close upon the heels of the blow. The law took cognizance of the offence against the State, and Bisel was brought before a jury of his peers, which after a lengthy trial disagreed, and the case was carried, by change of venue, to Wright county, where the man was finally acquitted and discharged.

The next settler in the township was Harrison Bailey, who located on section 16 during the year 1869. He did not remain here long, however, but removed to the neighboring State of Minnesota.

A long time now elapsed before any more settlers came here, a time while nature reigned supreme in these solitudes. However, in the spring of 1878, Henry Magor came, and locating on section 25, opened up a farm. He came here from Wisconsin, although a native of England. Mr. Magor, who is still a resident of the township, is one of its most influential and prominent men.

Henry Magor, son of Henry and Sarah Magor, was born in Cornwall, England, April, 11, 1823. He received a good common school education. While living in England, he was interested in the tin mines. He came to America in 1846, locating in Grant Co., Wis. He had upon his arrival in Wisconsin a wife and child and $40 in money. Being very successful in whatever he undertook to do, he made money rapidly. He soon formed a partnership known as Crawford, Mills & Co., being engaged in lead mining, and owning and running three blast furnaces. For thirty-five years he made his residence in Wisconsin ; in the meantime visiting California, where he remained two and a half years, and engaged in gold mining. He owned the Wisconsin claim on Wood's creek, near Sonora. In the spring of 1878, Mr. Magor came to Iowa, locating on section 25, Amsterdam township, Hancock county. He, in partnership with J. E. Corwith,

of Galena, Ill., purchased about 1,700 acres of land. About 400 acres of this land is under plow, and the rest of the farm produces hay. Mr. Magor was married Jan. 11, 1844, to Jane, daughter of Richard and Jane Cornelius, of Cornwall, England. They have had nine children, four of whom are living—Richard, Thomas, William and John. Mr. and Mrs. Magor are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. Magor is a republican. Three of Mr. Magor's sons—Richard, Thomas and William—are married. Richard and William live in Wyoming territory, being engaged in the mercantile business in Rawlins, a station on the Union Pacific railroad. Thomas lives with his father on the farm. Messrs. Magor & Corwith are extensive stock dealers, raising, buying and selling cattle, horses and hogs. They have one barn 56x64 feet in size; another for cattle, hay and horses, 24x108 feet in size. They have a machine house 16x42 feet in size, for farming implements; outbuildings, barns, etc., costing over $4,000. They employ four men on an average the year round. A wind mill on the farm draws water from a well 112 feet deep. Pipes are laid from the well to the house, stock yards, and piggery, which keep a good supply of fresh water on hand all the time. These pipes are laid about three feet under the surface of the ground. These men also raise a large amount of grain, raising in 1883 over 5 000 bushels of oats.

No other settlements were made in this township until the founding of the town of Corwith in 1880, a beautiful little place. Many parties owned land in the township before this, but did not live there, hence cannot be viewed in the light of settlers.

The first death in the township of Magor was that of James Crane, in June, 1880, as already detailed.

The first birth was that of a daughter of Mr. Crane's, but the date of the event is inaccessible.

The first marriage was that of O. H. Stilson to Lida Olmsted, which occurred upon the 2d of October, 1881. The bride was at the time a resident of Manchester, Delaware Co., Iowa.

The first school was taught in 1879, by Alice Crane, in a building on section 28. She had but three scholars, all her cousins, whose names were R. D., Prudie and Katie Crane.

The first school board consisted of the following gentlemen: James Crane, president; Willam Brummund, treasurer; Harrison Bailey, secretary; Alvah Packard and Thomas Magor, directors. The present government of educational matter is placed in the hands of the board composed as follows: George Gray, president; J. H. Taylor, treasurer; Ernest Brummund, secretary; John Henderson and F. P. Heskett, directors.

The Brummund school house was built in 1881, and Miss Harding has the honor of being the pioneer teacher.

The Gray school dates from 1882, when it was erected, and Mrs. Smith took the first charge of the school therein.

The Whiteman school house was built during the year 1882, and the first teacher installed was Mary Blood.

CORWITH.

This beautiful village is situated on the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter

of section 6, and lies upon the banks of the Boone river. It is well drained and is never troubled with mud, quite an item of comfort in this country. The land surrounding it, is said to be the finest in the State. The town site is owned by E. W. Gaylord, now of Angus, Iowa, where he is engaged in the coal and stock business. The plat was laid out in June, 1880, and filed for record on the 1st of September, of the same year. The first building erected was Gaylord's Hotel, a large two story frame building. It was built by Mr. Gaylord, the proprietor of the town, and was rented and run as a house of entertainment for two years by L. Moon. Mr. Gaylord was at that time the superintendent of the railroad, and the house was erected for the accommodation of train men and railroad hands in general. This is now unoccupied and vacant.

The Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad was built to this point during the summer of 1880, and with its coming this village was ushered into being. The depot of this line, at this town, was the second building erected, being finished very shortly after the above mentioned hotel. The first edifice erected for mercantile purposes was put up that same year, and run as a saloon by Able & Tierney. This, however, lasted but two months, when the building was sold to O. H. Stilson & Co., who put in a stock of general merchandise. After owning the building for about a year, it was sold to Louis Lentengre, the present owner, and is occupied by Frank Heskett, as a drug store.

In September, 1880, T. P. Griffin erected a store building and dwelling house. In this structure he opened a stock of hardware and general merchandise. For about eighteen months he carried on this business when he sold out to Farner Shaw, who converted the building into the present Shaw House, the only hotel the town boasts of at present. This was in January, 1882. The building is a large, two-story, frame one, and is a good place for for the weary traveler to stop, rest and refresh himself at. A good livery and feed stable was erected by Mr. Shaw, in the fall of 1883, which he runs in connection with the hotel.

Farner Shaw is the genial proprietor of the Shaw House at Corwith—a hotel which enjoys an excellent reputation among the traveling public. He was born in Columbiana Co., Wis., Feb. 15, 1844. When ten years of age his parents, Henry and Susan Shaw, removed to Dane Co., Wis., and they purchased a farm. In 1857 the father sold this land, and then removed his family to Freeborn Co., Minn., where he bought another farm. The son here grew to manhood, and in 1862 enlisted in company F, 4th regiment, Minnesota Volunteers. He served until the great struggle culminated in Lee's surrender at Appomattox, and participated in nineteen general engagements. Among these may be mentioned the siege of Cornith, Iuka, siege of Vicksburg, Allatoona, siege of Savannah, Missionary Ridge, Champion Hills and Columbia. During his enlistment he marched with his regiment 2,915 miles, and traveled by railroad and steamboat 6,245 miles. After the war he remained at home in Minnesota for two years, and was engaged in farming. He then removed to Worth Co., Iowa, and there resided until 1880, when he removed

to Hancock county, purchasing a farm in Amsterdam township. He remained on the farm until February, 1882, when he purchased property in Corwith and immediately opened his present hotel. He has lately erected a commodious livery and feed stable, which is operated in connection with the house. Mr. Shaw is a republican, and the present town constable. He was married in 1869, to Julia Shaw, of Minnesota. They have had four children born to them, three of whom are living—Esther, Ida and Mervin. Mr. and Mrs. Shaw are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The first residence of any consequence was built during the winter of 1880, by B. R. Gass.

About the same time dwellings were erected by Hans Ballson, at that time the "section boss," who afterwards went to Waseca, Minn.; George Gurne and J. M. Wood.

The first blacksmith shop was opened in the early winter of 1880, by J. M. Wood. This business is represented at present by Battle & Lallier, two gentlemen from New York, who came here in 1882 and erected their present buildings, where they carry on the blacksmithing and wagon making business.

The first general merchandise store in Corwith was opened by O. H. Stilson & Co., in September, 1880. This firm carry a large and complete stock of dry goods, boots and shoes, hats and caps, clothing, groceries, notions, etc., which will invoice fully $10,000, and do an annual business of more than $30,000, selling goods into Wright, Kossuth and Humboldt counties, besides their home trade. By energy, perseverance and able business tact Mr. Stilson has succeeded in working up a business far in advance of all competitors in the district, and well deserves the immense patronage he draws from an appreciative people.

O. H. Stilson is one of the prominent business men of Corwith. He carries a stock of general merchandise valued at $10,000, and enjoys an annual trade amounting in the aggregate to nearly $30,000. He is a son of James M. and Dorlisca R. Stilson, and was born at Chippewa Falls, Wis., Feb. 9, 1857. He was there reared to manhood, and received a good English education. With the intention of following a teacher's profession he fitted himself for that arduous duty, and when he arrived at maturity he taught several terms of school in Chippewa county, and then went to Mason City, Cerro Gordo Co., Iowa. He there remained about one year, farming 100 acres of land, and teaching two terms of school. He then went to Forest City, Iowa, and assumed the general management of a large hardware store, owned by a cousin, E. L. Stilson. At the expiration of one year he formed a partnership with his cousin, and located a branch store at Corwith, where his success has exceeded his most hopeful expectations. This large trade is due in a great measure to the never-tiring energy and enterprise of our subject. He is a member of the great republican party, and has served his fellow citizens as justice of the peace. On Oct. 2, 1881, he was married to Lydia Olmsted, of Manchester, Iowa. They have one son—Ernest Lyell. Mr. Stilson's parents reside near Chippewa Falls, Wis. Mrs.

Stilson's mother is dead, but her father is still living, at Manchester, Iowa.

Thomas Cook & Co., are the other general merchandise dealers of the town, but are projecting a removal, hence, at an early day. This establishment was started in the spring of 1882, by Blair & Owen, of Rock Falls. In the spring of 1883, they disposed of their stock to William Landiman, of Hillsboro, Kansas, who, however, run it but two months, when it passed into the hands of its present owners.

The hardware business is represented by J. H. Taylor, who carries a large and complete stock of the goods usually found in stores of that kind. This institution dates from the winter of 1880–81, when it was founded by Edward Smith, who erected the building and opened the business. In February, 1882, he sold out to Mr. Taylor, and removed to Perry, Iowa.

The drug trade is ably represented by Frank P. Heskett, who founded the business in Corwith, in January, 1882. His store is filled from floor to ceiling with a choice and well selected stock of pure drugs, of which he makes a leading specialty, school books, confectionery, tobacco and choice cigars. A man of thorough education, a rare business talent, he well merits the confidence reposed in him by the community at large.

Frank P. Heskett, son of David and Catharine Heskett, was born on the 20th of April, 1853, in Belmont Co., Ohio. He made that place his home until he came to Iowa, in 1882. He remained on the farm with his father until twenty years of age, receiving a good common school education. He then attended, for one year, Hopevale College, in Harrison Co., Ohio. He afterward went to Fairmount, W. Va., where he graduated, in 1875, from the State Normal school. In 1880 he graduated from the University at Lebanon, Ohio. At different times during the past ten years he has taught school. In 1876–77 he was principal of the school at Piedmont, W. Va. This school contained six grades. In 1878 he was principal of the school at Keyser, W. Va. In 1881 he was principal of the high school at Belmont, Ohio. In January, 1882, he came to Iowa, locating at Corwith, where he engaged in the drug business. The house he occupies with his store was the first store building erected in Corwith. Mr. Heskett was married Nov. 9, 1881, to Ida, daughter of Isaac and Sarah Tolbert, of Hunter, Ohio. They have one child. Mrs. Heskett is a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Heskett is a republican. His mother, Catharine Heskett, lives in Belmont, Ohio. His father, David Heskett, died in 1859. Mrs. Heskett's parents live in Perry, Dallas Co., Iowa. Mrs. Heskett was formerly a school teacher. She is also a good artist, painting in crayon and oil.

M. O. Tang, formerly of Forest City, Winnebago county, is the proprietor of the only shoemaking establishment in the village. This business he founded in the spring of 1883.

One of the prominent industries of this thriving little "burg," is the Corwith Creamery, which was initiated during the spring of 1882, by Simonet & Kleinpeter, Since its inception, however, Mr. Simonet has disposed of his interest to his partner, Mr. Kleinpeter, who continues

sole proprietor. The institution gathers cream from Hancock, Kossuth and Wright county farms, keeping on an average some five teams on the road. The creamery has facilities for making about 1,000 pounds of butter daily, an amount that is usually reached during the busy season. Mr. Kleinpeter ships all the product of the creamery to Wooster, Mass., where it commands the highest price in the market on account of its "gilt-edged" quality.

Among Corwith's busiest establishments, can be named the feed mill. Although but a new industry in the village, it bids fair to prove one of the leading businesses, at no distant date. This enterprise was started in the summer of 1883, by F. H. Latham, erecting the building and putting in the machinery, getting into running order by the 1st of September. Since that time there has been no cessation to an almost endless round of business. He grinds corn meal, graham and buckwheat flour, ground feed, etc. The building, which is located on the line of the railroad, is 20x30 feet in size, with an engine room, in addition, 16x18 feet, besides a corn crib 8x30 feet. Power is obtained from an upright, portable engine of fourteen horse power. All the machinery was of the most improved description, and the whole plant is valued at $2,000.

F. H. Latham was born Feb. 10, 1858, in Monroeville, Huron Co., Ohio. He received a good common education at the home of his birth, and then attended the Normal school at Ada, Ohio. When twenty-one years of age, he moved to Janesville, Wis., where he attended the Telegraph College, for about a year. Then he came to Iowa, locating in Britt, Hancock county. At the latter place he was operator and had charge of the M. & St. P. R. R. business, for about eight months. In 1880 he moved to Corwith, and took charge of the station at that place, of the M. & St. L. R. R. He is operator, station agent, baggageman, etc. Mr. Latham was married in June, 1883, to Laura Sherman, of Corwith, Iowa. Mr. Latham is a republican, politically. He was at one time engaged in selling town lots and lands. He is proprietor of the Corwith Feed Mills.

There is also a hay press located south of the railroad, which is owned by L. Tuttle, which was started in the autumn of 1883. This has a capacity of baling some 215 bales of hay, or one car load per day, and is worked to its fullest extent. The building is 24x48 feet in dimension, with a large wing for horsepower, stable and oatsbin. This promises to be one of the leading industries of this locality, and a remunerative business will reward the promoter of it, at no very distant day.

The lumber yard of Corwith was initiated by William Brummund, in June, 1880. He carries a full and complete stock of all the leading grades of lumber, sash, doors, blinds, building paper, and in fact everything usually found in a first-class yard of this description. All the lumber is of Minneapolis manufacture, brought hither by the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad. Mr. Brummund is doing, as the saying goes, "a land office business," in this line, handling more lumber than any two other firms in the county in the same business, and has a glorious future in the way of increased business.

William Brummund, son of Gottleib and Fredericka Brummund, was born in Prussia, Oct. 20, 1846. When about ten years of age, his parents removed to America, locating in Columbia Co., Wis., where they purchased a farm. Mr. Brummund followed farming in this place until 1864, when he came to Iowa, locating in Mitchell county, where he purchased a farm. In 1879 he sold out and came to Magor township, Hancock county, and purchased 160 acres of land on section 35. In 1881 he sold this land and bought another 160 acres on same section, and also eighty acres in Amsterdam township, section 3. This land is partially under cultivation. Mr. Brummund was married in the spring of 1871, to Katherine Hof, of Chickasaw Co., Iowa. They have had five children, two of whom are living—Ellen and Laura. Mr. and Mrs. Brummund are members of the Evangelical Church. He is a republican, politically, and is engaged in the lumber business in Corwith. His parents live in Mitchell county, and his wife's parents in Chickasaw Co., Iowa.

A large coal yard was started in the fall of 1880 by Ernest Brummund, and has resulted in drawing a large trade from this and the adjoining counties. Most of the coal here is from Kalo and Otho, in Webster county, which is of most excellent quality, and finds a ready sale at from $3.25 to $4 per ton. Mr. Brummund also handles wood, brick, lime, stucco, etc.

Ernest Brummund is also a son of Gottlieb and Fredericka Brummund. He was one of the first to locate in business at Corwith, and is now engaged in the coal trade. He was born in eastern Prussia, Oct. 9, 1851, and in 1856 accompanied his parents to the United States. They located in Columbia Co., Wis., and in 1865, in Mitchell Co., Iowa. In 1874, Mr. Brummund purchased eighty acres of land in Mitchell county, but in October, 1880, came to Corwith, in this township, and commenced a mercantile career. He has been fairly successful in business, and enjoys a good trade. In 1878, while yet a resident of Mitchell county, he bought a quarter section of land in this township, but has since disposed of it. Politically he is a republican and has held the offices of township clerk and secretary of the township school board. He was married Oct. 22, 1876, to Albertine, daughter of Carl and Christine Hartwig, of Mitchell Co., Iowa. They have no children. Mrs. Brummund is a member of the German Evangelical Church.

The first school in the village was erected by a stock company, in the summer of 1881. This was a temporary structure and was rented to the district until the township could build one more suitable for the purpose. The first term was taught by Mary Maher. This building is now occupied as a residence. The present high school building was erected in the northern part of town, in the fall of 1883. It is a fine, large, two story, frame structure, and contains two large rooms, each 24x36 feet in size, one up stairs, the other down. This edifice and furniture cost over $2,000, and is well fitted up with patent desks and seats, and is well lighted and ventilated, and is altogether a model school house. There is an average attendance of sixty children.

The postoffice was established at Corwith, in the fall of 1880, and T. P. Griffin appointed the first postmaster. The office was held in the store of the postmaster, for the convenience of all concerned. Mr. Griffin held this office until February, 1882, when he was succeeded by O. H. Stilson, the present incumbent, who removed it to his store where it is at present located.

There is no regular organized bank in Corwith, but J. H. Taylor transacts the necessary exchange business, drawing drafts on his correspondents in Chicago, the Commercial National Bank, for the accommodation of the people of the community.

There is no church building at present in the village, but the people are by no means left in "outer darkness" in religious matters, as services are held, every fortnight, in the school building, alternately by Rev. B. St. John, the Congregational minister of Britt, and Rev. Henry J. Huston, the Methodist pastor, of the same place.

One of the settlers of the township has had such a succession of singular accidents occur to him, that the relation of his experionces will not be uninteresting or improper in this connection. The gentleman in question is Thomas Magor, a son of Henry Magor, and the first incident in this chain of accidents is related as follows: In September, 1870, the father and son while living at Hazel Green, Wis., made a trip to Dubuque, and while there purchased a large quantity of that terrible explosive, nitro-glycerine, which they were using for blasting purposes. They reached home about two o'clock in the morning, and after emptying the dangerous stuff in the magazine provided for it went to bed. About nine o'clock the next morning the son started with the empty wagon, after another load of the explosive. While riding along he heard a noise, when the wagon jolted, that sounded, to his ears, like the snapping of a gun. It seems that the leakage from the cans the night before had been more considerable than they had thought, and had run through the floor of the wagon box, down on to the axle and springs. After driving on for a short time a sudden jolt threw the springs together, and there was heard a terrible report. The nitro-glycerine had exploded, and although it was apparently a small quantity, yet it was enough to demoralize the wagon completely. The report was heard for miles around, the inhabitants thinking that a powder magazine had exploded. Thomas was lifted, by the force of the explosion, some forty-five feet into the air, coming down through the limbs and branches of an oak tree that stood by the side of the road, and which tore almost all of the clothing off of him. A portion of his shirt was afterwards found some forty feet from the ground, in the branches of this "grand old oak." His mother caught him as he raised up and assisted him to the house. Three days after he was able to be around at work.

The same young man was in the terrible tornado of 1876, that devastated the neighborhood of Hazel Green. It seems that when the whirlwind struck them, he was in the barn with his brother-in-law. There were at the same time in the same

building, two horses, three head of cattle, and numerous pigs and chickens, and he alone survived the terrible stroke of the blast. At the same time the balance of the family, at the house, consisting of another brother-in-law, a sister-in-law, sister, and the children, were all killed, he being the sole survivor of the numerous family and their live stock. The third time he was knocked down by lightning, on the 23d of June, 1882, in Magor township. He was herding cattle for his father, and the same bolt that prostrated him, overthrew his pony and numerous head of cattle. After having so many hair breadth escapes, it may occur to the mind of the reader to ask the question, for what is Thomas saved? Is it for some great mission which he is to perform? Time alone will tell the story.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

ORTHEL TOWNSHIP.

Until the 7th of November, 1882, this township was a component part of that of Boone, being set off from that precinct by order of the board of supervisors, at their June session of that year. Of a necessity, its history will be brief, as its tender age has not allowed much data for the historian to accumulate.

The first settler within the limits of the present township was John B. Daggett, who, in the year 1870, established a farm on section 21. Here he erected his house during the year 1871, and on the 26th day of March, 1872, moved his family into it bringing them from Algona, Kossuth county, on sleds, for the snow as yet covered the ground, and the railways at that date did not keep the road open during the winter months. The day that the family moved was very cold, the thermometer registering eight degrees below zero, with a strong wind blowing. The country then being hardly settled up at all, it was impossible to find a place between Algona and Wesley, where the ladies of the family could alight for warmth and rest, and they reached the latter place chilled through. But even the longest journey must have an end so at last they reached the farm where they afterwards passed many happy hours. This place was christened *Tashmoo*, derived from an Indian word signifying, home for a friend. Mr. Daggett was the pioneer in developing the dairy resources of northwestern Iowa. He built a cheese factory and made cheese from the milk of fifty cows in the summer, and in the fall and winter, turned it into a creamery and manufactured butter.

By the manufacture, it is said by one who knew and loved him, of good dairy products, and from which he derived a good income, he silenced the doubts and ridicule of the public. By earnest public lectures and private counsel and aid, he awakened an interest in our neighboring county of Kossuth that has made that section the banner dairy county of the northwestern portion of the State. Hancock county was slower to perceive the advantages nature had so lavishly bestowed upon her, but now their eyes are beginning to open and stock and dairy farms are rapidly multiplying. Mr. Daggett was a native of Maine, with all the energy, push and progressiveness, that distinguish those hardy sons of New England, no matter on what spot of the globe you find them. He died March 12, 1879, but his family, who reside at Mason City, temporarily, still remain owners of the old homestead in Boone township.

The next pioneer was a Mr. Sprague, a New Yorker, who settled about the year 1873. He remained only about four years, when he removed to Kansas, where he is supposed to be living at present.

In 1876 the third settler made his appearance, in the person of H. C. Potter, who settled upon section 15, where he still resides.

Henry C. Potter is one of the most prominent and influential citizens of Orthel township. He owns a quarter section of land on section 15, and has held the following township offices: Trustee, justice of the peace, road supervisor, president of the school board, and is the present director from his school district. Mr. Potter was born at Rockford, Ill., April 2, 1838. When sixteen years of age his parents, Herman B. and Minerva Potter, removed to Iowa and settled in Cedar county, where the father purchased a good farm. In 1862 the subject of this sketch enlisted in company L, 1st Iowa Cavalry, served during the entire war, and participated in the battles of Prairie Grove, Little Rock, Red River and many others. He subsequently went to Texas with Major-Gen. Custer, and after the expiration of his enlistment studied for some time under the tuition of his brother, Col. L. H. Potter, who was then president of the Illinois Soldiers' College, at Fulton, Whiteside county. He then engaged in the stock trade for three years, then went to Wheatland, Clinton Co., Iowa, where he embarked with a brother in mercantile pursuits. The business not agreeing with his health, he disposed of his interest and went to Lee Co., Ill., and subsequently to Adams Co., Iowa, where he purchased a farm and resided for one year. He then came to Hancock Co., Iowa, and located in Britt (now Orthel) township, where he has since resided. Mr. Potter is an extensive grower of stock, and in politics affiliates with the republican party. He was married in October, 1869, to Hannah Palmer, of Mt. Morris, N. Y. Four children have blessed their union, three of whom are living—George, Edith and Ethel. Mr. Potter's mother resides in Chicago, Ill., and his father is deceased. Mrs. Potter's parents are dead.

Alfred Dyke made a settlement within Orthel in 1878, on section 16. He remained sometime and then returned to Wisconsin.

Frank Heal, one of the prominent young men of the county, was another arrival of the year 1878.

Frank Heal is a young and promising farmer of Orthel township, and has been a resident here since the spring of 1879. He was born in Wiltshire, England, April 13, 1858. When eleven years of age his parents, John and Anna Heal, came to America and settled at Vinton, Benton Co., Iowa, where the father was soon engaged in the contracting for and erection of business blocks and dwellings. In 1871 Frank left home and went to Kansas, where he remained five years, and was employed as brakeman on a railroad, herding catttle, etc. He also took a trip through Nebraska, and then returned to his home at Vinton, Iowa. In May, 1878, he came to Hancock county, and was first engaged in herding cattle on a piece of land that is now the site of the village of Britt. He then followed farming for a while, working one season for H. C. Potter. In 1880 he rented the "Daggett farm" of 240 acres, and has cultivated it each year since, with the exception of eighty acres during the season of 1883. He owns a large number of fine cattle and stock hogs, and in his financial transactions has shown excellent business qualifications. Mr. Heal is a republican, has been elected constable, and is now serving his second term as township clerk. On July 5, 1876, Mr. Heal's father had his back broken by the fall of a scaffold, and survived only six weeks. He is buried at Vinton, where the mother and sister, Minnie, still reside. A married sister is a resident of St. Louis, Mo.

Thus it will be seen that this part of the county was slow to settle up, in fact, up to 1880, but little advance was made toward anything like an inflow of immigration, but with that year a current of settlers streamed in, and although the stream was small, yet it gave some appearance of growth to the youngest member of the county.

The first birth was that of Eliphalet Clark Daggett, son of John B. and C. D. Daggett, who was ushered into existence June 13, 1873.

The first death was this same child that the Supreme Ruler, who had only lent him for one short year to his fond parents, recalled to a happier home in the skies, on the 10th of June, 1874.

Matrimony does not seem to run in the heads of the settlers of this township, either because those that did locate here were already provided with the necessary better-half, or there were no young ladies of a marriagable age, or perhaps for both reasons. Be that as it may, the first to enter into the bonds of holy matrimony in this precinct were August M. Moncelle and Elizabeth Orthel. This was in May, 1883, the license bearing date of the 24th of that month.

Orthel was set aside from Boone township and the election for the first officers took place on the 7th of November, 1882. At that time J. J. Donahue, J. M. Orthel and Albert Dyke, were judges, and F. Heal, clerk of the election. The following gentlemen were elected to fill the various offices, necessary to manage the affairs of the town government: H. C. Potter, J. M. Orthel and Joseph Lans, trustees; Frank Heal, town clerk; J. J.

Donahue, assessor; H. C. Potter and A. Dyke, justices of the peace; Fred Schwartz and Jacob Schmidt, constables; H. C. Potter, road supervisor.

All these officers are occupying the same offices at the present, with the exception that William Orthel is road supervisor.

The Daggett school house was built in the spring of 1873, the corner-stone being laid sometime in April, with formal cerimonies by Mr. Daggett, in the presence of all the district, numbering five persons. This building, which is 20x20 feet in dimension, was finished in June, that same year, at a cost of about $600. School was held therein that summer and Mary L. Leggett was installed as the first teacher. Abbie M. Curley is the present preceptress.

CHAPTER XXIX.

TWIN LAKE TOWNSHIP.

All of that portion of Hancock county that is comprised in congressional township 94 north, range 24 west, is known as Twin Lake. The surface is generally of of a rolling nature, but in some parts the land is nearly flat. The soil is a rich, dark loam, with just enough sand enough in it to scour a plough. Two beautiful lakes, in the southern part of the township, add beauty to the landscape and gave the name to the precinct. These lakes and the West Fork of the Iowa river, which is a considerable stream supply a plentiful amount of water for the fertility of the soil and for stock purposes. This fork of the Iowa river enters the township on the north line between sections 5 and 6, and flows nearly south, traversing the whole township, making its exit on section 35.

Most of the first settlers in this township were pre-emptors, many only locating for the sake of selling out their claim to others, but among them were some bona fide settlers. The first man to make a settlement was an Englishman by the name of William Arnett, who, with his son and son-in-law, Thomas Summerill, took up claims in the year 1855. Here they built them a log cabin and continued to reside. Mr. Arnett was subsequently caught in a blizzard and frozen to death, an account of which is given elsewhere.

Henry Overacker and L. A. Loomis settled in this territory in 1856, and remained for several years.

In 1858 Abner Stamp, a native of Pennsylvania, essayed a settlement upon section 30. He located here in the spring of that year and managed to live through the following summer, fall and winter, but being quite an old man, sixty-five or seventy years of age, he concluded that

he was not fitted for this climate and the life of a pioneer, so he turned his back upon the west and journeyed back to his native State, where he died some years ago.

John A. Bailey, wife and two sons, Lambert B. and Rolla E., together with E. C. Packard and wife, she being a daughter of Mr. Bailey's, were the next and first permanent settlers in Twin Lake. They all came here from Waupaca Co., Wis., and coming to this portion of Hancock county, took up claims, locating themselves upon sections 6 and 7, during the year 1864. For three years these were all the settlers of the township, the settlement being very slow on account of the land being in the hands of speculators and the tide of emigration swept westward where government land could then be had at a cheaper rate. John A. Bailey and E. C. Packard both built log houses on their land and settled down to the hard life of western pioneers.

Lambert B. Bailey, his son, has been prominently identified with the political life of the county, and is the present recorder, under which head, the reader may find a more detailed sketch of the gentleman, in the chapter devoted to county representation.

Rolla E. Bailey, the youngest son of John A. Bailey, while binding on a harvester, during the summer of 1876, was killed by lightning. He, in company with Eugene Garten, who was also binding, and Jennie Bailey, who was driving, were all prostrated by the same bolt. Jennie fell over the platform on to the sickle-bar, a most dangerous place, but the horses were felled by the same stroke and she arose from that resting place with all the alacrity she was mistress of, and while engaged in putting out the fire which had caught in their clothing, the horses recovered and being scared, ran away. Rolla, was found to be dead but the others recovered from the effects of the stroke and are both living. Garten is a resident of the township.

John A. Bailey was a native of Caledonia Co., Vt., born July 6, 1802. He was there reared, and when a young man went to Essex Co., N. Y., where he lived about fifteen years. He then removed to Madison Co., Ohio, where he resided eighteen months. He then went to Granville, Licking Co., Ohio, and in 1860, removed westward to Waupaca Co., Wis. In June, 1864, he came to Hancock Co., Iowa, locating on section 7, now T[illegible] in Lake township, at the place which is so well known as Bailey's Grove, being one of the first settlers in that part of Hancock county. He was married in 1821, to Nancy Washbond, a native of Vermont. They reared fourteen children. Mr. Bailey died Dec. 1, 1875. His wife died April 25, 1881.

John D., son of John A. and Nancy (Washbond) Bailey, was born Dec. 27, 1822, in Essex Co., N. Y. He resided with his parents until June 18, 1848, when he married and located in Granville, Ohio. In 1854 he again removed, and where he purchased a farm in Waupaca Co., Wis., where he lived until called by the death of his father to Hancock Co., Iowa. In October, 1877, he located on his father's farm, and has since been a very successful and prominent farmer of the county. He has 290 acres of well improved land. Mr. Bailey was married June 18, 1848, to Martha A. Noyes, a native of Vermont.

They have four children—Edwin N., Mary C., Fred H. and Jennie G. Mr. Bailey has held the offices of township trustee and township treasurer since residing here.

E. C. Packard remained on the original farm until the fall of 1883, when he removed to Belmond, Wright county, where he at present resides. Mr. Packard has not been unhonored in this county, having served in several official capacities, and at the time of his departure from the county, was a member of the board of supervisors.

The next settler to take up land in this township was Jonathan Butterfield, who located on section 14, in 1864. He died during the year 1880, and the land passed into other hands.

The first birth in the township of Twin Lake was that of Bertha M., daughter of E. C. and C. N. Packard, born May 28, 1866, now living with her parents at Belmond.

The first death was that of Mrs. Henry Langfelt, who died in October, 1869, and was buried in the cemetery at Belmond.

The first marriage was that of Lambert B. Bailey and F. A. O'Cain, in November, 1864.

The first school was taught by Mrs. E. C. Packard, during the year 1867. This school was taught at the house of the teacher, on section 6.

The first school house erected in the township was the one now known as the Bailey school. This was built during the summer of 1868, and opened for the fall and winter term with Delia Yarrington as its first teacher.

The next was the Gartin school house, which was built in 1873, and of which Hattie Morse was the first teacher.

The Harmon school house was opened in the fall of 1882, with Mary Granfield as teacher. This building was the school house built in the Gartin district in 1873, as mentioned above, but when in 1882 that district built a new building, the old one was removed to this locality.

The Butterfield school house was originally built on land now a part of Avery township, but in 1870 was removed to the northeast quarter of section 24, Twin Lake township, and in 1880 again moved to the northwest quarter of section 13, where it stands at present. The first record of any teacher commences in 1880, on the date of its location on the latter section. Ella Cushman taught during the summer of 1880. She is now a resident of Belmond, Wright county. Richard Ruggles was the teacher during the following fall and winter term, followed by May Holtz in the summer of 1881. The winter term of this school was presided over by Alma Butte, now a resident of Cerro Gordo county. Ashley Boughton, now teaching in the vicinity of Garner, taught the summer term of 1882. Laura Christie was the last teacher during the year 1883.

The township of Twin Lake was set off during the summer of 1882, and was organized at the general election of the 7th of October, of that year, when the following officers were chosen: James Wilson, J. D. Bailey and Levi Gartin, trustees; Eugene Gartin, clerk: E. C. Packard and J. D. Barnham, justices; S. D. Rathburn, assessor, and Joseph Brown, constable.

These are the officers at the present writing, their term of office not having expired as yet, with the one exception of S. D. Rathburn, who fills the office of justice of the peace, made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Barnham.

The first marriage in the township after its organization was that of N. L. Harmon to Mary Laughlin, who were united in matrimony on the 1st of March, 1883, by J. D. Barnham, justice of the peace.

The first death after the organization was that of a daughter of E. C. Packard, who died in November, 1882.

There is but one postoffice in the township, called Bailey's. This was established in April, 1879, with E. C. Packard as postmaster. The office was located at the house of Mr. Packard, on section 6. He continued to manipulate the mail bags until the 13th of September, 1883, when N. D. Welch became his successor, and moved the office to his house, which stands upon the northwest quarter of the same section. There are four weekly mails received at this office, which is a great convenience to all the inhabitants of this township.

There is held at the Gartin school house, every alternate Sabbath, a Lutheran meeting, by the Scandinavian population of this and surrounding townships.

There are also, religious services held by a Congregational minister from Belmond, Wright county. This gentleman, whose name is J. D. Sands, has an appointment at the latter place, but comes up to this locality, on alternate Sundays, to preach the "way of eternal life" to this congregation.

The present directors of the schools of the district township are: George Christie, N. L. Harmon and N. D. Welch.

James Wilson, farmer, was born in Switzerland, Ind., April 8, 1840. When eight years of age, he went with his parents to Howard county. When twelve years of age, his parents moved to Cass county, remaining two years then removing to Knox Co., Mo. In 1861 he enlisted in company L, 3d Iowa Cavalry, serving four years. He participated in the battles of Pea Ridge, Haitsole and Little Rock, Ark. After the capture of Little Rock, Mr. Wilson veteranized, received a furlough and remained at home. He reported again at Keokuk, Iowa, taking a steamer to St. Louis, and from there to Memphis, Tenn. He took part in the battles of Guntown, Tupelo, Oldtown Creek, also participating in Wilson's raid from Gravel Spring to Macon, Ga. He was discharged in August, 1865, after which, he went to Wapello Co., Iowa, being there married, in January, 1866, to Nancy Hunt. She was born in Wayne Co., Ind., Feb. 22, 1837. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have four children living—George, born Dec. 16, 1869; Leonard, born Sept. 20, 1873; James H, born Sept. 27, 1875; Daniel G., born Nov. 20, 1880. Mr. Wilson is a member of King Solomon Lodge, No. 210, A. F. & A. M., of Belmond, Wright county. Mr. Wilson has 160 acres of land in Twin Lake township. In politics, he is a republican.

George Christie, farmer, was born June 14, 1845, in Canada. In 1858 he went to Iowa Co., Wis., where he resided three years, after which he came to Hancock Co., Iowa, residing until July 1, 1872, with his father, on section 19. He enlisted in company B, 32d Iowa Volunteer Infantry, but could not be mustered into service, on account of having lost his toes on both feet. In the winter of 1861–62, in going to Hampton to mill, a distance of thirty miles, he was caught out in a blizzard, staying out all night, and losing all his toes. Mr. Christie was married Nov. 16, 1872, to Lima V. Thayer, born May 30, 1853, in Jefferson Co., N. Y. They have had four children, three of whom are living—Robert C., born June 4, 1873; Lucy L., born May 14, 1874; Hattie, born Sept. 16, 1883. Walter was born Sept. 4, 1878, and died July 20, 1880. Mr. Christie is one of the school directors. In politics, he is a republican.

HISTORY

OF

WINNEBAGO COUNTY,

IOWA.

CHAPTER I.

THE CHANGE.

As the changes of less than half a century are contemplated, one can scarcely realize or comprehend that the wonderful results of times marvel-working hand are the achievements of a period so brief as to be within the remembrance—almost—of the present generation.

Let us turn for a moment from the busy scenes as they are at present and fix our attention on things as they were but a quarter of a century ago, when the territory now comprising Winnebago county was still a stranger to the foot of the white man, when the hum of industry's wheels did not disturb the wild deer from its haunt nor the bird from its woodland home. As the scene is pictured before us, we view a landscape of great beauty, the gently undulating prairie stretching its green waves as far as the eye can reach. Here and there small groves of trees stand clearly defined against the horizon, and again, a miniature lake of pure sparkling water, its surface covered with silvery ripples, arrests our attention. This land of beauty, which nature had endowed with such a lavish hand, has never been disturbed save by the tread of the red man, the hoot of the night-owl, or the bark of the prairie wolf as it roams about in search of prey. These vast and rolling prairies were as green then as now; the prairie flowers bloomed as thickly and

diffused their fragrance as bountifully. But there was scarcely a trace of civilization. It was the home of the wild Indian and everything was as nature formed it, with its varigated hues of vegetation; in winter a dreary snow-mantled desert, in summer a perfect paradise of flowers. What a contrast! Now nearly all traces of the primitive are obliterated; in place of the tall prairie grass and tangled under-brush, one beholds the rich waving fields of golden grain. In place of the dusky warriors' rude cabins, are the substantial and often elegant dwellings of the thrifty farmers; and the "iron horse," swifter than the nimble deer, treads the pathway so recently the trail of the red man. This soil, then annually devastated by the red sickle of fire, which cut away the wild herbage and drove to its death the stag, is now the home of the cereals and nourishes on its broad bosom thousands of tons of the staple products of the great Hawkeye State. Then the storm drove the were-wolf to his hiding place, now the blast drives the herds of the husbandman to comfortable shelter. These woodlands that once gave echo to the shrill warwhoop, now ring with songs of peace, and these valleys that were then the breeding places of Indian atrocities, are now filled with happy homes. The transformation is complete.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY.

The Legislature of the State of Iowa, during the session of 1850–51, established and defined the boundaries of what is now Winnebago county. The county was named after the tribe of Winnebago Indians, who at one time occupied the neutral ground in northern Iowa. Prior to 1851 Winnebago was a part of Fayette county, and at the session of the Legislature, above referred to, it was attached to Polk county. Jan. 22, 1853, it was attached to the county of Boone, and remained a part of that county until July 1, 1855, when it was attached to Webster. Thus Winnebago was under the judicial control of Webster county until the fall of 1857, when an order was issued for an election to organize the county and elect county officers. The election was held in the fall of that year and the following were the officers elected: County judge, Robert Clark; treasurer and recorder, C. H. Day; clerk of courts, B. F. Denslow; sheriff, J. S. Blowers; superintendent of schools and surveyor, C. W. Scott; and drainage commissioner, Darius Bray. The county was located in October, 1858, by the following commissioners appointed by the Legislature: T. E. Brown, of Polk county; Dr. William Church, of Webster county; and Dr. William Farmer, of Boone county. The commissioners, after careful examination of the different localities proposed, finally decided that the seat of justice for Winnebago county should be located on the east half of the northeast quarter of section 35, township 98, range 24, where in March, 1856, Robert Clark had laid out the town of Forest City.

LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY.

Winnebago county is the middle one of the northern tier of counties in the State, and is bounded on the north by Minnesota, on the east by Worth county, on the south by Hancock, and on the west by Kossuth county. It comprises the territory of townships 98 to 100 north, in-

clusive, of ranges 23 to 26 west, inclusive, and contains a superficial area of about 400 square miles, equal to 256,000 acres.

The largest and most important stream of water flowing through the county is Lime creek, a tributary of the Shell Rock river. It rises in Minnesota, enters the north part of the county about four miles from the east line, and flows in a southwesterly direction through the entire length of the county. It is from sixty to 100 feet in width, of good depth, and in places affords good water power. There are several smaller streams in the county, but they are of no consequence in furnishing water power, being advantageous only as they serve to drain the country through which they flow. Several small but very pretty lakes are found in the county, and two of these, located near together, are called Twin lakes. Rice lake embraces an area of about one square mile. The water in these little lakes is always clear and pure, being fed by innumerable springs along their shores. Game during certain seasons of the year is found in great plenty about these lakes, and the hunter finds rare sport with his gun.

The greater portion of the county is undulating or rolling prairie, although the southeast part is somewhat broken. The west half is rolling prairie, with very little timber, but excellent soil. The soil consists mostly of a dark loam, with a mixture of sand, rendering it very productive, and suited to a rapid and vigorous growth of vegetation. It is from two to four feet deep, with a subsoil, below which gravel appears in some places, and in others yellow clay or hardpan. The soil throughout the entire county is, without exception, exceedingly fertile, and adapted to the successful cultivation of all grains, grasses and fruits indigenous or acclimated to our northern latitude. The county contains considerable timber land, mostly in the eastern part, bordering on Lime creek. Near the center of the county there is a fine body of timber called "Coon Grove," a considerable portion of which is black walnut. A few years ago the timber in the county was quite heavy, and black walnut trees were found in almost every grove, but the ax of the woodman has been busy depleting the forest groves until very little of the valuable timber is left.

The geological character of Winnebago county is composed of the drift deposit of the cretaceous age and the formation known as the Hamilton group of the Devonian system. Impure limestone of the Hamilton group appears south and east of this county in the beds of Lime creek and Shell Rock river, but its depth increases towards the northwest. The drift deposit is derived from the rocks of Minnesota and northern Iowa, and rapidly increases in depth from southeast to northwest, as the country rises from the valley of the Shell Rock river, where the drift is shallow, to the elevated plateau along the southern Minnesota line, where it reaches an unknown depth. It is thought by some geologists, owing to the existence of considerable sand in the soil of this region, that the drift deposit is chiefly the result of the disintegration of the cretaceous formation known as Nishnabotany sandstone. This is probably true, as in places there are found evidences of sandy shales, and also large sandstone boulders fit for

building purposes, adding proof to the above theory.

Extensive beds of peat exist in the county, and it is estimated that these beds occupy an area of at least 2,000 acres. The character of the peat named is equal to that of Ireland, and has an average depth of about six feet. It is further estimated that each acre of these beds will furnish 250 tons of dry fuel for each foot of depth. The beds are mostly situated in the parts of the county least favored with timber, and usually the dry rolling prairie comes up to the very borders of the peat marshes, so that they are in no way prejudicial to the health of the region in which they are situated. At present, owing to the sparsenesss of the population, this peat is not utilized, but from the fact of its great distance from the coal fields, and the scarcity of timber, the time is coming when their value will be realized, and the truth demonstrated that nature has abundantly compensated the deficiency of other fuel.

RAILROADS.

Railroad facilities in Winnebago county have not yet reached the desired standard. There is but one railway in the county at present, but the citizens are hopeful that before long another road will be laid to Forest City, the county seat. There have been several projects started, by which it was hoped companies might be induced to lay their lines into the county, but all, with one exception, have proven failures. The first railroad to attract the attention and raise the hopes of the people, was the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota, in 1870 and 1871. In the fall of 1870, this company made a survey of their proposed line through the county, crossing the south boundary near Forest City, and continuing in a northwesterly direction towards Blue Earth, Minn. A contract was entered into by the company and the citizens of the county, in which it was stipulated that the company should receive a five per cent tax on all taxable property of 1871, in the townships of Forest, Center and Iowa; free right of way through the county and a bonus of $10,000—provided, that the road were completed through the county by the 1st of January, 1873. Everything at that time seemed to insure the consumation of the hopes of the people, and every body was elated over the prospect of getting a railroad. But for some reason the company did not push their work, and the matter was dropped, although Hon. David Secor and Judge Robert Clark, prominent citizens of Forest City, did all in their power to urge the company to a completion of the road.

The Iowa & Minnesota Railroad was the next proposed line through this county. The company owning this road, was organized in Fort Dodge, Webster Co., Iowa, and was headed by John F. Duncombe, a prominent man of that place. In the fall of 1870, they surveyed their line from Fort Dodge in a northeasterly direction to Clarion, Wright county, thence almost due north through Garner, Hancock county, and on through Forest City, to Wells, Minn. During the summer of 1873, the grading was completed from Fort Dodge to Forest City along the line of the survey. Thus it seemed that failure was impossible, and that ere long cars would be running over the road, but again the people were doomed to disappoint-

ment. The financial crash of 1873, so straightened the affairs of the company, that the work went no further, and for lack of capital the road was given up.

On the 27th of April, 1878, the Minnesota & Iowa Southern Railway Company was organized at Forest City, and the following officers were elected: Hon. David Secor, president; J. Thompson, vice-president; J. W. Mahoney, secretary; William Larson, treasurer; David Secor, M. Peterson, J. Thompson, William Larson, C. D. Smith, S. D. Wadsworth, J. M. Hull, J. W. Mahoney and S. G. Honsey, directors. These gentlemen worked earnestly in pushing their plans toward completion, and, being a home institution, the citizens of the county naturally took deep interest in the success of the enterprise. The proposed line was surveyed from the northeast corner of the county, through Lake Mills to Forest City, and a subsidy of $50,000 was voted by the county. About this time negotiations were opened with the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Company, and that company finally agreed to take the road and complete it, the subsidy and free right of way to be turned over to them. In 1879 the home company was re-organized with John Marton, of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company, as president; David Secor, vice-president and secretary; and Jasper Thompson, treasurer. The president, treasurer and a majority of the directors of the new organization were officers of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Company, so that virtually the latter had control of the road. The newly organized company had the management of the road from the Minnesota line to Livermore, Humboldt Co., Iowa. The road was completed to Forest City, Dec. 3, 1879, and the first passenger train dashed into the village in the afternoon of that day. A grand ovation was held by the citizens, and every one felt that the day was one long to be remembered. The balance of the road was completed early in the following spring, and the Minnesota & Iowa Southern Company controlled the road until January, 1882, when the Minneapolis & St. Louis Company assumed the entire management. One thing in connection with the development of this enterprise that deserves special mention, is the fact, that seven citizens of the county pledged the right of way for the road. These parties were: Hon. David Secor, J. W. Mahoney, S. D. Wadsworth, William Larson, S. G. Honsey, C. D. Smith and J. M. Hull.

PROPOSED RAILROAD.

In May, 1881, the Forest City Southern Railway Company was organized at Forest City, the enterprise being headed by prominent citizens of Forest City and of Garner, Hancock county. The officers elected were as follows: President, Hon. David Secor; vice-president, J. M. Elder; secretary, A. H. Chase; treasurer, J. Thompson; superintendent, William Finch; directors, David Secor, W. C. Hayward, W. O. Hanson, B. A. Plummer, J. Thompson, J. W. Mahoney, A. H. Chase, George H. Beadle, C. A. Church and William Finch. Soon after the organization, the company purchased the grade of the Iowa & Minnesota Railway, of which mention is made in this same connection, to Belmond, Wright county. The proposed line of road is from Forest

City through Garner to Belmond, thence down the valley of the Iowa river to Alden and Iowa Falls, from the latter place to Eldora and south to the junction with the Toledo & Northwestern Railroad about one mile east of Gifford. In 1882 they built about five miles of road from the junction to Eldora, known generally as the Slippery Elm road, and in 1883 extended it to Alden, a distance in all of about twenty-six miles. The first station north of the junction is named Secor, in honor of Hon. David Secor, president of the company.

CHAPTER II.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Long before there was even any thought of settlement being made here, and while the confines of civilization were yet east of the Mississippi, the region now embraced by Winnebago county was the hunting ground of the Winnebago Indians. As early as 1853 Leander Farlow and several companions came into the territory to hunt and trap and from that time for several years hunters and trappers passed over the country in search of game. No permanent settlement was attempted until in the spring of 1855.

FIRST SETTLERS.

There is some controversy as to who was in reality the first white settler of Winnebago county. Writers at various times have introduced the names of different parties who were claimed to be the first settlers; but in each case the writer has deemed that a settlement was not effected unless the party or parties themselves owned the land on which they located. Surely this is erroneous. If a family move into the county with the manifest purpose of making it their permanent home, they have effected a settlement even should they locate on property owned by another. It appears, from all the historian can gather, that such is the case in Winnebago county. Thomas Bearse was the first to bring his family into the county, and as suggested above, settled on land owned by another party—John L. McMillan, of Mason City. Now, certainly, if Mr. Bearse came to the county with the intention of making it his future residence, and such evidently was his purpose, honor should be given where honor is due, and he acknowledged as the first permanent settler. This thought will be adhered to in tracing the early settlement.

As early as 1854 Philip Tennis visited Winnebago county to hunt and trap. He was pleased with the country, found game in great abundance and induced Thomas Bearse, who was then living at Rhodes'

Mill, Cerro Gordo county, to bring his family and locate. In the spring of 1855, Mr. Bearse came with his family and built a log cabin on the east side of Lime creek, about three-fourths of a mile directly east of where Forest City now stands. Mr. Bearse lived in the county for twelve successive years, then moved into Hancock county. In 1882, he returned to Winnebago county and became a resident of Norway township. Mr. Bearse was a genial, warm-hearted fellow, and was well liked and held the office of county coroner for one term. At an early day Mr. Bearse had a severe encounter with two bears, a full account of which is given in the chapter on reminiscence.

Geerge W. Thomas came soon after Mr. Bearse, in the spring of 1855, and settled north of Rice lake, about one mile southeast of the present site of Lake Mills. Mr. Thomas has lived on the same farm ever since. He has made many improvements and now has one of the finest homes in the county. His father, who came with him to the county, died some years ago, in about 1857.

William Gilbert also came in the spring of 1855, and entered the northwest quarter of section 31, township 98, range 23. He was a native of New York State. In 1862 or 1863, he went to Dakota, and when last heard from, in 1882, was at Elk Point on the Missouri river.

In the fall of 1855, John Maben and John Gilchrist, with their families, also James Bonar, came here and settled in the southeast part of the county. John Maben settled on the southwest quarter of section 25, township 98, range 24, and remained several years, then settled on a farm about three miles south of Forest City, in Hancock county. He is a native of New York State and when he came to the county, had a wife and two sons—Charles and Jay. Mr. Maben was at one time, sheriff of the county, and was one of the substantial men of his day. He is the present treasurer of Hancock county.

John Gilchrist was a native of Indiana. He staked out a claim on the northeast quarter of section 26, township 98, range 24, and after a stay of three years returned to his native State.

James C. Bonar located on the east half of the northeast quarter of section 26, township 98, range 24. In 1857 he attended the land sale at Osage, and purchased land in Hancock county and located there soon after. In 1880 he emigrated to Todd Co., Minn., and in 1883 went to Kansas.

In the spring and summer of 1856 several came to swell the numbers of the little colony. Among these were Philip Tennis, Robert Clark, John S. Blowers, A. T. Cole, Henry and Edward Allen, Robert Stephens, J. L. Hitt, F. M. Byford, John Byford, Thomas Andrews, Ira Plummer, John Lamm, Daniel Martin, Josiah T. Bray, Archibald Murray and Samuel Tennis.

Philip Tennis came to the county in the spring of 1856, and settled on the southeast quarter of section 26, township 98, range 24, where about the same time John Jeffords settled. Of course both could not own the same land, so, on the matter being left to other parties to determine who should have it, it was decided in favor of Mr. Jeffords. Mr. Tennis then located in the north part of the county,

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and entered land. In a few years he sold to his brother, William Tennis, and went farther west into the region of the Big Sioux river, where he and a comrade by the name of Pattee were killed by the Indians. They had been hunting and trapping for some time, and had accumulated a large quantity of furs, for which the Indians killed them.

Robert Clark located the land where Forest City now stands, and made that his home until his death. Mr. Clark was the first county judge, and is noticed at length in that connection.

A. T. Cole came to the county in March, 1856, locating on section 26, township 98, range 24. Mr. Cole has been a resident of the county ever since. He was the first county assessor, and has held various other offices of trust.

A. T. Cole, one of the pioneers of Winnebago county, was born in Franklin Co., Ohio, Dec. 21, 1833. He accompanied his parents, in 1838, to Adams Co., Ind., where he was reared. When quite young he clerked in a store at New Corydon, Ind., for two years, and in July, 1855, settled in Cerro Gordo Co., Iowa. He remained there but a short time, and in March, 1856, came to Winnebago county, where he has since been an active and enterprising citizen. On Aug. 18, 1862, Mr. Cole enlisted in the Union army, and was discharged July 7, 1865, as a paroled prisoner, at Camp Fort Tyler, Texas. He is a blacksmith by trade, and a member of Truth Lodge, No. 213, A. F. & A. M., of Forest City, Iowa. He was married in Jay Co., Ind., Aug. 8, 1852, to Phœbe J. Corrington, of Cincinnati, Ohio. They are the parents of nine children—Luella, Mahala, Allen, George W., Douglas, Mary E., Thomas S., Hattie and Maud.

John S. Blowers located on section 23, township 98, range 24, and lived there about a year and a half, then moved into Forest City. He purchased a half interest in the saw mill at that place and run it for several years, then sold and located on section 16, township 98, range 24. He improved this farm, lived on it about one year, and then sold, removing to section 25, same township and range. He is now living on section 2, township 97, range 25, Hancock county.

John Lamm was a native of Ohio and was a jovial, whole-souled fellow, whom to know was to like. On coming here he located on section 23, of township 98, range 24, and began making improvements. He broke some of his land, built a log house and remained about two years and a half, when he sold out and went to Missouri.

Henry Allen and his brother, Edward, located near Forest City, but did not remain long.

Robert Stevens began pioneering on section 12, of township 98, range 24. Mr. Stevens was a native of Indiana and after two years of experience here returned to his native State.

James L. Hitt, another of the pioneers, came from Indiana and lived for about one year on section 23, township 98, range 24. He then left for Alden, Hardin county, this State, and he now resides in Nebraska.

F. M. Byford and his brother, John, came in the summer of 1856 and went into quarters in the edge of the timber, a short distance north of the present site of

Forest City. Their stay was short, however, and inside of a year they left the county.

In the spring of 1856 a man by the name of Matt Heath located on section 23, township 98, range 24. He remained about one year, then returned to Indiana, from whence he came.

John M. Furney came in fall of 1856 and located in Forest city. He did considerable speculating in lands and staid about two years, then went south in search of a warmer climate.

G. W. Campbell also located in Forest City in the same year. He remained about one year.

Philip A. Pulver the same year, locating in Forest City. He was the butt of fun for the whole community and several good stories are told of him. He was an innocent kind of a fellow and was imposed upon a great deal. At one time he fell in love with a lady at Clear Lake and several of the young men told him that the girl was deeply smitten with him and all that was necessary was for him to get a license and repair to Clear Lake and be married. He was too green to see the joke that was being played on him and started out on foot to Mason City to procure a license. He inquired for Judge Long, on reaching that place, but learned that he was away from the city. He was then sent around to all the county officers, clerk, treasurer, surveyor, coroner and all but did not succeed in getting what he wanted. Finally he was directed to the postoffice, where some one would give him what he was after. He went to the postoffice, stated to the brisk young clerk what was wanted, and that functionary told him that he was just the one who could do it. After asking a few questions a paper was given to Pulver, which was stamped with the office stamp and contained the following words:

"The bearer, Philip Pulver, is of marriageable age, and any one who meets him may marry him.

"Signed by —— ——,

"Agent of the United States Postal Service."

He took the precious document and started for Clear Lake, but there discovered the hoax, and returned to Forest City completely disgusted with himself and everybody in general. He had to treat the whole community, and it was a long time before he heard the last of Clear Lake. Along in 1859 Pulver became thoroughly discouraged with the way things were going, and finally concluded to start out on a peddling tour. He went to John Blowers, bought a lot of worthless brass jewelry, and got Mr. Blowers to help him to fit out a wagon for his trip. Blowers searched the town and found four worn-out wagon wheels, which he put together regardless of their proper places, then went out into the woods and cut a couple of hickory poles for thills. Pulver then bought a poor, dilapidated piece of horseflesh and was ready to go. His pack of jewelry was put into the old shay and with many a cheer following him from the crowd of towns people, he started off to seek his fortune on a peddler's cart. He has never since been heard from and it is supposed that he made his fortune, got married and is now living at his ease (?).

Thomas Andrews located on the northwest quarter of section 35, the same section on which a part of Forest City now stands. He was of a roving disposition, and soon sold out, going to Mason City. From that place he went to Missouri, and from there to Oregon.

Ira Plummer settled in the timber on the east side of Lime creek, about two miles north of Forest City. His land was located on section 23, township 98, range 24. He sold in about one year and removed to Hardin county.

The same summer Daniel Martin located in the south part of the county and remained a year or two, then went back to Indiana, his native State.

Josiah T. Bray came to try frontier life in the summer of 1856, locating on section 24, township 98, range 24, in the timber. He built a log cabin, and after a stay of about three years turned his farm over to his father, who is still living there. Mr. Bray is now in Colorado.

Archibald Murray came in the fall of 1856 and located in the north part of the county. He did not remain long.

A little later, during the same fall, the settlement was enlarged by the addition of several families, among whom were Charles D. Smith, William Porter and John Anderson, all of whom settled in the immediate vicinity of Lake Mills. Mr. Smith is still a resident of the county, and was for a number of years a member of the board of supervisors.

Alexander Long, familiarly called "Uncle Alex," came from Mason City in the fall of 1856 and located near Forest City. He built a log cabin near where the depot now stands, and lived there about one year and a half. He was a middle aged man, fatherly in his ways, and was quite popular with the early settlers. He was a nephew of John Long, first county judge of Cerro Gordo county. In the winter of 1856–7, Mr. Long was commissioned to go to the State capital and make effort to have the General Assembly attach the north tier of townships in Hancock county to Winnebago county. December 2, he started out with a team of horses and sleigh to go to Iowa City, a young man by the name of George Myers accompanying him. In the afternoon of their first day a severe snow storm overtook them about half way between Forest City and Upper Grove, Hancock county. The storm soon developed into a "blizzard," they became lost and both he and his comrade were frozen to death, and also the horses. Their bodies lay on the prairie until in April following, when a company, sent out from Mason City for that purpose, found them and took them to that place, where they were buried.

William Porter settled near Lake Mills and remained a few years, then went to Kansas. He was one of the first justices of the peace in the county.

In the spring and summer of 1857 quite a number of settlers came into the south part of the county. Among these were E. D. Stockton, William Lackore and family, Charles and David Lutz, Avery Baker, the Beebe family and Darius Bray.

E. D. Stockton came and tried his skill at mercantile business for about a year. He then tried farming and other occupations with varied success. He was a member of the first board of supervisors in the county. In 1862 he left for parts

unknown. An amusing story is related of Mr. Stockton, which will be trite to illustrate the character of the man. It seems that in the winter of 1857–8, Judge Clark and others made up a purse of about $200 and sent Mr. Stockton off to Dubuque to purchase a supply of provisions. Stockton staid about a month, used up a great portion of the money in "seeing the sights," and returned with a *barrel of whisky* as the bulk of his cargo. The people had a jolly time, but were rather short for rations.

William Lackore and family located in Forest City, where they have since lived.

Charles and David Lutz did considerable speculating in lands and other property and made their home in Forest City. They were genial fellows and Charles held the office of county sheriff for one term. Charles is now in Dakota and David in Nebraska.

Avery Baker was a trapper and a sort of jack-of-all-trades. His land was south of Forest City, where he made his home. In 1862 he left for Dakota.

Martin Bumgardner, a pioneer settler, is well remembered by many of the present settlers of the county. He it was, who built the court house in Forest City. He is now a resident of Hancock county.

The Beebe family commenced pioneer life in the timber about a half mile north of Forest City. They did not bear a good reputation and left the county in about 1859.

Darius Bray settled on the farm east of town with his son Josiah T. Bray. Mr. Bray was a native of Maine, and was one of the oddest specimens of humanity that ever came to the county. He came in 1858 and settled on a farm. He was thought by many to be a trifle crazy, so unheard of were some of his actions. One story related of him is too good to be lost. It seems that in about 1861, Mr. Bray became tired of the west and concluded to return to Maine, his native State. He decided to drive through with a yoke of cattle. Accordingly he fixed up a sled and hitching the oxen thereto, started off on his long trip. His journey was destined to be short, however. The country at that early day was very sparsely settled, and a traveler could go miles and miles without seeing the first signs of a habitation. When he got down into the center of Hancock county, he became lonely and very thirsty, so in order to quench his thirst he *killed one of his oxen and drank its blood.* He had a remarkably strange taste, but this escapade was in keeping with many of his actions. He is still a resident of the county.

In 1856 some nine families of Norwegians settled in the northeast part of the county. Among them were: Oliver Peterson, Colburn Larson, John Johnson, H. J. Knudson, John Iverson, Christian Anderson and Louis Nelson. All are still residents of the county, with the exception of Louis Nelson, who died in 1870. This class of the population of the county did not receive any further accessions until 1865, but since that time there has been a heavy immigration, so that at present they constitute fully one half of the population of the county; there being somewhere in the neighborhood of 400 families of Norwegians, Swedes and Danes; the Norwegians being in the majority. The balance of the population of

the county is made up almost entirely of Americans; there being, however, a few Germans and Irish.

FIRST THINGS.

The first marriage performed in the county was that of Sylvester Belcher to Caroline Church, by Robert Clark, county judge.

The second was that of Martin Bumgardner and Viola Lackore, by Judge Clark.

The first death occurred in March, 1857, and carried away Mrs. Louis Nelson. She was buried in Norway township, March 17, 1857.

The first child born in the county was George R. Blowers, born May 7, 1857.

The first sermon preached in the county was by Rev. Mr. Hankins, a Methodist minister.

The first religious society organized was the Methodist Episcopal, of Forest City.

The first school house was built in Forest City in 1858, and the first school was taught there by Sarah Beadle.

The first postoffice was established in 1857, at Forest City, with Robert Clark as postmaster.

The first cabin erected in the county was built in 1854, by Philip Tennis, about a half mile east of Forest City.

The first breaking was done by Thomas Bearse, on a place owned by John L. McMillan, of Mason City.

The first justice of the peace in the county was C. W. Scott, in the spring of 1857.

The first land entered was the west half of the northeast quarter, and the east half of the northwest quarter of section 26, township 98, range 24, by John B. Gilchrist, Aug. 20, 1856.

The second land entry was made by Calvin S. Goodwin, Sept. 1, 1856. The land is described as being the southeast quarter of section 23, township 98, range 24.

The first deed recorded is dated May 25, 1857, and was drawn by C. H. Day to convey to C. W. Campbell the northwest quarter of section 34, of township 98, range 24.

The same day the second deed was recorded. It was drawn by Charles Strong, transfering his title to the northeast quarter of section 30, township 98, range 23, to C. D. Lougee.

The first mortgage given in the county is dated Sept. 4, 1857. This mortgage was drawn by J. B. Landis to John Lamm for the sum of $850, on the northeast quarter of section 27, township 98, range 24.

The first tax sale took place April 14, 1862. The first piece of land sold on that day was the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 26, township 98, range 24, purchased by Judge Clark.

The first naturalization papers were taken out by Louis Nelson, a native of Norway.

FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION.

Forest City has the honor of being the place where the first 4th of July celebration was held. The villagers and citizens of the surrounding country felt the necessity of helping to save the Union, so far as manifesting their patriotism was concerned, and on the 4th of July, 1858, the anniversary of the Nation's independence was celebrated in grand style. The officer of the day was Charles R. Wright. Quite a number of people gathered and

notwithstanding the cold, bad day, all enjoyed themselves. Athletic contests were the order of the day, and many a one got a good tumble in a jumping or wrestling match. The orator of the day was Elder Saxby, of Clear Lake. A. P. Harper furnished a good dinner for the people and was presented with $35. Every thing passed off very pleasantly and patriotically, and those who participated went home feeling in good spirits and that the day had been profitably spent.

CHAPTER III.

IN EARLY DAYS.

The following account of personal matters is given to show the disadvantages under which the hardy pioneers procured the homes which now seem so comfortable. Whatever of romance adhered to the hardy colonists, was abundantly compensated for by hard work and severe trials. Contrast the journey of that devoted party through the roadless and bridgeless tract between their destination and Chicago, with that of a party on a like journey to-day. Instead of weeks of labor and toil, hardship and suffering, with cold and hunger, a seat is taken in a palace car at noon in Chicago, an unexceptional supper is partaken of without leaving the train, the passenger retires upon a downy couch, and in the morning awakes to find himself at his point of destination in central or northern Iowa, having lost only half a day in making the journey. Those who enjoy these blessings would be less than human if they were not filled with gratitude to these early settlers, who paved the way, and actually made the present condition of things possible. At that time the confines of civilization were on the lakes; Chicago had not many thousand people, Milwaukee was just beginning to be a village, and Dubuque was a mere vidette, an outpost of civilization. There was nothing in the now great State of Iowa, except the intrinsic merit of the location, to attract people from their more or less comfortable homes in the east, or on the other side of the water. The hope as to the future, which "springs eternal in the human heart," was what lured them on, and although those who came were usually regarded by the friends they left as soldiers of fortune, who, if they ever returned at all, would indeed be fortunate; still, in the face of this attempt to dissuade them from their purpose, they came, and with brave hearts began their pioneer life. They were a sturdy race, who realized the inequality of the struggle in the old States or countries, and they resolved to plant themselves where merit would not be suppressed by tradition.

The men who came, were, as a rule, enterprising, open hearted and sympathetic, they were good neighbors, and thus good neighborhoods were created. In their association together, they illustrated the true idea of the brotherhood of man, more by actions than by quoting creeds, and they stood by one another with a bravery that never blanched in the presence of the most appalling danger. They were nevertheless tender, kind and considerate in the presence of misfortune, and their deficiency in outward manifestations of piety was more than compensated by their love and regard for humanity. And if this meed of praise is justly due to the men, and it certainly is, what shall be said of the heroic women, who braved the vicissitudes of frontier life, endured the absence of home, friends and old associates, the severing of whose tender ties must have wrung all hearts. The devotion which would lead to such a breaking away, to follow a father, a husband or a son into the trackless wilderness beyond the Mississippi, where gloomy apprehensions must have arisen in the mind, is above all praise. The value of the part taken by the noble women who first came to this uninhabited region, cannot be overestimated. Although by nature, liberal, they practiced the most rigid economy, and often at critical times preserved order, reclaiming the men from despair during gloomy periods, and their example of industry constantly admonished the husband to renewed exertion, and the instincts of womanhood always encouraged integrity and manhood.

As to the effects of frontier life upon those who have secured homes west of the Mississippi, a few observations may not be inappropriate.

Years ago the Rev. Dr. Bushnell, a noted eastern divine, preached a sermon on the barbarous tendencies of civilization in the west, and on this the reverend gentleman predicated an urgent and eloquent appeal to Christianity, to put forth renewed and strenuous efforts to save the west from a relapse into barbarism. This tendency was supposed to result from the disruption of social and religious ties, the mingling of heterogeneous elements, and the removal of the external restraints, so common, and supposed to be so patent in older communities. Dr. Bushnell did not have a sufficiently extended view of the subject, for, in looking over the history of the past, we find that in a nomadic condition there is never any real progress in refinement. Institutions for the elevation of the race must be planted deep in the soil before they can raise their heads, in beauty and majesty, towards Heaven, and bear fruit for the enlightenment of the Nation. The evils of which Dr. Bushnell was so afraid, are merely temporary in their character, and will have no lasting impression. What actually happens is this, at first there is an obvious increase of human freedom, but the element of self government largely predominates, and the fusion of the races, which is inevitable, will, in due time, create a composite nationality, or race, as unlike as it must be superior to those that have preceded it. Even now, before the first generation has passed away, society in the west has outgrown the irritation of transplanting, and there are no more vicious elements in society here, than in

the east, as the criminal statistics will abundantly prove.

Northern Iowa is not, to-day, what it was a quarter of a century ago. The hardships and privations experienced by those earliest settlers, who faced the dangers and discouragements of frontier life, now furnish subjects for fireside stories, to listening, wondering ones, who, with the comforts and pleasant surroundings of the present, can scarcely credit these narratives of the past. In those early days, twenty-five years ago, the long winters were often scenes of privation and suffering hardly credable. There were no mills, no stores, no railroads, in this part of Iowa then; and more than once, a husband and father traversed the trackless prairie, clear to Decorah, in Winneshiek county, nearly 100 miles, over the drifted snow, through storms and winds and returned, drawing upon a simple hand-sled, the provisions necessary to keep his suffering family from actual starvation. Often inventive genius came to the aid of these hardy pioneers, and we have heard of several instances where hand-sleds of a large size were rigged out with sails and rudders, and then before the breeze they sped away over the snow-crested billowy sea of land, like phantom ships on the briny ocean.

REMINISCENCE.

[By David Secor.]

On a pleasant June morning, in the spring of 1859, in company with John Lamm, an old settler of Winnebago county, I started from Mason City, on foot, to look for the first time on the land of the Winnebagoes. My traveling companion had resided for some time at Forest City, which was also familiarly known by the name of Pucker Brush.

About half way on our journey we were confronted by a marshy slough not then bridged, and known as the "big sloo," which was swollen by recent rains. My genial and accommodating companion, wishing to initiate me by degrees in the hardships of frontier life, kindly offered to land me on the other side dry shod if I would jump on his back. The invitation was accepted with thanks. Since that time I have often, when passing the place in company with others, used this circumstance to make a pun and create some amusement by stating that I once rode across that slough on a lamb's (Lamm's) back.

We reached Forest City about sundown, somewhat weary from our walk of thirty miles. We expected to return to Mason City in a few days, and concluded to return by water by navigating Lime creek.

We therefore constructed a raft of black walnut and butternut boards, at the saw-mill, and made our return trip on this raft, which contained about 3,000 feet of lumber. Mr. Lamm acted as captain, and the writer as second mate.

We loosed our moorings just after dinner, and glided smoothly over the placid waters of Lime creek until we reached Elk Grove, where we tied up for the night and enjoyed the hospitality of a settler by name of Stiles.

The next day we reached a point about two miles north of Mason City, where we shipwrecked our craft on a rock. Being so near the place of our destination, we left the raft for the night and hauled the

lumber in by teams the next day. The wild ducks and geese, which at that time were very abundant, surprised at the sight of such strange objects floating down the stream, would arise in their fright and fly rapidly away. On the morning of the second day, the first mate accidentally let his pocket-book drop in the stream, observing which the brave captain plunged boldly into the water and rescued the first mate's wealth before it vanished from sight.

In the early settlement of the county all enjoyed equal social rights and privileges. There was no aristocracy in those days, and fashions had not found the way to these western wilds. To convey some idea of the simple manner in which life was enjoyed, it may be well to state that we were so fortunate as to find accommodations with a company of seven persons, who slept in a small building on a pile of shavings, and there, seven in a row, with shavings for our bed and pillows, we enjoyed peaceful and refreshing sleep. A steam saw-mill had been built at an early period in the history of the settlement, and it was of great benefit to the community in furnishing boards and lumber for houses, and also enabled them to make rough tables, benches, bedsteads, etc. It was our privilege to commence housekeeping with furniture made by our own hands.

The Winnebago Indians were quite numerous when the first white settlers came to the county. The Sioux Indians came in occasionally. There was a deadly enmity existing between these tribes, and when they met, as they would occasionally, there was music in the air, and a sanguinary conflict would follow.

The Indians were in the county more or less until the year 1862, when they were driven away by the United States Government on account of their taking part in the bloody massacre at New Ulm and Mankato, Minn., and at Spirit Lake, Iowa. At this time there was a great excitement throughout this part of the country. Many people fled to the older and more settled portions of the State. The first news of the massacre reached the settlement by refugees from Minnesota, who arrived at Forest City about two o'clock at night, and gave the alarm. The people being aroused from their slumber, at dead of night, and being told of the massacre and that the Indians were upon them, were in tensely excited and some fled. Those remaining, at once organized for protection, and sent out scouts to watch for the Indians. The scouts returned and reported that the Indians had been driven back and the excitement soon passed over.

The Indians were quite adepts in playing games with cards, and were always ready to play with the whites for whisky or money. During the games there were always some innocent appearing Indians about, not indicating that they were paying attention to the game, but who in fact would see what cards the white men held, and by secret signs would communicate that knowledge to their red brothers, who took part in the game. If the whites were not posted in Indian tricks, they were quite sure to be euchered.

The first white settlement was made in the county in 1854 and 1855. Philip Tennis, George Thomas, John Maben and

Thomas Bearse were the first to settle in the county. Others soon followed. Philip Tennis was killed by the Indians, in 1863, on the Sioux river, where he had gone for the purpose of trapping for fur.

George Thomas resides on his farm near Lake Mills, where he first settled, and is regarded as one of our best farmers. John Maben is now treasurer of Hancock county. Mr. Bearse removed from the county several years ago. Many amusing stories are told of him, only one of which we will relate. It was during the time of the War of the Rebellion, that he came to town one morning, somewhat excited, and stated that we would soon hear of one of the greatest battles of the war, for he had that morning seen the smoke of the battle in the south. The person with whom he was speaking laughed at him and told him he could not see the smoke of a battle that far, when he promptly replied: "I did see the smoke, and furthermore, by G—d, I smelt powder."

In 1857 a postoffice was established at Forest City, with Robert Clark postmaster, and in 1858 a mail route was secured from Clear Lake to Algona, by way of Forest City, with Joseph Hewett, mail-carrier. Previous to this the settlers were required to go to Mason City for their mail, and indeed the first settlers received their mail at Cedar Falls. At this time there was no flouring mill nearer than fifty miles, and the earliest settlers were obliged to go to Cedar Falls, a distance of 100 miles, for flour. Previous to 1860 the nearest market for grain and pork was McGregor and Dubuque, and with wheat at forty cents a bushel, and dressed pork at two cents a pound, a load would not pay the expenses of a trip to market. As railroads pushed westward the distance to market became gradually shortened. Many strange experiences were had by the early settlers in getting to and from market. On Dec. 2, 1856, one Alexander Long, in attempting to reach a neighboring settlement was caught in a snow blizzard and frozen to death. His body was not found for several weeks. These trips were frequently made with ox teams, as but few were able to afford horses. My first team was a yoke of oxen, with which I used to ride my wife and babies.

We once drove an ox team to Independence to market, a distance of 130 miles, or 200 miles for the round trip.

Some amusing things have occurred in the history of the county. The standard of religion and morality was not of the highest type, and the early preachers were not always received with that respect usually accorded to those in clerical robes. The first preacher that filled stated appointments was an itinerant Methodist minister, by the name of Hankins, who traveled a circuit of some fifty or sixty miles, and who had to all appearances been a rough character before he experienced religion. He traveled his circuit with an old horse and buggy. While preaching at Forest City he had offended some of the worldly minded people, and, in order to retaliate, some wicked son of Belial suggested the idea of taking the burs off his buggy. The suggestion met with favor and the burs were removed from the axels of the buggy. He hitched up his horse to make the next appointment without discovering what had been done, and started off at his usual gait, but

had not proceeded far before a wheel run off and let him down. He returned with the old man Adam fully aroused and would have administered severe physical punishment had he discovered the guilty party.

Soon after this a preacher was holding services in Forest City one night, when some wicked boys took a donkey and placed him in the entrance of the building where he was preaching, and by torturing the poor brute induced the donkey to sing one of his songs. The preacher hearing the music, and taking in the situation at once, remarked: "I have heard of the devil going about like a roaring lion, but to-night he has come in the form of a braying ass!"

In 1862 a man, by name Scrogin, was traveling through the county on foot, and becoming foot sore and weary took a horse, without leave, owned by Samuel Tennis, that was running at large on the prairie near Forest City. He rode him several miles and then let him loose, supposing he would return home. The horse was missed the next day, and John S. Blowers, in company with another settler, started in pursuit. Mr. Blowers was sure scent when after a horse thief and soon struck the trail, which he followed until he captured his man. Mr. Blowers had an old revolver of the style called a pepper box, which he was careful to load before starting. While following up the trail they came upon a skunk, which he endeavored to shoot with his pepper box, but found that he could not discharge either barrel, and like a "dead Injine" his revolver was no go. The thief was overtaken in the north part of Wright county and Blowers levelled his revolver on him and commanded him to surrender. Being confronted with so deadly a weapon, and thinking discretion the better part of valor, he gave himself up and returned to Forest City. District court had been in session in Forest City, but had just adjourned. Court was held in the county only once a year. The following week court was held at Mason City and the prisoner was taken there in order to have trial in that county, at that term of court, if possible. In order to give the court jurisdiction it was necessary to show that the horse had been taken by Scrogin into or across that county. The facts are he did not take the horse within several miles of Cerro Gordo county, but the prisoner did not relish the thought of remaining in the county jail a year, and wishing to have a speedy trial, he told the judge that he passed through that county. This seemed to give the court jurisdiction, and he was tried, found guilty, and sentenced to the penitentiary at Fort Madison for a short term. The following amusing circumstance in relation to this case is given on the authority of "Old Timber Wood", who at that time practiced in the courts of the district and was the prisoner's attorney. The officer who had taken the prisoner to Mason City was anxious to take him to the penitentiary, and was permitted to do so. It was before the time of railroads, and took several days to make the trip. The officer started with the commitment, prisoner and shackles. At night they slept together, and, in order to prevent escape, the prisoner was shackled to the officer. Before reaching Fort Madison,

the prisoner some how managed to get possession of the commitment, and when they arrived at the penitentiary he promptly handed it to the warden and represented himself as the sheriff. Appearances were somewhat in his favor, and the sheriff was promptly locked up and the prisoner walked leisurely away. The sheriff was obliged to send for friends to identify him in order to get released.

In the early settlement of the county game of all kinds was very abundant, and while the writer was never much of a hunter he feels inclined to relate a chicken story.

In the fall of 1862, there was a crop of buckwheat on block 95, in the south part of Forest City. The prairie chickens soon found it and were destroying the crop very rapidly. The writer, thinking the chicken crop was about ready to harvest, left his place of business one afternoon, after school was dismissed for the day, and went to the buckwheat patch with a double-barrel shot gun, for an hours sport, and reached the place just as the chickens were flying in for their supper. He at once opened fire, but getting somewhat excited, unfortunately put shot and wads in both barrels of the gun before charging it with powder. This caused no little trouble and delay, and he could only spend time to draw off one barrel and thereafter used only one barrel in shooting. Notwithstanding the misfortune of the horn in charging with shot before he did with powder—nineteen nice prairie chickens were slaughtered and bagged before sun-down.

Not far from this time, wishing to have some fun at duck shooting, a trip down Lime creek was made one afternoon, and thirty ducks killed and brought back as trophies.

The following snake story is given on the authority of Amos Chilson. Several years ago, within the limits of Forest City, and near the north part of the town, on a pleasant spring morning, Mr. Chilson saw several snakes crawling about, and on looking around he found the place, or den, from which they came, and opened battle on them. He killed those in sight and then commenced digging at the mouth of the den—slaughtering the snakes as he dug. The winters frosts had not been thawed out of the ground and he soon found his digging intercepted by the frost. He therefore abandoned his digging, but on counting his prey he found that he had killed seventy-three good sized snakes.

In relating the story he remarked that "he would have done much better if the frost had been out of the ground and it had been a good day for snakes."

Previous to the year 1865, there was but little attention paid to farming, owing principally to the distance from market and the great expense in transporting the products of the farm to the marts of the world.

The population of the county in 1865 was only 298. In 1869 the population had increased to 1,072. In 1870 it was 1,572, and in 1880 about 5,000.

From the settlement of the county to to the year 1865, a majority of the settlers expected to make their living by holding township and county offices, or by hunting, trapping or trading with the neighbors. Money was scarce and they used

in its stead, county, bridge, school house and road orders. Many county and township jobs were let at fabulous prices. The result was that these orders were sold as low as forty cents on the dollar. The low price of the scrip was overcome, however, by a liberal allowance for the services performed. All persons elected to office were expected to appreciate the honor conferred on them by treating liberally over their election. It would not do to neglect this important requirement, and if one went home without meeting this popular demand, he was liable to be waited on by a committee who would inform him that his presence was desired, and that he was expected to provide such refreshments as their several appetites craved.

As railroads approached nearer, the inhabitants began to pay attention to agricultural industry. New settlers came in and the virgin soil, that had remained in the state of nature for ages, was brought under cultivation and produced bountiful crops.

With industry came habits of temperance and morality. Churches and school houses were erected, and Winnebago county now enjoys educational advantages, religious privileges and social rights equal to that of counties in the eastern and older states. And may we not hope, that in succeeding years, our growth in temperance, industry, morality and virtue may keep pace with the increase of population, and that our children and our children's children may here enjoy many prosperous and happy days and may love and serve the Lord of their fathers.

EARLY ADVENTURES.

The following historic items are clipped from the Winnebago *Summit* of Dec. 21, 1882:

"We received a very pleasant call this week from Mr. Thomas Bearse, who was the first actual white settler of this county. Philip, son of Samuel Tennis, came here in 1854 to hunt and trap, and he induced Mr. Bearse, who was then living at Rhodes' mill, to come up with his family and locate in Winnebago county. Mr. Bearse came in the spring of 1855, and built a log house on the east side of Lime creek, in the edge of the timber, nearly on a line directly east of Forest City depot.

"In May, of the same year, Mr. Bearse had an encounter with a bear, near Bear creek. He went out, at this time, taking along his rifle, and saw a bear. The bear was not near enough to shoot at, and was finally lost sight of. In returning home Mr. Bearse saw two bears that were coming toward him. He got behind a large poplar tree, and waited until one of them came near enough to fire at, when he discharged his rifle, sending a ball through the animal. The bear continued to advance, and gathered up a handful of leaves to staunch the wound in his side, the same as a person might do under similar circumstances. When the bear reached the tree, behind which Mr. Bearse stood, he climbed up it a short distance, but being weak from the loss of blood, fell back on the ground. Mr. Bearse drew his knife, and as he was engaged in cutting the throat of the wounded bear, its mate came up behind him, and putting his paws around him, began hugging him in good old bear fashion. In the struggle

which took place, the bear struck the knife out of Mr. Bearse's hand, which left him to contend with bruin single handed. He finally found a piece of burned limb, and struck the bear across the face with it, knocking him down, and then the bear ran off. Mr. Bearse was quite severely scratched in the struggle with the bear, but not seriously hurt.

"Mr. Bearse continued to reside in this county about twelve years, when he removed,but about one year ago he returned, and now makes his home with E. D. Skinner, in Norway township.

"Among other things he talked of were the Indians, who used to roam over this section. The Winnebagoes had their agency about forty miles north of here, up in Minnesota, and used to frequent this section to hunt. The Sioux, who were located still further north, and the Winnebagoes were deadly enemies, and when the latter came here to hunt, the former used to follow them and try to kill them. On one occasion ten Sioux came to Mr. Bearse's house, but went away without doing any harm. On this same occasion, this same crowd killed a Winnebago, at Clear Lake, shooting him off a horse, and then cutting his head off and carrying it away to scalp it. At one time, while Mr. Bearse was living at Forest City, Eagle Eye, a Sioux chief, who was pursued by his enemies, the Winnebagoes, took refuge in his house and was protected by him, and the pursuers driven away.

"Those were the days when deer were plenty in this section, and Mr. Bearse says that he and Philip Tennis have had as many as 300 at one time hanging up in the woods. These animals were killed for their skins, and their carcasses were left for other wild animals to feed on."

INDIANS.

When the first settlers landed in Winnebago county, and for several years after, there were several bands of Indians, of the Winnebago tribe, who made this their home. Their number varied—at times there were fully 100, again but a handful. During the summer they would bury their pots and kettles in the ground, and, leaving their tepees standing, would go north into Minnesota to hunt and trap, returning in the fall, laden with the spoils of the chase. For the most part they were harmless, and seldom attempted violence. They were, however, meddlesome and inclined to thievishness, and often caused the settlers much annoyance. But when such was the case, three cool, brave men could go into a camp where fifty Indians were collected, and invariably get back the stolen articles.

At one time Robert Stephens and family left their home to visit John S. Blowers, about a mile distant. In the middle of the afternoon Mr. Stephens returned home alone, and on reaching his house found the door broken open, and on examination discovered that a number of trinkets and provisions had been stolen. He at once returned to Mr. Blowers and related what had occurred. They decided that the depredation had been committed by the Indians. Accordingly, Frank Byford, Blowers, Stephens and John Furney started for the Indian camp to reclaim the stolen articles. They went to Porter, the head chief, and demanded that the loss be made good. After a brief consultation among the Indians, the blame

of the theft was laid to Black Pigeon, who offered to give a blanket and new gun to settle the difficulty. This offer was accepted by the whites, who then demanded some traps that had been stolen some days previous. These were also returned. As the whites were about leaving the tepee, an Indian by the name of Toshanigan attempted to push by them through the entrance. He had a gun partly concealed beneath his blanket, and his looks betokened mischief. Porter, the chief, suddenly said, in a tone of warning, "Be careful, Toshanigan is angry." The situation was at once taken in by the whites, and Stephens, wheeling upon the Indian, grasped the muzzle of the gun, and shoving him back into the tepee, said, "By G—d! if you don't put up that gun and sit down, I'll cut a hickory and give you the worst hickorying you ever got." Toshanigan sat down, and the whites went away unmolested. The Indians were by no means desirous of having a war with the whites, and the settler who preserved a calm, determined bearing among them was never harmed.

Philip Tennis was sitting before his fire one wintry night, partly undressed, when suddenly the door was burst open and in dashed a half dozen Indians. They were intoxicated, and at once made for Mr. Tennis, showing signs of hostility. He promptly met them, knocked one over into the fire, then leaped through the door out into the night. The Indians searched for him in vain; he was safely hidden in the bushes, and they soon left, venting their disappointment in howls and whoops of rage.

They were very fond of liquor, and would use any means to get a pint of whiskey. One by the name of Dick Sharo came to John Blowers' mill one time, and offered to give him a bear skin for a pint of whiskey. Mr. Blowers said no, that he had no whiskey. But the Indian insisted, and finally Blowers said, "Where is your bear skin?" The Indian replied, making a motion with his hands and feet as though the bear was still running, 'Ugh! me kill um—me kill um, morrow."

CHAPTER IV.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

When Winnebago county was organized, its local government was vested in the county court. This court consisted of a judge, clerk and sheriff. The judge had almost absolute control and jurisdiction in all matters. He had all the powers now vested in the board of county supervisors; had jurisdiction in all matters of probate, issued marriage licenses and attended to all financial matters. The first county judge was Robert Clark, who was succeeded by J. K. Boyd, and he by Samuel Tennis. The records of the proceedings of the county court were destroyed by fire, in the fall of 1861, and a perfect report of the government cannot be given.

The first case, which came before Judge Clark, was an election contest case, entitled: Iowa, *vs.* George Nichols, James Jenkinson and John H. T. Ambrose. These parties were arrested for perjury on complaint of John Maben. They had sworn in their votes and complainant endeavored to prove that they were not citizens and not entitled to vote, which, if so decided by the court, would elect David Secor treasurer of Winnebago county. The case was duly tried, evidence presented and weighed by the judge, who decided that defendants were not guilty, dismissed the case and ordered the prisoners set at liberty.

COURT HOUSE.

One of the most important of the official actions of the first county judge was to provide for the erection of a substantial court house—one in which the county could take pride. The question of building a $20,000 court house was agitated, and a petition that such should be built was signed by all but one of the voters of the county. Judge Clark then, on the part of the county, entered into a contract with Martin Bumgardner for the erection of the building to cost that amount. County bonds were issued and Judge Clark went to New York city with Mr. Bumgardner, where the bonds were sold. Mr. Bumgardner returned to Forest City with a stock of goods and commenced in the mercantile business, but did not at once begin work on the court house. Finally, after much delay, the people impressed Mr. Bumgardner that the time had come when the court house *must* be built, and accordingly he began work on the foundation. About this time the county supervisor system was put into operation, and a board elected by the county. This new board decided that the county could not afford so costly a building, and passed a resolution repudiating

the bonds issued by Judge Clark. An injunction was served on Mr. Bumgardner restraining him from the further prosecution of his work, and thus the matter stood for some time. Finally the courts decided that the action of Judge Clark was legal, and that the county was holden for bonds issued. In the meantime, however, Mr. Bumgardner had continued work on a smaller and cheaper court house, which he had completed. He demanded pay for this building, and through his agent, W. C. Stanberry, of Mason City, made a proposition to settle for $3,500. After much deliberation and several postponements, the supervisors accepted the proposition, and ordered the amount paid to W. C. Stanberry. The court house is a brick structure, two stories in height, and furnishes ample room for the county officers. It stands in the center of Forest City, in the court house square.

SUPERVISORS.

In 1859 an act was passed by the General Assembly of Iowa, which changed the form of local government in the various counties throughout the State. This act provided for the election of a body termed the "board of supervisors," to supercede the old system of county court, and this board was vested with nearly all the authority formerly held by the court. The new board, as provided by the act of the Assembly, consisted of one supervisor from each organized township, making two members in all, as the county at this time was divided into but two townships, Forest and Pleasant.

Owing to the burning of the official proceedings of this board, for the first year, no record can be given dating prior to January, 1862. The names, however, of the members of the board for 1861 were as follows: E. D. Stockton, John Anderson and A. K. Curtis, clerk.

Jan. 6, 1862, the board of supervisors met at the court house in Forest City, with the following members present: Allen T. Cole, Charles D. Smith and A. K. Curtis, county clerk and ex-officio member. The board proceeded to effect a permanent organization by the election of Charles D. Smith as chairman for the ensuing year. The first act passed upon at this meeting was to authorize the clerk of the board "to draw warrants of the treasurer for all accounts allowed at this session."

At an adjourned meeting, held the day following, a motion was adopted, which is here given verbatim as taken from the clerk's book:

"*Resolved*, That John H. T. Ambrose be and he is hereby appointed as Referee to settle with Chas. H. Day, Ex-Treasurer and Recorder, of Winnebago County, Ia. Robert Clark we appointed on part C. H. Day meet County Referee and said Ambrose and Clark gave Bonds for faithful performance of their duty and were also sworn into office."

To in part explain this unique record, it may be well to state that shortly before the expiration of the term of office of C. H. Day as treasurer and recorder, the records of his office, with others, were totally destroyed by fire, and the supervisors adopted the above plan for settlement. On January 25, the referees made their report to the board, in which they set forth that Mr. Day owed the county about $5,000, which amount was at once

paid to the supervisors in county warrants. Mr. Day then presented his bill for balance due on salary, $189.80, which was ordered to be paid.

In August the board met as per adjournment with C. D. Smith, chairman: A. T. Cole, supervisor; and John H. T. Ambrose, deputy clerk, present. Among other business transacted the following motion was passed:

"That each volunteer shall receive a bounty of $50 out of the county fund at the time of enlistment. Also, that each volunteer's wife shall receive from clerk $1 per week and each child fifty cents per week during the time said volunteer is in the service of the United States, or until the present war is ended."

At this meeting J. H. T. Ambrose was appointed clerk of district court, to fill the vacancy caused by the removal of A. K. Curtis, the former incumbent.

Jan. 5, 1863, the board met at Forest City. Present, C. D. Smith, chairman, William Lackore, supervisor elect, B. F. Wellman, supervisor at large, and E. D. Hinman, clerk. At this meeting, John S. Blowers presented a petition to divide Forest township. Petition laid over till next day and when then taken up, after due consideration the board decided waive action in the matter until their next meeting. At the next meeting, April 6, the petition was rejected.

At the meeting of the board, Sept. 14, 1863, a very important petition was presented. The petition asked the board to submit to the voters of Winnebago county, at the next general election, the question, "whether the county of Winnebago will change its southern boundary line so as to include within Winnebago county the north eight townships of Hancock county." The question was put in the shape of a motion,and,on vote, was carried, the clerk being ordered to give notice of election according to law. The election was held and the question defeated.

At the meeting of November 3, of this year, the court house was purchased by the board. Below is given a copy of the agreement between W. C. Stanberry and the board which explains itself.

AGREEMENT.

"I have this day sold to Winnebago Co., Iowa, the brick court house erected by Martin Bumgardner on the public square in Forest City, Iowa.

"*Also*—A certain contract entered into, by and between Robert Clark, county judge, and Martin Bumgardner, wherein the said Bumgardner, for the sum of $20,000, agreed to build a court house in said Forest City on or before the 9th day of June, 1864, said contract having been by said Robert Clarke, county judge, extended to the 9th day of June, 1869. Therefore the court house still remaining unbuilt and the money unpaid, I agree to relinquish all claim or claims upon said contract and the same to be entirely null and void.

"*Also*—The forced contract by which the first above named court house was built.

"*Also*—The sum of $4,800 in bonds and coupons and interest thereon which the said Stanberry relinquishes to said Winnebago county. The said W. C. Stanberry for himself, the firm of Card & Stanberry, of which he is a member, and for Martin Bumgardner, doth covenant that he is the

owner in fee simple of all the property named and that he has a good right and lawful authority to sell the same, and does by these presents sell the same to the county of Winnebago, Iowa.

[Signed] W. C. STANBERRY."

"We, the undersigned supervisors of Winnebago county, State of Iowa, accept the above proposition of W. C. Stanberry, and order the clerk to issue county warrants unto said Stanberry, when the said Stanberry complies with the above proposition, to the amount of $3,500; two thousand dollars of which is in full payment for the above described court house and fifteen hundred dollars of which is in full payment for the bonds and coupon bonds and contract as therein set forth.

"Witness our hands this 3d day of November, 1863.

[Signed] CHARLES D. SMITH,
Chairman.
WILLIAM LACKORE,
B. F. WELLMAN,
Supervisors."

Dec. 14, 1863, the board met to canvas the votes returned from the different townships. After this was done the following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That any one who will volunteer from this county before the 5th of January, 1864, or before there is a draft in the State, or county, shall receive the sum of $200, and any one who is drafted shall receive the sum of $100, the warrants to be issued when each volunteer or drafted person is accepted into the United States service."

At a regular meeting of the board, June 6, 1864, the first business transacted was to provide for the payment of a bounty on black birds, crows and gophers. The resolution as passed by the board is quite amusing, and is here given as found upon the records:

"*Resolved*, That a bounty of five cents per capitum be allowed on all black birds, crows and gophers killed in this county, to be paid in county orders. And the clerk was authorized to issue such orders when the person claiming bounty shall produce sufficient proof that such animals have been killed in the county, and that there has never before been any bounty paid on them, and provided that there is enough to make $1."

At the same meeting the board perfected the re-division of the county into civil townships, described as follows:

Norway township to comprise sections 7 to 30 inclusive, of township 100, ranges 23, 24, 25 and 26.

Pleasant township to comprise sections 31 to 36 inclusive, of township 100, ranges 23, 24, 25 and 26; also sections 1 to 18 inclusive, of township 99, ranges 23, 24, 25 and 26.

Center township to comprise sections 18 to 36 inclusive, of township 99, ranges 23, 24, 25 and 26; also all of township 98, range 23, and sections 1, 2, 3, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 and 36; also that part of the east one-half of section 35 north of L street and east of Fourth street in Forest City, in township 98, range 24.

Forest township to comprise sections 18 to 36 inclusive, of township 99, range 26, and all of township 98, ranges 25 and 26; all of sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33 and 34 and the west one-half of section 35, and

all south of L street and west of Fourth street in Forest City, in township 98, range 24.

At the meeting of the board on the 1st of August, of this year, a petition was presented, signed by a majority of the voters in the county, asking that the board order an election to be held on the 3d of September, 1864, "for the purpose of determining whether the board of supervisors shall or shall not levy a special tax of six mills to pay off the indebtedness of the county." After due consideration the petition was granted and an election ordered.

The election was held, and on the 6th of September the board convened to canvass the votes, which resulted as follows:

For the tax	21—16
Against the tax	5

The board then proceeded to levy the following tax for the year:

State fund (on the dollar)	.002½
Ordinary county revenue	.004
Special tax	.006
Relief of soldier's families	.002
School fund	.001
Bridge fund	.001

At the same meeting the board decreed that "each volunteer or drafted man from the county under the call of the President for 500,000 men, should receive a bounty of $200, and that the wife and each child under thirteen years of age should receive $1 a piece per week for their support while said volunteer was in the service of the United States."

The board for 1865 was composed of the following members: C. D. Smith, Pleasant township; Joseph Tennis, Norway; Robert Clark, Center, and Jesse Bonar, Forest township. Chairman for the year, Robert Clark. In April, of this year, Joseph Tennis resigned his seat as supeivisor from Norway township, and Samuel Tennis was appointed to fill the vacancy.

At a meeting of the board, Jan. 10, 1865, the following resolution was passed:

"*Resolved*, By the board of supervisors of Winnebago Co., Iowa, that the sum of $1,000 be, and the same is hereby appropriated to each and every person volunteering from said county to fill the quota of each township of said county; said appropriation to be paid in warrants on the treasury of the county, said warrants to be payable one half in one year from date, and one half in two years from date of their issuance, and to draw interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum."

In 1866 the first meeting was held, on the 1st of January, with the following named members present: Robert Clarke, supervisor from Center township; Jesse Bonar, Forest township; Samuel Tennis, Norway township; and George Thomas, Pleasant township. Permanent organization was effected by the election of Robert Clarke as chairman for the ensuing year.

At a meeting of the board Jan. 5, 1866, a petition was presented, signed by J. S. Blowers and others, praying the board to give an additional bounty to the soldiers who volunteered from this county, and who have received but little county bounty. After due consideration it was resolved that those volunteer soldiers, who had received less than $300, should have issued to them warrants sufficient to make up for what was lacking. These warrants were made to bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum and were

payable one-third in one year and the balance in two years.

In 1867 the board met January 7, and elected George Thomas chairman. Members elected were Ole Anderson, Norway township; A. T. Cole, Center; and John Ambrose, Forest township. In November, of this year, Ole Anderson resigned his position on the board as a member from Norway township and Joseph Tennis was appointed to fill the vacancy.

The ensuing year the board consisted of the following named: Joseph Tennis, chairman, supervisor from Norway township; A. T. Cole, Center township; John H. T. Ambrose, Forest township, and S. D. Wadsworth, Pleasant township.

At a meeting of the board, June 3, 1868, the county was divided into five civil townships as follows:

Norway township to comprise township 100, ranges 24, 25 and 26; and also the west half of township 100, range 23.

Pleasant township to comprise the east half of township 100, range 23; the north half of township 99, ranges 23 and 24, and sections 1, 2, 3, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, of township 99, range 26.

Center township to comprise the south half of township 98, range 23; also sections 1 to 30, inclusive, section 36, and all that part of Forest City located east of Fourth street and north of S street, in township 98, range 24; and also sections 31 to 36, inclusive, of township 99, range 26.

Iowa township to consist of the south half of township 99, range 23; also north half of township 98, range 23; and sections 19 to 30, inclusive, of township 99, range 24.

Forest township to comprise all of township 98, range 26; also sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 17, 18, 19, 20, 29, 30, 31 and 32, of township 98, range 25; also sections 31 to 34, inclusive, the west half of section 35, the southwest quarter of the southeast half of section 35, and all that part of Forest City, lying south of S street and west of Fourth street in township 98, range 24.

In 1869 the board was composed of the following named persons: C. H. Lackore, chairman and supervisor, for Forest township; W. Higginbottam, Center township; John Iverson, Norway township; A. N. Brones, Iowa township, and S. D. Wadsworth for Pleasant township.

In 1870, the board met on the 3d of January, and was composed of the following members: C. H. Lackore, chairman; W. Higginbottam, John Iverson, A. N. Brones and C. D. Smith.

This was the last meeting of county legislature, or supervisors made up of one member from each township. The General Assembly, by an act, changed the manner of local government; and the board of supervisors was re-arranged so as to be composed of three, who were to be elected at large throughout the county. The first board, under this law, which is yet in force, convened on the 2d of January, 1871, the members being Charles D. Smith, R. O. Haughland and B. F. Wellman. The oath of office was administered by the auditor, and the new board organized by the election of C. D. Smith, chairman.

The members of the board from that time until 1883, inclusive, are as follows:

COUNTY SUPERVISORS FROM 1871 to 1884.

1871—C. D. Smith, chairman; R. O. Haughland, and Benjamin F. Wellman.

1872—W. O. Hanson, C. D. Smith and R. O. Haughland.

1873—W. O. Hanson, C D. Smith and A. N. Brones.

1874—S. D. Wadsworth, W. O. Hanson and A. N. Brones.

1875—S. D. Wadsworth, A. N. Brones and P. H. Peterson.

1876—S. D. Wadsworth, P. H. Peterson and J. W. Fisher.

1877—P. H. Peterson, J. W. Fisher and Knut Johnson.

1878—James W. Fisher, Knut Johnson and P. H. Peterson.

1879--J. W. Fisher, Knut Johnson and P. H. Peterson.

1880—J. W. Fisher, P. H. Peterson and Knut Johnson.

1881—J. W. Fisher, Knut Johnson and Andrew N. Honge.

1882—Knut Johnson, A. N. Honge and S. G. Honsey.

1883—William Larson, A. N. Honge and S. G. Honsey.

At the meeting of the board of supervisors in June, 1875, the county was redistricted into civil townships. The result is here given:

Forest township to comprise township 98, ranges 23, 24, 25 and 26.

Center township to consist of township 99, ranges 23, 24, 25 and 26.

Norway township to comprise all of township 100, ranges 23, 24, 25 and 26.

TOWNSHIPS IN 1883.

In 1883 Winnebago county was composed of seven civil townships, namely: Norway, Center, Mount Valley, Forest, Linden, Newton and Logan.

Mount Valley was created by act of the board of supervisors in January, 1879, and embraced all of township 98, range 23 west, of the fifth principal meridian.

Linden, set off in April, 1880, comprised all of township 98, of ranges 25 and 26.

Forest, which had formerly embraced all the southern tier of congressional townships, was thus left township 98, range 24.

Newton was set off in April, 1881, and consisted of all of township 99, ranges 24, 25 and 26, leaving

Center, which had formerly comprised the middle tier of townships, co-extensive with township 99, range 23.

Logan was set off at the same meeting, as was Newton. It consisted of all of township 100, ranges 24, 25 and 26.

Norway was thus made to comprise township 100, range 23. It had previously embraced all the north tier of townships.

REFUNDING OF THE COUNTY BONDS.

In 1878, at the September meeting of the board of supervisors of Winnebago county, it was decided to refund the bonded indebtedness of the county, which existed prior and up to the 1st of January, 1878, and Hon. David Secor was appointed financial agent for that purpose. A large share of this indebtedness was the result of the issuance of the bonds of 1860, better known as the court house bonds. The original bonds amounted to $20,000; $13,000 of which were held by Charles R. Lynde, of New York, who brought suit against the county, in the United States circuit court, to compel their payment. The county resisted payment, on the grounds of the invalidity of of the bonds, and the case was appealed

to the supreme court of the United States which finally rendered judgment for $38,000, principal and interest, in favor of Lynde. The county, being unable to pay the judgment, compromised with Mr. Lynde by issuing to him, on the 27th of June, 1874, bonds to the amount of the judgment, bearing ten per cent. interest.

This amount had been reduced from time to time, until there was but $20,000 of the debt remaining unpaid. In December Mr. Secor went to Dubuque and succeeded in taking up these bonds by paying $5,000 in cash, and exchanging new eight per cent. bonds as authorized at the September meeting of the board of supervisors.

In 1880 the total bonded indebtedness of the county amounted to $48,000.

CHAPTER V.

NATIONAL, STATE AND COUNTY REPRESENTATION.

While unworthy men, at times, may force themselves into office, it cannot but be acknowledged that the great body of office-holders of the country are truly representative men—men of positive force and character. They are of the number that build up and strengthen a town, a county, or a State. In this chapter, as far as possible, is given sketches of all who have served Winnebago county in the Nation, State or county. Some of the sketches are imperfect, but it is not the fault of the historian that they are not more complete. Some of the parties have passed away, leaving no record from which a sketch could be obtained, while others have left the county, and their present places of residence are unknown.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Winnebago county was a part of the 2d congressional district prior to its organization, and was represented in the 33d Congress from 1853 to 1855 by John P. Cook, of Davenport. Mr. Cook was a native of the State of New York, and in 1836 came west to Davenport. He was elected a member of Congress as a whig, and held the views of that party until its dissolution. On the breaking up of the whig party he affiliated with the democratic party, the principles of which he labored earnestly to sustain and promulgate, even to the end of his days. His life has been one of great energy and industry. He was by natural instinct a true western man, a wide-awake, thoroughly active pioneer, who never saw the time when he could lay aside the business harness, and, to all appearances, never wanted to. As a lawyer he had few superiors; was always ready, fluent and an able advocate, and with these qualities were combined energy, tact and industry; and for years past, and up to the day of

his demise, no law firm in the northwest has stood in better repute than that broken by his death. Mr. Cook died at Davenport, April 17, 1872.

James Thorington, of Davenport, was the next representative in Congress from the 2d district. He was not a man of extraordinary ability, but was a good politician and wire-puller. He is now a consul in one of the South American States.

Timothy Davis, of Elkader, Clayton county, next served the district, from 1857 to 1859, or in the 35th Congress.

William Vandever, of Dubuque, was elected a member of the 35th Congress, and re-elected to the 37th. William Vandever is a native of Maryland. In 1839 he came west, locating in Rock Island, where he remained until 1851, when he moved to Dubuque. In 1855 he formed a partnership with Benjamin W. Samuels, of Dubuque, in the practice of law. In 1858 he was elected a member of the 36th Congress. He made a useful member of that body. While serving his second term, he abandoned his seat in Congress, returned home, and raised the 9th Iowa Infantry, of which he was made colonel. In 1862 he was promoted a brigadier-general, and at the close of the war was brevetted major-general. Since the close of the war he has held several important public positions.

By the census of 1862 Iowa was entitled to six representatives in Congress. Winnebago county, on the State being redistricted, became a part of the 6th district. Its first representative from this district was Asahel W. Hubbard, from Sioux City He was elected in the fall of 1862, and became a member of the 38th Congress. He was re-elected a member of the 39th and 40th Congresses. He was a native of Connecticut, born in 1817. In 1836 he came west to Indiana, and in 1857 to Iowa, locating at Sioux City. He had been in the latter place only one year when he was elected judge of the 4th judicial district. While a member of Congress he served on committees of Foreign Affairs, Public Expenditures and Indian Affairs. He was very attentive to his duties while in Congress, and served his constituents and the State with unqualified satisfaction.

Charles Pomeroy, of Fort Dodge, was the next representative in Congress from the 6th district. He was elected in 1868 as a member of the 41st Congress, and served one term.

Jackson Orr, of Boonesboro, succeeded Mr. Pomeroy in 1871, and served in the 42d Congress as a representative from the 6th district. Mr. Orr was re-elected as a member from the 6th district, and served in the 43d Congress.

In 1872 it was found the population of the State had increased to a number entitling it to nine representatives in Congress. In re-districting, Winnebago county became a part of the 4th district. It was first represented by Henry O. Pratt, of Charles City, to the 43d Congress. Mr. Pratt was re-elected to the 44th, and thus served until March, 1877. Mr. Pratt is a native of Maine. He was admitted to the bar in Mason City, Cerro Gordo Co., Iowa, in June, 1862. Soon afterward a call was made for 600,000 men by the President. He enlisted as a private in in company B, 32d Iowa Infantry. He

was discharged in the spring of 1863 and the following summer taught a small school in Worth Co., Iowa, after which he commenced the practice of law at Charles City. As a lawyer he is very candid in the trial of a case; he never tries to defeat the ends of justice, never resorts to clap-trap, and never forgets the dignity of his calling. He is a fluent speaker, and excels as a jury advocate. His record in Congress was creditable to himself and constituents.

N. C. Deering was the successor of Mr. Pratt. He was elected as a member of the 45th and re-elected to the 46th and 47th Congresses. He was an influential member.

Nathaniel C. Deering was born in Denmark, Oxford Co., Maine, on the 2d of September, 1827. His parents were James Deering and Elizabeth Prentiss, both natives of Maine. Mr. Deering was educated in the common and high schools of Denmark, and at the North Bridgeton Academy. He had a strong desire to procure a liberal education, and to study law, but as the result of an attack of whooping cough and measles his health broke down and his lungs became diseased. Warned by his physician of the danger that would attend the further prosecution of his studies, in the spring of 1847, he went to Hampden, Penobscot county, and accepted a clerkship in a store, serving in that capacity until January, 1850, when he determined to join the gold seekers. He reached San Francisco on the 14th of the following April, remained in the "land of gold" about two years, then returned to Maine with considerable fortune, embarking in the paper manufacturing business. In autumn of 1856, he lost his entire property by fire. In September of the year before he had been elected a representative to the Maine Legislature, and was re-elected in the autumn of 1856, his father serving in the same body. On the 14th of September, 1857, he arrived with his family at Osage, Iowa, his present home, where he engaged in land and lumber operations, with a good degree of success. In July, 1861, he was appointed a clerk in the United States Senate, which position he held until the spring of 1865, when he resigned and was soon after appointed a special agent of the postoffice department for Iowa, Minnesota and Nebraska, resigning the position in the spring of 1869. In July, 1872, he was appointed national bank examiner for the State of Iowa, the duties of which position he continued to discharge until the 3d of March, 1877, when he resigned preparatory to taking the seat in Congress, to which he had been elected the previous November. As a citizen, Mr. Deering has always enjoyed the esteem of his fellows. One in writing of him says: "As a pure Christian gentleman, he stands among the first in the land, nowhere more highly appreciated than by those among whom he dwells."

By the census of 1880, it was found that Iowa was entitled to eleven representatives in Congress, and the General Assembly of 1882 formed two new districts, Winnebago county becoming a part of the 10th district.

Major A. J. Homes, of Boone county, was elected congressman of the 10th district in the fall of 1882.

GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENT.

J. T. Kean was appointed to a clerkship in the adjutant general's office at Washington, in the fall of 1880.

REGISTER OF STATE LAND OFFICE.

Hon. David Secor was elected to this office in 1875 and was re-elected in 1877, holding the office four years.

Hon. David Secor, Forest City, was born in Putnam Co., N. Y., Jan. 6, 1836. His parents were Alson and Sarah C. (Knapp)Secor, natives of the above county. They were the parents of eleven children, all of whom grew to be adults. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm, and received his education in the common schools. In 1856 he removed west, remaining a few years in Linn Co., Iowa, where he learned the trade of a mason, and attended the Western College, an institution controlled by the United Brethren Church. In the spring of 1859 he removed to Mason City, where he worked at his trade, and the following fall removed to Winnebago county. In the fall of 1861 he was elected to the office of treasurer and recorder, being elected three consecutive terms. In 1863 he received the appointment of postmaster of Forest City, holding the same for nine years. In 1871 he was elected to the 14th General Assembly, having only three votes cast against him. The district consisted of Cerro Gordo, Worth, Hancock and Winnebago counties. In 1873 he was re-elected with the same result, only three votes being cast against him. In 1874 he was elected to the office of register of State lands, which position he filled two terms. On Dec. 10, 1862, he was married to Samantha E. Van Curen, by whom he had three children, two sons and one daughter. Mrs. Secor died on July 13, 1871. He was again married, Sept. 10, 1872, to Jennie Gregg, who died Dec. 15, 1875. His present wife is S. Jennie Lyons, by whom he has had two daughters. Mr. and Mrs. Secor are members of the Congregational Church. He is a Knight Templar Mason, and a member of the A. O. U. W. Lodge. He was admitted to the bar in 1879.

MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The 4th General Assembly convened at Iowa City, Dec. 6, 1852, and adjourned Jan. 24, 1853. At this time Winnebago county, though unorganized, with Jasper, Polk, Dallas, Greene, Boone, Story, Marshall, Risley, Will, Fox, Pocahontas, Humboldt, Wright, Franklin, Cerro Gordo, Hancock, Kossuth, Palo Alto, Emmett, Bancroft, Hardin and Worth constituted one district, with Andrew L. Hull as senator and J. F. Rice, Joseph C. Goodwin and Benjamin Green as representatives.

The 5th General Assembly convened at Iowa City, Dec. 4, 1854, and adjourned Jan. 26, 1855; also convened in extra session July 2, 1856, and adjourned July 16, 1856. At this time the district was composed of the counties of Jasper, Polk, Dallas, Guthrie, Greene, Boone, Story, Marshall, Hardin, Risley, Tell, Fox, Pocahontas, Humboldt, Wright, Franklin, Cerro Gordo, Hancock, Kossuth, Palo Alto, Emmett, Bancroft, Winnebago and Worth, and was represented in the Senate by James C. Jordan, who contested the seat of Theophilus Bryan, the contest being decided in favor of Jordan, Jan. 8, 1856; and represented in the House by Samuel

B. McCall. Winnebago county was then in the 38th representative district.

The 6th General Assembly convened at Iowa City, Dec. 1, 1856, and adjourned Jan. 29, 1857. At this time the senatorial district was composed of the counties of Allamakee, Winneshiek, Howard, Chickasaw, Mitchell, Floyd, Worth, Cerro Gordo, Hancock, Winnebago, Bancroft and Kossuth, and was represented by Jeremiah T. Atkins. Winnebago county was in the 46th representative district, associated with the counties of Winneshiek, Howard, Mitchell, Worth and Bancroft, and was represented by Claus L. Clausen.

The 7th General Assembly convened at Des Moines, Jan. 11, 1858, and adjourned March 23, 1858.

Winnebago county, in the 34th senatorial district, was represented by Jeremiah T. Atkins. The representative district was composed of Worth, Cerro Gordo, Franklin, Wright, Hancock, Winnebago, Kossuth, Webster, Hamilton, Calhoun, Pocahontas, Palo Alto, Sac, Buena Vista, Clay, Dickinson and Emmett, and was represented in the House by Cyrus C. Carpenter.

The 8th General Assembly convened at Des Moines, Jan. 8, 1860, and adjourned April 3, 1860; also convened in extra session May 15, 1861, and adjourned May 29, 1861. At this time Winnebago county was a part of the 40th senatorial district, with Julius H. Powers as State senator, and a part of the 58th representative district with Elbridge G. Bowdoin as representative.

The 9th General Assembly convened at Des Moines, Jan. 13, 1862, and adjourned April 8, 1862; also convened in extra session Sept. 3, 1862, and adjourned Sept. 11, 1862. Winnebago county, still in the 40th senatorial district, was represented by George W. Howard. The 54th representative district, composed of the counties of Floyd, Cerro Gordo, Worth and Winnebago, was still represented by Elbridge G. Bowdoin.

The 10th General Assembly met at Des Moines, Jan. 11, 1864, and adjourned March 29, 1864. Winnebago county was in the 43d senatorial district, with George W. Bassett, State senator; and in the 57th representative district, Charles D. Pritchard, representative.

The 11th General Assembly convened at Des Moines, Jan. 8, 1866, and adjourned April 3, 1866. George W. Bassett was still State senator, while the counties of Worth, Winnebago, Kossuth and Hancock, comprising the 58th representative district, were represented by L. Dwelle.

The 12th General Assembly convened at Des Moines, Jan. 13, 1868, and adjourned April 8, 1868. Winnebago county was represented in the Senate by Theodore Hawley, of Webster county, in the House by Charles W. Tenney, of Cerro Gordo county.

The 13th General Assembly met at Des Moines Jan. 10, 1870, and adjourned April 13, 1870. Theodore Hawley was still senator and B. F. Hartshorn represented Winnebago county in the House.

The 14th General Assembly convened at Des Moines, Jan. 8, 1872, and adjourned April 23, 1872, also met in extra session Jan. 15, 1873, and adjourned Feb. 20, 1873. Winnebago county, in the 46th senatorial district, and the 69th representative district, was represented in the Sen-

ate by Elisha Howland, of Franklin county, and in the House by David Secor, of Forest City.

The 15th General Assembly met at Des Moines, Jan. 12, 1874, and adjourned March 19, 1874. Elisha A. Howland still represented Winnebago county in the Senate, and David Secor in the House.

The 16th General Assembly convened at Des Moines, Jan. 11, 1876. In the Senate, Winnebago county was represented by Lemuel Dwelle; in the House by H. H. Brush.

The 17th General Assembly met at Des Moines, Jan. 15, 1878. Winnebago being represented by Lemuel Dwelle, in the Senate, and by A. C. Walker, in the House. At this session the State was redistricted, and Winnebago became a part of the 47th senatorial district.

The 18th General Assembly met at Des Moines on the first Monday in January, 1880. Frank Goodykoontz was State senator from the 47th district, of which Winnebago county was a part; while J. M. Hull represented the county in the House.

The 19th General Assembly convened at the State capitol, Jan. 2, 1882. Winnebago county, in the 47th senatorial district, was represented in the Senate by Horace G. Parker, of Cerro Gordo county, who was elected in the fall of 1881, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Frank Goodykoontz. J. E. Anderson represented the county in the House.

In the fall of 1883, John D. Glass, was elected State senator, and George F. Watson, representative. Winnebago county, in that year, was in the 47th senatorial and the 77th representative districts.

COUNTY OFFICIALS.

A history of Winnebago county would, indeed, be incomplete without a record of the county officials, who have served since its organization. There has been much difficulty connected with obtaining material for biographical sketches of those who have died or moved from the county since their official services were performed. Where the mention of men, who, in their time, were prominent, is short, it is because of the meagre material to be secured. The following, embraces the complete list of the various officers from 1857 to 1883, inclusive. The most important office at the commencement of the county's existence, was that of

COUNTY JUDGE.

This office, in early days, embraced the work of several officers of the present day. It is treated at length in the judicial chapter.

The first county judge was Robert Clark, who was elected in the fall of 1857, and continued in office until 1862.

J. K. Boyd was the second judge, elected in the fall of 1861. He qualified and assumed the duties of the office, Jan. 1, 1862. He was succeeded by Samuel Tennis, who was elected in the fall of 1863, and held the office until it was abolished. The duties of the county court system passed to the circuit court, and the county judge became ex-officio

COUNTY AUDITOR,

at the time of the change, in the spring of 1869, Samuel Tennis being the first to serve as such.

In the fall of 1869, Hiram K. Landru was elected county auditor, and held the office three terms.

Hiram K. Landru was a native of Norway. While he was still a boy, his parents emigrated to America, locating at Madison, Wis., where they remained for a number of years. In about 1863, he came with his parents to Winnebago county. Hiram was at this time about twenty-three years of age, and when he reached this county engaged in farming for himself, two miles north of Forest City. In 1865 he enlisted in the United States service, in company I, 32d Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and served till the close of the war. Returning from the service he engaged in the mercantile business at Forest City, continuing in this for nearly two years. He then sold out and purchased a part interest in a steam saw mill, which business he followed until being elected county auditor. He then sold his interest in the saw mill and devoted his time to the duties of his office. Mr. Landru was not a thorough business man and did not make a very efficient officer. Still he was well thought of and continued in office for six years. He remained about a year after the expiration of his last term of office, then went to Yellow Medicine Co., Minn., where he was living in 1883.

Eugene Secor was elected county auditor in October, 1875, and re-elected in 1877.

Eugene Secor was born in Putnam Co., N. Y., May 13, 1841. At the age of sixteen, his father removed to Shrub Oak, Westchester county, where he grew to manhood, working on his father's farm in the summer, and attending district school in the winter. On arriving at the age of twenty-one, he went west, and located in Forest City, Iowa, working at the mason's trade summers and teaching school winters. In 1864, he entered Cornell College, at Mt. Vernon, in view of a classical education, but his brother David having enlisted in the war, he was called home to oversee his brother's business, and was appointed by him deputy treasurer and recorder of Winnebago county, and deputy postmaster at Forest City, which position he held for a couple of years. In 1867 he was appointed deputy clerk of the district court, and in 1868, was elected district and circuit clerk, which office he he held for three successive terms, being elected the last time without opposition. In 1875 he was elected county auditor, and re-elected in 1877, without opposition. In the proceedings to incorporate Forest City, he was appointed one of the commissioners to call the election, and was elected its first mayor, and re-elected three successive times. On retiring from the office of mayor, he was elected to the town council, which position he still holds, thus having been identified with the city government from its organization. There is no person who has taken more interest in the improvement of town and county than Mr. Secor. He is a member of the real estate firm of Secor Brothers & Law, and also of the banking house of Secors, Law & Plummer. In addition to this he finds time to oversee a farm or two, is engaged in fruit growing to some extent, and successfully manages the largest apiary in the county. He is at present president of the board of education, and takes an active interest in school matters. In 1866 he was married to Millie M. Spencer, daughter of David M. Spencer, a native of Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Secor

have had eight children, only three of whom are living—Willard, aged fourteen; Alson, aged twelve; and Sadie, an infant. Mr. and Mr. and Mrs. Secor are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. Secor came to this county without a dollar, in fact he borrowed money to come west with, but by industry, energy, perseverance and honesty, has succeeded in obtaining a competency in this worlds goods, and is to-day one of the solid business men of the city.

Charles Isaacs was the next county auditor, elected in October, 1879, and re-elected in 1881 and 1883.

Charles Isaacs is a native of Norway, born Oct. 1, 1849. In 1855 his parents came with their family to the United States, settling in Dane Co., Wis. Charles remained at home and attended different schools of learning, until 1872, when he came to Winnebago Co., Iowa, locating on a farm about three miles southwest of Lake Mills. He engaged in teaching school during the winters and in summers worked at farming until in 1875, when he purchased a farm and devoted his time to its improvement. In 1879 he was elected county auditor, and was re-elected in 1881 and 1883. He was married in 1868 to Susan Jorgens, a native of Norway, by whom he has seven children living—Emma, Delia, Oscar, Alfred, Conrad, Rudolph and Walter. One son died aged six months. Mr. Isaacs is a thorough business man and is well qualified to fill the position which he has held for two terms. He graduated from Worthington & Warner's Commercial College, Madison, Wis., on May 3, 1872. He is a republican in politics; in religion a member of the Norwegian Lutheran Church.

TREASURER AND RECORDER.

At the time Winnebago county was organized the duties of these two offices devolved upon one person. This continued in vogue until 1863, after which an officer was elected for each office.

The first treasurer and recorder was Charles H. Day, who was elected in 1857. In 1859 Philip Tennis was elected, but failing to qualify, Mr. Day held over till the next general election, when he was re-elected and again in 1861.

Charles H. Day is a native of Illinois. He came to Forest City, in 1856, from Owens Grove, Cerro Gordo county, bringing with him a steam saw-mill, the property of J. B. Long, judge of Cerro Gordo county. For a time Mr. Day was merely engineer and manager of the mill, but finally he purchased an interest and so continued to run it for about a year. When elected treasurer and recorder he sold his interest in the mill and gave his attention to his official duties. After the expiration of his term of office he remained only a short time, but soon went to Mason City, Cerro Gordo county, where he engaged in the mercantile business. He continued in that about a year and a half, then sold out. He is still living in Mason City. Mr. Day was a sharp, shrewd business man and is now in very comfortable circumstances.

In October, 1863, David Secor was elected treasurer and recorder. During his term the offices were separated and he was retained as treasurer, while J. P. Gardner, in 1864, was elected

COUNTY RECORDER,

and was the first to fill that office as it is to-day. Mr. Gardner held the office for two years and made a very efficient officer. He had a fair education and was a good, honest business man. He came to Forest City from Clear Lake, Cerro Gordo county, in 1863, and remained here until his death, which occurred in 1867. His widow is still living in Forest City and is now the wife of Myron Barton, a merchant of that place.

H. S. Bottsford was elected to the office in the fall of 1866 and held the office one term. Mr. Bottsford came to Forest City in 1859 and followed the carpenter's trade until his election to office. In 1869 he settled in the north part of the county, where he engaged in farming. In 1862 he was married to Laura Tennis, daughter of Samuel Tennis. He finally removed to Nebraska, where he was when last heard from. He made a very good officer.

Nelson K. Landru was the next recorder, being elected in the fall of 1868, and re-elected in 1870. He was a brother of Hiram K. Landru, at one time county auditor. Mr. Landru was a native of Norway, and while young came with his parents to the United States. He came to Winnebago county in 1863, and worked at farming until elected to office. He is now in Yellow Medicine Co., Minn.

E. L. Stillson succeeded Landru as recorder. He was elected in the fall of 1872 and again in 1874. Mr. Stillson made a very efficient officer, serving with honor to himself and giving entire satisfaction to those with whom he transacted business. Mr. Stillson is now engaged in the hardware business in Forest City.

John Law was the next recorder. He was elected in the fall of 1876, and re-elected in 1878.

O. T. Severs was elected recorder in 1880 and again in 1882, being the present incumbent.

O. T. Severs, county recorder, was born near Bergen, Norway, in 1845. When a mere child his parents emigrated to America, locating in Cambridge, Dane Co., Wis., where they remained until 1873, when they removed to Winnebago Co., Iowa. His father was buried in Dane county, where his mother had been previously buried. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm, receiving a liberal education. In the fall of 1872 he removed to Winnebago county, and in 1873 was elected county surveyor. In 1874 he was elected to the office of clerk of the courts, and in 1880 was elected county recorder, being re-elected in 1882. In 1875 he was married at Augusta, Wis., to Betsy Borson. Four children have blessed this union—Rankin W., Nannie Amelia, Ettie E. and Stella B. Mr. Severs has forty acres of land within the city limits, valued at $20 per acre, and has 160 acres in Newton township, valued at $3,000. Mr. Severs is a graduate of Eastman's Business College.

COUNTY TREASURER.

The first to hold this office was David Secor. He was elected in 1863 to the combined offices of treasurer and recorder, held over as treasurer on their separation, and was elected to the treasurership in 1865. A sketch of Mr. Secor is found under the head of "State Representation."

In 1867 Robert Clark was elected treasurer. He was re-elected in 1869, 1871,

1873 and 1875, holding the office until his death, which occurred Aug. 12, 1876. Mr. Clark was the first county judge,and is represented at length in the judicial chapter.

W. A. Burnap was appointed to the treasurership to hold until the next general election. Mr. Burnap was a lawyer, and is noticed at length in the bar chapter.

William Larson was elected in November, 1876, to fill out the unexpired term of Mr. Clark. He held the office but one year. Mr. Larson is a native of Norway. He came to the county in 1867 and located at Lake Mills, where he engaged in the mercantile business. He is still in trade at that place. Mr. Larson was a strict business man, well educated, and proved a very efficient public officer.

Mikkel Peterson became the next county treasurer by the election in the fall of 1877. He held the office two terms. Mr. Peterson is a native of Norway, and became a resident of this county in 1866. He is now following farming.

At the election in 1881 B. A. Plummer was elected treasurer. He was re-elected in 1883.

CLERK OF THE COURTS.

At the organization of the county, in 1857, B. F. Denslow was elected the first clerk of courts, and held the office until Jan. 1, 1861. Mr. Denslow came to the county in the spring of 1857, locating in Forest City. In 1861 he enlisted in the United States service, was taken prisoner by the rebels, and died of starvation in Libby prison. Mr. Denslow was a man of excellent moral character, and made a popular public officer.

In the fall of 1860 A. K. Curtis was elected clerk of courts, and served part of a term. He was of a roving disposition, and soon resigned his office and went to Nebraska. J. H. T. Ambrose was appointed to fill out the term.

J. H. T. Ambrose, one of the early settlers of Winnebago county, was born in Hamburg, Germany, Sept. 22, 1834. Here he grew to manhood and received his education at the University of Kidd. In 1853 he left Germany and emigrated to America, locating in Chicago, at which place he remained one year and studied our language. In 1855 he was employed in an engineer corps in LaSalle Co., Ill. In 1856, he removed to Mason City, where he was elected as county surveyor, which office he filled for four years. In 1860 he removed to Forest City, Winnebago county, receiving an appointment to the clerk of the courts, to fill the vacancy made by Keeler Curtis, who had resigned. He was elected county surveyor at the end of his appointment, which office he has since filled, with the exception of one term. In 1861 he was married to Emma Jane Church, a daughter of Charles Church. By this union there has been eight children, seven of which are living —Ella, Nettie, Clinton, Lillie, Fannie, Irving and Clyde. Mr. Ambrose has resided in the county for nearly a quarter of a century, and has seen the prairies covered with game chased by the Indians, but which in a few short years has been changed to good cultivated farms, and the hut has been supplanted by comfortable homes. Probably there is not a man in the county more conversant with its every facilities than Mr. Ambrose.

In 1862 E. D. Hinman was elected clerk and served three terms. Mr. Hinman was a careful business man and made a good public record. His popularity as an official may be inferred from the fact that he was retained in office for six years. He is now living on his farm close to Lake Mills.

Eugene Secor was elected Mr. Hinman's successor in the fall of 1868, and was re elected in 1870 and 1872. Mr. Secor has since been elected county auditor and is noticed at length in that connection.

O. T. Severs was the next clerk, elected in 1874. He is the present county recorder and under that head may be found his biographical sketch.

In the fall of 1876 W. O. Hanson was elected clerk of courts. He is the present incumbent, having been re-elected in 1878, 1880 and 1882.

W. O. Hanson, clerk of the courts of Winnebago county, was born near Lillehammer, on the Miosen, Norway, May 13, 1843. He emigrated with his parents to America in 1854, his father dying on the way, of cholera, at Pine Lake, Wis. The family, destitute of means, consisted of the widowed mother and four children—William O., aged eleven years; Christian H.,aged six years;John P.,aged three years and Ella S., aged two months, and born on the Atlantic ocean. They settled in Jefferson Co., Wis. The subject of this sketch was thrown upon his own resources to provide for himself and to assist in the support of the family. The years of his boyhood were variously occupied, chiefly on the farm, at school, in the saw mill and in the store. In the fall of 1864, he removed to Decorah, Winneshiek Co., Iowa, where he secured a situation in a store. In 1866 he embarked in the mercantile business on his own account, under the firm name of Wilson & Hanson, with a satisfactory degree of success. In the fall of 1867 the firm sold out, and with some other gentlemen organized a stock company for the manufacture of woolen goods and carrying on a general mercantile business, under the name and style of the Winneshiek Manufacturing & Commercial Association, and founded the "Winneshiek Woolen Mills." Mr. Hanson being treasurer and manager of the mercantile department for over three years, when he sold his interest and resigned. On the 31st of May, 1868, he was married to Mary Wood, of the town of Ashippun, Dodge Co., Wis., who died on the 3d of September, following. In the fall of 1870 he moved to Forest City, Winnebago Co., Iowa, and again engaged in the mercantile business, under the firm name of W. O. Hanson & Co., afterwards Aiken & Hanson. He subsequently purchased the interest of Mr. Aiken and continued in the business until 1876. He was married to Jennie Anderson, of Decorah, Iowa, on the 13th of May, 1871, and by this marriage has had four children, three of whom are living—Harry M., Ida E. and Nellie M. In the fall of 1871,he was elected a member of the county board of supervisors, holding the position of chairman for two years. In 1876 he was elected clerk of the courts and re-elected, without any opposition, to speak of, in 1878, 1880 and 1882. Upon the incorporation of the town of Forest City, in 1878, he was appointed, by the circuit court, one of the commissioners to perfect the organization of the town, and

at the first election of officers of the incorporation, he was elected a member of the council and has since held that office by re-election. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hanson are members of the Congregational Church. In politics, he is a republican, and takes a lively interest in public affairs. Mr. Hanson came to this country a poor boy, but by hard work has gained himself a position, of which he may well be proud.

SHERIFFS.

The first sheriff in Winnebago county was John S. Blowers, who was elected in the fall of 1857, when the county was first organized.

M. P. Goodell was the second sheriff, elected in 1861. He did not serve long, however, but resigned and enlisted into the service, joining the 32d Iowa Volunteer Infantry. The only news ever received in regard to what became of him is that he was wounded in the battle of Pleasant Hill, and left on the field for dead.

John Maben was appointed the successor of Mr. Goodell, and held the office until Jan. 1, 1862. Mr. Maben is the present treasurer of Hancock county.

The next sheriff was Joseph Tennis, elected in the fall of 1862. He held the office one year.

He was succeeded by A. P. Harper, who was elected in the fall of 1863. During the one term that Mr. Harper held the office, he became quite unpopular, and people thought, and still say that he was in league with law-breakers. He left the county some time after the expiration of his term of office, and his whereabouts at present is not known.

In 1865 Charles Lutz was elected sheriff and held the office one term. Mr. Lutz came here from Indiana in the spring of 1856. He located on a farm and tried farming on a small scale. He also speculated somewhat in lands and attended the land sale at Osage in the fall of 1857. Although a sharp, shrewd fellow, he never made much and what he did make he could not keep. He left, in 1870, a poor man, and went to Dakota. As an officer he was not very efficient.

H. K. Landru was elected sheriff in 1867 and held the office one term. A sketch of him is given under the head of county auditor, to which office he was elected in 1869.

The next sheriff was Peter Lewis, who who was elected in 1869, and re-elected in 1871, 1873 and 1875.

Mr. Lewis came to Winnebago county, from Wisconsin, in 1863, and settled at Forest City. He was married while here to Carrie Brones, a resident of the county. Mr. Lewis was one of the most efficient and popular men ever elected to the office. He was kind and considerate in his official position, but was nevertheless a true custodian of the law and would perform his duties with firmness and dispatch. He bore a good character and as a man was esteemed by every one. He died in 1879.

He was succeeded by J. H. Twito, who was elected in 1877. Mr. Twito has held the office ever since, being last elected in 1883.

Jacob H. Twito, sheriff of Winnebago Co., Iowa, was born in Racine Co., Wis.,

Feb. 21, 1847. He was a son of Hans Twito, who emigrated from Norway to Racine county, in 1842, where he became acquainted with Ellen Jacobson and whom he soon after married. They were the parents of eight children, four sons and four daughters. In 1852 he removed to Houston Co., Minn., where he purchased land and engaged in farming. He was a large, powerful man, being six feet two inches in height and weighing 210 pounds. He was considered one of the strongest men who had left Norway. He died in Houston county, in 1865, leaving a wife and large family to mourn his loss. Mrs. Twito is still living in Winnebago county. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm, and received a limited education, being principally self-educated. In 1875 he was married to Carrie J. Halverson, of Winnebago county, by whom he has had four children—Henry, James E., Ellen G. and Cora. In October, 1877, he was elected to the office of sheriff, and re-elected in 1879, 1881 and 1883. Mr. Twito is a man who attends close to his business, giving general satisfaction to all as a good officer and one of the best detectives in the State. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and with his wife is a member of the Lutheran Church.

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.

The office of superintendent of common schools for each county was created by an act of the General Assembly in the winter of 1857–8, and an election called in April, 1858, to fill the office.

C. W. Scott was elected the first superintendent of schools, for Winnebago county, in the spring of 1858.

Mr. Scott came here from Indiana in 1856 and engaged in farming. He left the county in 1868, going to Iowa Falls, Hardin county. He is now dead.

In 1859 B. F. Denslow was elected to this office and held for one term. A sketch of Mr. Denslow is given under head of clerk of courts.

Martin Bumgardner was the next superintendent, elected in 1861. Mr. Bumgardner was a native of New York, and, coming to this county in an early day, he figured prominently in its affairs. He was a carpenter and joiner by trade, and was the builder of the present court house in Forest City. He remained here until 1868, then went to Mason City, where he lived several years. He is now engaged in farming in Hancock county. Mr. Bumgardner resigned before his term expired, and David Secor was appointed to fill the vacancy, holding about one year.

In the fall of 1863 Augustus Oulman was elected and held the office two years. Mr. Oulman came here from Philadelphia, Penn., in 1860. He was a Frenchman by birth, was fairly educated, and was a wood carver by trade. He is now living at Lake Mills, where he has for some years been engaged at carpentering.

Next in office came C. A. Steadman, who was elected in 1865, and re-elected in 1867. Mr. Steadman was a teacher by profession, and made a very efficient superintendent. On coming to Forest City in 1862 he became teacher of the public school. He is now living on his farm north of Forest City.

In 1869 Martin Cooper was elected county superintendent. He is a lawyer

by profession, and is still a resident of Forest City.

His successor was A. L. Shay, who was elected in the fall of 1871. Mr. Shay was a physician of Lake Mills.

In 1873 W. W. Olmstead was elected and held the office for two years. Mr. Olmstead is a lawyer by profession.

W. A. Chapman was elected superintendent in the fall of 1875, and was re-elected in 1877. He is now practicing law at Lake Mills.

In 1879 A. N. Brones was elected. He is now serving on his third term, being last elected in 1883.

A. N. Brones, superintendent of schools of Winnebago county, was born near Christrand, Norway, June 23, 1847. When six years of age his parents emigrated to America and located in Dane Co., Wis., where they engaged in farming. Here Mr. Brones grew to manhood, receiving his education in the district school. In the fall of 1864 he enlisted in the 43d regiment, Wisconsin Volunteers, company I, and served in the last battle at Nashville, and until the close of the war. In July, 1865, he removed to Winnebago county, where he entered the graded school of Forest City, then spending two terms at the Upper Iowa University, at Fayette, Fayette county, and graduated in the commercial department. After leaving school he engaged in teaching, which he followed until 1880. In 1872 he was elected as county supervisor, serving two terms. In the fall of 1879 he was elected as county superintendent of schools, and re-elected in 1881 and 1883, which position he has filled with due credit. On June 22, 1881, he was joined in wedlock to Emma Jacobs, a daughter of Jacob Jacobs, of Winnebago county. This union has been blessed with one child—Oliver Jay. Mr. Brones is a Master Mason, a member of Truth Lodge, No. 213. Mrs. Brones is a member of the Lutheran Church, where the family worship.

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

The first surveyor of Winnebago county was C. W. Scott, who was elected in 1857. He held the office until 1862.

Augustus Oulman was elected in the fall of 1861 and performed the duties of the office for two years.

J. H. T. Ambrose was the next surveyor, elected in 1863. A sketch of Mr. Ambrose is given in connection with the office of clerk of courts.

In 1865 Augustus Oulman was again elected to the office. He was re-elected in 1867, and was succeeded by J. H. T. Ambrose, who was elected in 1869.

In 1871 W. C. Hayward was elected surveyor. He held the office for a short time, then resigned and W. A. Burnap was appointed to take his place. Mr. Hayward was for a time connected with the Winnebago *Press*.

O. T. Severs was elected in 1873 and after holding the office about six weeks he resigned, and John Ambrose received the appointment. Mr. Severs is the present county recorder. Mr. Ambrose was elected in 1875, and held two years longer.

In 1877 Augustus Oulman was again elected, but did not serve out his regular term as the records show that John Ambrose succeeded him by the election of 1878. Mr. Ambrose was re-elected in 1879 and 1881.

In 1883 L. T. Thompson was elected county surveyor.

CORONER.

The first coroner, Philip Tennis, was elected in the spring of 1858,and held the office one term. Mr. Tennis was born in Indiana, and was a son of Samuel Tennis, Winnebago county's last county judge. He was a genial fellow and was well liked. He died a few years after the expiration of his term of office.

He was succeeded by Thomas Bearse, who also held the office one term. Mr. Bearse was one among the first settlers of the county, and is noticed at length in that connection.

Darius Bray was the next coroner, elected in 1863. He held the office until 1870. Mr. Bray was one of the early settlers of the county, and is noticed at length in that connection.

D. C. Hayes was the next coroner. He was elected in 1869 and held the office one term. Mr. Hayes' sketch appears in the bar chapter.

G. P. Smith succeeded Hayes, and held the office two years.

He was succeeded by P. C. Jones, who was elected in 1873.

V. A. Jones was elected coroner in 1874, and was re-elected in 1875.

In 1877 Dr. J. M. Hull was elected. Dr. Hull is a practicing physician, of Lake Mills.

T. G. Tweed was elected in 1879 and served two years.

He was succeeded by J. H. Brakke,who was elected in the fall of 1881.

In 1883 C. E. Keeler was elected to the office.

DRAINAGE COMMISSIONER.

J. B. Torbert was the first to hold this office. He was elected in the spring of 1858 and served two terms.

In 1861 the choice of the people fell upon Darius Bray, who held the office two terms.

J. B. Hill was the next elected, in 1865, and was succeeded by William Lackore, in the fall of 1867.

In 1869 Darius Bray was again elected, and held the office until it was abolished by law.

CHAPTER VI.

THE PRESS.

One of the most powerful and far reaching instrumentalities which exerts a great influence upon society and morals, is the press of the land. Visit the larger cities and there we find the press daily pouring column after column of news matter before its readers; it enters almost every home and is the enjoyment of almost every fireside, thus moulding, as it were, minds and characters and extending its already powerful influence. Again, visit the smaller towns and villages and there is found the weekly press entering into every household to acquaint the people of the world's doings. Thus it is that the press becomes one of the most powerful levers in moving the world. The talented minister of the gospel, on the Sabbath day, preaches to a few hundred people; on the following morning his thoughts are reproduced more than a thousand fold by the press and are read and discussed throughout the length and breadth of the land. The attorney at the bar, in burning words of eloquence, pleads for his client, perhaps the criminal arraigned for trial, often causing the jury to return a verdict totally at variance with the law and testimony in the case. His words are reproduced in every daily that is reached by the telegraphic wire, and his arguments are calmly weighed by unprejudiced men and accepted for what they are worth. The politician takes the stand and addresses a handful of men upon the political questions of the day; his speech is reported to the press and is read by 1,000 men for every one that heard the address. Suddenly a terrific tornado sweeps over a portion of the country, devastating the land for miles and miles, destroying homes, scattering ruin, death and misery all along its wild path, leaving homeless and destitute thousands, who once possessed happy homes and prosperous fields. The terrible news is borne along the wire with the rapidity of lightning; the press takes it up and sends the tidings forth to the world. No time is lost in sending relief; the press has made known their wants, and they are instantly supplied. "Chicago is on fire! Two hundred millions worth of property destroyed! Fifty thousand people rendered homeless!" Such is the dread intelligence proclaimed by the press. Food and clothing are hastily gathered, trains are chartered, and the immediate wants of the sufferers are in a measure relieved.

The local press is justly considered among the most important institutions of every city, town and village. The people of every community regard their particular newspaper or newspapers as of peculiar value, and this not merely on account of

the fact already alluded to, but because these papers are the repositories wherein are stored the facts and the events, the deeds and the sayings, the undertakings and the achievements, that go to make up final history. One by one these things are gathered and placed in type; one by one these papers are issued; one by one these papers are gathered together and bound, and, another volume of local, general and individual history is laid away imperishable. The volumes thus collected are sifted by the historian, and the book for the library is ready. Owing to the numerous changes in the proprietorship of the papers in Winnebago county, perfect files cannot be found, and where in places discrepancies occur they are attributable alone to incompleteness in files of the papers.

WINNEBAGO PRESS.

The first newspaper in the county bore the above name, the initial number of which appeared June 14, 1867, at Forest City, with Will Kelly as editor and publisher. Owing to delay in getting part of the material here Mr. Kelly could not publish a complete paper, so printed a half-sheet. He apologized for this excuse of a paper and promised that as soon as the "pi" could be sorted and the press made to work all right he would present a more respectable looking sheet. The following week the *Press* was issued full size. It was a five column quarto, well filled with news of a local and general character, and contained a fair number of advertisements. It seems, however, that Mr. Kelly lacked in those firm business qualities so necessary to the success of his enterprise. He was a fair writer and seemed to be energetic and full of spirit, but he lacked that courage and stability, which, had he possessed, might have enabled him to successfuly overcome the difficulties that are always encountered by the pioneer journalist.

In September, 1867, the *Press* came under the management of Arthur Linn and J. C. Harwood, two active enterprising young men from Charles City, Floyd Co., Iowa. Messrs. Linn & Harwood enlarged he paper to a six column folio and continued their partnership until Nov. 11, 1869, when Mr. Linn sold to his partner and retired. He then went to Yankton, Dakota, and has since made that territory his home. Since his residence there he has been territorial printer and when last heard from, in 1883, was editor of the Bismark *Herald*.

Mr. Harwood continued the publication of the *Press* with good success and considerably increased its circulation. In the fall of 1870, the *Press* was enlarged to a seven column sheet, and in July following, it was again increased in size by adding another column, making a large eight column paper, in size and general appearance equal to any journal in northern Iowa. In October, 1871, Mr. Harwood relinquished control of the *Press* and the paper passed, by purchase, into the hands of W. C. Hayward and M. Halvorsen. Mr. Harwood bade his patrons good bye as follows:

"Having sold the *Press* establishment to Messrs. Hayward & Halvorsen, a few words as a closing salute is all that I have to offer. 'I came a stranger and ye took me in,' and to the best of my ability have you been served. In many things I may have

been hasty and injudicious, but hoping and expecting that all short comings will be laid to youth, inexperience and natural verdancy, I drop that portion of the subject.

"To the friends who have generously assisted me, by their patronage, financially or otherwise, I return my sincere thanks.

"As my successors are well known in in this vicinity, no word of comment in relation to their ability and fitness for the position is needed. If properly aided by public patronage, as they should be, they will give you a live paper—one that will be not only a credit to themselves but an honor to the town and county.

"Again thanking one and all for favors shown, I remain. Truly Yours,

J. C. HARWOOD."

For about eight months after selling the *Press*, Mr. Harwood was engaged in mercantile business with B. A. Plummer, after which he went to Hampton, Iowa and purchased the Franklin County *Chronicle*. He is now editor of the Wright County *Monitor*.

Messrs. Hayward & Halvorsen took control of the *Press* with the issue of Oct. 12, 1871, and in that paper published the following salutatory:

"This being the first number of the *Press* issued by the new proprietors, it will only be in accordance with prevailing custom, to inflict the public with a few words explanatory, showing in brief the course that will be followed, and the objects to which most especial attention will be given. Having located in Winnebago county with the intention of making our residence permanent, our interests are necessarily co-incident with hers, and in this belief the first object to which we shall devote our attention will be the upbuilding of our county, the promotion of the interests of her citizens, and their general and common welfare as such. To further our efforts, we believe the most potent power, and the one that will accomplish the greatest results, is a thoroughly wide-awake local newspaper; one that will be devoted exclusively to home interests—that will be a full and fair record of passing events in our own and adjoining counties and that will work ever for the financial and social benefits arising from earnest thought and honest labor. To make our paper such, we propose to devote our fullest energies and individual attention.

"Politically, we belong to the party who endorse Grant's administration, and hope at the next Presidential election to see the man, who through war and peace has proved faithful to the trusts reposed in him by the American people, again elected to the high position he now occupies. But while we occasionally notice the most important questions that from time to time agitate political circles, we shall give but little space in our columns to political controversy, and dabble but little in party politics. We believe a man is a man whether he belongs to the republican party or the democratic, or none at all; and prefer that our paper be devoted to the more especial calling of disseminating news, and not to the one-sided interests of any clique or party.

"If we are ever found astride a hobby, we predict that it will be of the north Iowa build, for we squarely believe northern Iowa to be the best part of the best State in the Union, and we hope to be able oc-

casionally to show up a few of the numerous advantages, and superior inducements that will tend to increase the already heavy tide of immigration, and eventually make this part of glorious Iowa the Eden garden of the west.

"In our efforts to make the *Press* what it should be, a people's paper, we ask the co-operation of every citizen of the county. Give us your support and we pledge ourselves to the performance of our duty to the fullest of possessed ability."

Messrs. Hayward & Halvorsen continued in partnership until July 1, 1873, when Mr. Hayward retired, selling his interest to his partner. Mr. Hayward in retiring from the editorial chair, said:

"With this issue we close our connection with the Winnebago *Press*. For just one year and nine months we have worked for the interests of the paper and its patrons, and during that time have had naught of which to complain. Our position has brought us into business relations with many, and led us to form acquaintances that we are quite unwilling to drop. There are many who have rendered us valuable aid and assistance, and none to our knowledge,have wantonly opposed us, and to these first and to all we return our warmest thanks. Mr. Halvorsen, who succeeds us as editor, has been our junior partner since our first connection with the *Press*. He is a young man of good habits, sterling integrity, energetic and bound to succeed in whatever he undertakes; he, in fact, is so well and favorably known that further commendatory remarks by us are uncalled for, and we close by wishing him unbounded success.

W. C. Hayward."

Soon afterward Mr. Hayward went to Garner, this State, and purchased the Hancock County *Signal*, which he continued to run until in 1883, when he engaged in the banking business.

Mr. Halvorsen, in the next issue of the *Press*, made the following announcement:

"As will be seen by the above dissolution notice, the firm of Hayward & Halvorsen is dissolved, and the undersigned has taken full charge of the Winnebago *Press*. The same course will be pursued as heretofore, and no material change will take place at present. We do not know what Mr. Hayward will undertake, but in whatever business he may engage, we wish him unbounded prosperity. We shall strive as far as in our power to merit the continued liberal patronage of our own readers, as well as the people at large. With these few remarks we assume editorial supervision.

M. Halvorsen."

Mr. Halvorsen remained in sole charge of the *Press* until Jan. 1, 1874, when A. H. Chase purchased a half interest, and the firm became Halvorsen & Chase. The *Press* was continued until about the 1st of March,when its name was changed to the

NORTHERN IOWA GAZETTE.

The paper under its new title appeared as an eight column folio, all home print, showing an enterprising spirit on the part of the proprietors that is not often met with in this western country. The paper showed a handsome appearance, and its matter and make-up bespoke ability, not only editorially, but mechanically.

In November, 1874, Mr. Halvorsen sold out to his partner, A. H. Chase, and removed to Lake Mills, this county, where

he established the *Independent Herald*. He conducted this journal some two or three years, then sold to E. D. Hinman, and went to Albert Lea, Minn. He there purchased an interest in the Albert Lea *Enterprise*, of which paper he is now sole editor and proprietor.

In bidding adieu to the former friends of the *Gazette*, Mr. Halvorsen said:

"We have sold our interest in the *Northern Iowa Gazette* to A. H. Chase. During our connection with this establishment we have made many friends, as well as enemies. Our friends have been true to us, and we shall never forget them. We return our thanks to our former patrons for the liberal patronage they have deemed the enterprise worthy of. The principles which we have advocated are well known. We have been perfectly honest and sincere in upholding these, and until we are convinced of their incorrectness, we shall not cease in advocating the same, regardless of fear or favor. To our friends we return our most heartfelt thanks for the true friendship they have shown us. Respectfully,

M. HALVORSEN."

Nov. 26, 1874, A. H. Chase became sole editor and proprietor of the *Northern Iowa Gazette*, and he at once changed its name to that of

WINNEBAGO SUMMIT.

In the first issue of the *Summit*, Mr. Chase addressed his patrons in the following words:

OUR NEW NAME.

"The *Northern Iowa Gazette* has been merged into the Winnebago *Summit*, and the paper will hereafter be published under this name. This change was rendered necessary to avoid confusion in business growing out of the changes which have resulted in placing this newspaper in the hands of the present editor and publisher. Our new name may seem a trifle toploftical, but then we are on high land and shall try to keep well up among the best newspapers of the State, and while we may never reach the tiptop, we shall "keep an eye" on the *Summit*. We hope that our new venture may meet the approbation and receive the support of this community. We have no new principles to teach and no "new departures" in politics to take, but shall aim to make the *Summit*, as its name implies, a welcome guest to every hearthstone in our county. Our friends in the various townships will confer a favor on us by sending us an account of any news transpiring in their respective localities. Thanking all for their kindness in the past, we hope to merit our share of the patronage and good things of the future."

The *Summit* has steadily grown in popularity, and under the efficient management of its editor and publisher, Mr. Chase, it has become one of the best newspapers in northern Iowa. Its circulation is large and its advertising patronage is second to none in the county. The press upon which this paper is printed has an eventful history. It was first used at Belmont, Wis., when Iowa was yet known as the territory of Wisconsin, and afterwards at Burlington, and was used in printing the first paper within the limits of Iowa, in the spring of 1837. Afterwards this venerable "Foster Patent" was started on a tour of service through the eastern and northern portions of the

State, stopping for brief periods at Osage, at Mason City and at Ellington, Hancock county, before it reached Forest City. It is the oldest press in the State, and still does good service.

A. H. Chase, editor and proprietor of the Winnebago *Summit*, was born at Peekskill, Westchester Co., N. Y., July 4, 1833. His parents were Jesse and Sarah (Haight) Chase, both natives of New York, the former born Aug. 12, 1794; the latter born Dec. 1, 1805. In 1883 they were both living, residing at Croton Landing, N. Y. They have four sons and one daughter living—Elmer, aged fifty-six years, now in the manufacture of boots and shoes at Nyack, N. Y.; Ambrose H., the subject of this sketch; Elvin, a teacher since 1852, now teaching at Croton Landing, N. Y.; and Caroline P., now Mrs. Clarence Anderson, of Croton Landing, N. Y. The Chase family are of English descent. Coming from England in 1680, they settled in one of the New England States. Obed Chase, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in 1755 and enlisting when about twenty, served for eight years during the Revolutionary War. The ancestry on the mother's side of the house is traceable back to France, from whence the Haights came in about 1650, settling in Connecticut, and subsequently moving to New York State. The grandfather Haight was born in 1776 and in 1878 was still alive, having reached the hale old age of 102 years. A. H. Chase, the subject of this sketch, left the parental roof when about eleven years old, and for six years worked on a farm near his home. When seventeen he went to New York city, where he clerked in a store for one year, then commenced teaching school in his native county. He continued teaching in different parts of the State for eleven years, then located in York, Penn., where he, in company with several others, established the *True Democrat*, which, though bearing the name *Democrat*, was a *republican* paper. Mr. Chase edited this journal for six years, then purchased the York *Republican*, which he conducted for three years. During two years of this time he resided in Washington, D. C., where he was private secretary to D. C. Whitman, first deputy commissioner of the internal revenue department. In May, 1867, he was appointed statistical clerk of public schools by the governor of Pennsylvania, and held the position for five years. In 1873, he came to Iowa, locating at Forest City, where, on the 1st of January, 1874, he purchased a half interest in the *Press*. Ten months later he became the sole proprietor of that paper, with which he has since been identified. Mr. Chase was married in 1856 to Elizabeth T. Hulse, a native of Orange Co., N. Y. They have been blessed with four children—Annie N., born Sept. 26, 1857, now Mrs. Milton V. Richards, of St. Paul; Franklin A., born Dec. 14, 1860, now in the United States postal service on the Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R.; Charles S., born June 22, 1862, now foreman of the Winnebago *Summit* office; and Edwin H., born in April, 1869. Mr. Chase was reared a free soil democrat, but on the organization of the republican party, in 1856, he espoused its principles and has "kept the faith" ever since. His first Presidential

vote was cast for John C. Fremont. For a number of years Mr. Chase has been in the lecture field and has earned the reputation of being one of the ablest speakers in this part of the State. He has a good delivery, is logical, clear-cut and pointed in his arguments, and the able manner with which he addresses himself to any subject, shows him to be a man of culture and extensive research in the realm of science and literature. He has won considerable repute as a stump speaker, having "stumped" most all the eastern States and Iowa, both during Presidential and gubernatorial campaigns. His writings prove him a man of fine literary tasts, and this not only in prose but also in poetry, of which he has written a great deal.

THE WINNEBAGO CHIEF.

The first number of this paper appeared Feb. 4, 1880. It was a six column quarto, clean and neat, and well filled with general and local news. Clayton O. Ingalls, of Clear Lake, Iowa, established the *Chief*, and was its editor and publisher, George E. Frost, of Clear Lake, being its owner. In the first number of the paper, there was published the following introductory remarks:

"In introducing ourselves to the public and to the people of Forest City and Winnebago county, we will say that we are young at the business, but we will give you a paper that will be a credit to your town and county. Although there are two other papers in the county, yet there is room for one more (the *Chief*). As Forest City is the county seat, and is likely to remain so for a good many years to come, we will endeavor to work particularly for its interests.

"We have come among you almost an entire stranger, and have cast our anchor, and shall hereafter make Forest City our home, and we respectfully solicit the patronage and influence of the people of its community.

"The *Chief*, a six column quarto, being the largest and cheapest paper in the county, will make you regular weekly visits and will keep you posted in the local and general news of the day, firmly standing up for what we believe to be right and strongly opposing that which is wrong. C. O. INGALLS."

In September, 1880, H. M. Halvorsen and J. T. Lattimore purchased the Winnebago *Chief*, and changed the name to

WINNEBAGO WEEKLY REVIEW.

This paper presented its first issue to the people on the 15th of September, 1880. It was a six column quarto, and was well filled with interesting local and other matter. Messrs. Halvorsen and Lattimore, in entering upon the duties of the management of the above paper, said:

"The Winnebago *Review*, successor to the Winnebago *Chief*, is herewith presented to you. In entering upon our duties as editors of this paper, in accordance with custom, it is but proper we should give a brief outline of what we expect to make the *Review*, with the kindly assistance of friends throughout the county. In the first place, the local field will particularly receive our attention, and from week to week we shall, to the best of our ability, present a thorough *Review* of all happenings and events transpiring within Winnebago county and northern Han-

cock. Although our field is local, yet in addition to such news we also propose to give a *Weekly Review* of all general news, both foreign and domestic. In short, it will be our aim to make the *Review* a family necessity, and worth many times the subscription price to all residents, or other parties in any way interested in the affairs of Winnebago county. In politics, we believe in the principles of the glorious republican party, and we shall do what we can to sustain it. We are bound to no clique or clan, and will *Review* the acts of all public officers fearlessly and impartially, believing that the people should know the truth, regardless of the results to aspirations and ambitions of candidates for office and office holders.

"In connection with our newspaper office we have one of the best equipped job printing establishments in northern Iowa, and we solicit work of this character from our business men and others in need of anything in this line, guaranteeing satisfaction, both as to price and quality of work.

"With these outlines of what we propose to make the *Review*, we enter upon our work. H. M. HALVORSEN,
J. T. LATTIMORE."

On April 15, 1881, Mr. Halvorsen became sole editor and proprietor of the *Review*, and so continued until Jan. 1, 1882. At this time he formed a partnership with his brother, M. C. Halvorsen, and the firm name of H. M. Halvorsen & Co., was adopted. In 1883 the Winnebago *Review* was still under the management of the above firm.

NORTH STAR.

The paper bearing the above name was established in June, 1872, at Lake Mills, by E. D. Hinman & Co. It was a six column folio and was established in the interest of the northern part of the county, which up to this time had been without a paper. Lake Mills was still a little village, with but a few houses, still the inhabitants did all they possibly could to help along in the enterprise and almost every business man had an advertisement in the paper. Though small, it was amply large for the times. The editorial management fell entirely to Mr. Hinman, who performed his duties in an able and creditable manner. The first issue appeared June 3, 1872, and in introducing the *North Star* to the citizens of Winnebago county, Mr. Hinman said:

"It is an old custom among journalists to give, in the initial number of the sheet they spread before the public, a lengthy catalogue and tiresome category of the events, causes, whys and wherefores that led to their perilous undertaking, and sketch in minutest detail the hopes, aims, desires and expectations that for months have been fomenting within the narrow confines of cranial walls, generating force for expansion into unheard of improbabilities. This is, without doubt, all right, and strictly in accordance with the dictates of conventionality; we propose, however, to vary somewhat from the general rule, leaving our readers to gather from the columns of the *Star*, in its weekly visits, what perchance there may be of fact or fancy to illustrate practically what would be but 'twice told to tell it here.' Still, it may be well to follow in the old ruts far enough to say that the *North Star* will be devoted to the interests of Lake Mills and vicinity *in particular*, and Win-

nebago county and Northern Iowa *in general.* Republican in politics, but retaining its constitutional right to freedom of expression in criticising party measures or actions, not deemed in accordance with native inborn views of right and wrong. Subject to no clique and untrammeled by sectional influence.

"Respectfully asking for the patronage we may fairly merit, but *begging* favors of no man, with malice toward none and charity for all, we remain,

Yours truly,

E. D. HINMAN & Co."

The *North Star* was printed at the *Press* office in Forest City, and after about one year's existence it was discontinued.

INDEPENDENT HERALD.

In the month of February, 1875, the first issue of the *Independent Herald* appeared at Lake Mills. Marcelus Halvorsen was editor and publisher. The paper was a five column quarto, well filled with news and advertisements, and was well received by the citizens, who had been without a local paper for several years. Mr. Halvorsen continued in control of the *Herald* about three years, and sold to E. D. Hinman. In about one year Mr. Hinman sold to H. W. Rowland, now of St. Ansgar, Mitchell Co., Iowa. Mr. Rowland ran the paper until in August, 1881, when the management passed, by purchase, into the hands of O. P. Hull. In September, 1882, the *Herald* was changed to a more convenient form, and since that date it has been published as a seven column folio. Mr. Hull had considerable experience in newspaper work, and met with merited success during his proprietorship of the *Herald.*

In January, 1884, S. K. Gregg assumed control of the *Herald* in the following words:

"It is a time-honored custom at the dawn of the New Year to make new plans and form wise resolutions for future action. It is, therefore, our purpose to assume the duties and responsibilities of editor and proprietor of the *Independent Herald*, and the inquiring public have a right to know some of our plans and resolutions relative to its management. We cheerfully admit that we cannot wear a 'coat of many colors,' or in other words, it will be impossible for us to please everybody, yet we hope that our course may be worthy, and that we may receive the approbation of our courteous readers and of the public at large.

"First—We propose to publish the *Herald*, not in Forest City in connection with the *Summit* or *Review*, as some have intimated, but in Lake Mills, independent of the above named papers, or any individuals; yet we will not ignore any one, but ask advice from and are willing to counsel with all persons. It will also be our aim to herald all the news of immediate interest to our readers and shall labor faithfully and impartially for the interest of each and every one of our citizens according to our very best ability. We shall also endeavor to do all in our power to advance the interest of Lake Mills and of Winnebago county; and besides this we will endeavor to give the general news, both foreign and domestic, in as replete a manner as circumstances will permit. Furthermore, our greatest aim will be to make the *Herald* worth twofold the subscription price. In politics, we are re-

publican, not for policy, but because we do admire those grand principles for which our fathers fought, but we openly denounce all the corruptions that have crept into either of the political parties irrespective of name, for 'righteousness exalteth a Nation but sin is a reproach to any people.'

"We are also prepared to do all kinds of job work, which will be executed in first class style and with promptness, therefore reserve your orders for us.

"In conclusion we would say no family should be without a newspaper, therefore call and see us and become acquainted and favor us with your subscription for the *Herald*, for upon its patronage depends the real worth of any newspaper. Wishing you all the compliments of the New Year, we submit you this number.

S. K. Gregg."

CHAPTER VII.

JUDICIAL.

When Winnebago county was first brought under judicial organization, several years after it had been permanently organized as a county, it was made a part of the 11th judicial district. Winnebago was thus associated for judicial purposes with the counties of Boone, Hardin, Hamilton, Franklin, Marshall, Story, Webster and Wright.

The first term of district court in and for Winnebago county was held in June, 1859. The records of this term were burned, the first record available being dated June, 1862. At this term there were present: Hon. John Porter, judge; D. D. Chase, district attorney; E. D. Hinman, clerk; and Joseph Tennis, sheriff.

The grand jury was composed of the following gentlemen: David Secor, foreman; John Oulman, Augustus Oulman, C. D. Smith, B. F. Wellman, George Thomas, John S. Anderson, Darius Bray, E. A. Ames, A. P. Harper, Charles Lutz, Eugene Secor, Samuel Tennis, David Lentz and Howard S. Bottsford.

The petit jury consisted of the following named: John S. Blowers, foreman; James Church, Charles Church, Simon Trumbull, C. A. Steadman, John H. T. Ambrose, William Lackore, Hudson Lackore, George Lackore, James Lackore, J. K. Boyd, J. H. Day, James Pinckney, Robert Clark and Edwin Trumbull.

The first case to come before the court was entitled "State of Iowa *vs.* Ethan Allen King" for larceny. The case was ably discussed in all its features and the defendant was found guilty. The court ordered that the prisoner be held in bail of $500 for six days to await a warrant for his arrest from Floyd county, where the crime was committed. And further or-

dered that if not arrested by virtue of said warrant before the expiration of six days, the prisoner shall surrender himself to the sheriff of Winnebago county, and in default of so doing, the said sum $500 would be forfeited.

Hon. John Porter, first judge of the district to which Winnebago county was attached, was born in Washington Co., Penn., April 14, 1828. His boyhood life was spent in milling and farming during the summer season, and in attending the common schools in the winter. At the age of eighteen he commenced teaching district school, and for three years his time was passed alternately in teaching and attending school to perfect himself in the higher branches. He then entered the office of Todd, Hoffman & Hutchins, Warren, Ohio, where he read law some years. In 1854, on his admission to the bar, he located at Plymouth, Ind., where he remained two years and then removed to Mason City, Cerro Gordo Co., Iowa. He soon took high rank as a lawyer, and obtained a good practice for that day. In 1858 he was elected judge of the newly organized 11th judicial district, which position he occupied until he resigned in 1866. The energy he displayed, with his quick and good judgment, earned him the good will of both the bar and people of the district. As a lawyer, he is recognized as being one of the best in the State, and is an honor to the Hardin county bar, of which county he is a resident.

In 1864 the 12th judicial district was created and Winnebago county became a part of it, being associated with the counties of Bremer, Butler, Cerro Gordo, Floyd, Hancock, Mitchell and Worth. Hon. William B. Fairfield was the first judge of the district. He was elected Nov. 8, 1864, his term commencing Jan. 1, 1865; was re-elected in 1868 and held the position until in 1870, when he resigned.

Hon. William B. Fairfield was a native of New York. He was a man of commanding appearance, with a noble, open countenance, and was a great deal more genial and unreserved than judges usually are. He had a thorough education, was well read, and had a complete understanding of his profession, although he was, at the same time, a man who liked to take matters easy. He resigned his position of judge in 1870 and went into the banking business at Charles City, Iowa. He is now dead.

When Mr. Fairfield resigned, in 1870, Hon. George W. Ruddick, who had been serving as circuit judge, was, upon petition, appointed district judge. In 1872 he was elected, and held until 1876, when he was again elected, and again in 1880.

Hon. George W. Ruddick was born in Sullivan Co., N. Y., May 13, 1835. Until fourteen years of age, he remained at home on his father's farm, his time being spent alternately at work and in attending the district school. On leaving home he went to Chester, Ohio, where he attended a seminary for one year. He then went to Kingsville, Ohio, where he remained two years then removed to Monticello, N. Y. After remaining in Monticello one year, he entered the law office of A. C. Niven, reading law with him for two years and a half. In the fall of 1855 he entered the Albany Law School, graduating therefrom in April, 1856. He was then admitted to

the bar, and in July of that year started west. After stopping a few days at Delphi, Iowa, he went to Waverly, Bremer county, and at once entered upon the practice of his profession. In November, 1868, Mr. Ruddick was elected judge of the circuit court, and before the expiration of his term, was appointed judge of the district court to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge William B. Fairfield. Mr. Ruddick is a man of fine legal ability, with a thorough understanding of the law, and has made an acceptable judge. He has frequently been honored by his fellow citizens with offices of honor and trust. He was a member of the Legislature in 1860–1. He has also held the offices of county judge and county attorney. In politics he is a republican, and has been since the organization of that party. Dec. 15, 1859, Judge Ruddick was united in marriage with Mary E. Strickland, of Andover, Ashtabula Co., Ohio. Five children have been born unto them, two of whom are living.

CIRCUIT COURT.

By an act of the General Assembly, passed and approved, April 3, 1868, circuit courts were established in the State, and each judicial district was divided into two circuits, in each of which, at the general election in November, 1868, and every four years thereafter, a circuit judge should be elected. Four terms of court were provided per year in each county, two district and two circuit. By this act the office of county judge was abolished, and all business of a legal nature pertaining to that office was transferred to the circuit court, which was also to have concurrent jurisdiction with the district court in all civil actions at law, and exclusive jurisdiction of all appeals and writs of error from justices' courts, mayors' courts and all other inferior tribunals, either in civil or criminal cases.

Winnebago became a part of the second circuit of the 12th district upon the act becoming a law in 1869, and the first term of court was held at Forest City, March 8, 1869, with Hon. H. N. Brockway on the bench. There were also present: H. K. Landru, sheriff; and Eugene Secor, clerk. The following named composed the jury: John Iverson, Augustus Oulman, D. Martin, John Millington, T. H. Peterson, G. P. Williams, William Higginbotham, N. K. Landru, Charles Brice, B. F. Wellman and John Charlson.

The first case which came up, was entitled DeWitt C. Hayes *vs.* Colburn Larson *et al.* Defendants not appearing, the case went by default to plaintiff, who was awarded judgment in the sum of $58.38 and costs of the case.

As stated, Hon. H. N. Brockway was the first circuit judge. He was elected in the fall of 1868 and held the office until Jan. 1, 1872, when Hon. Robert G. Reiniger, judge elect, took the bench as his successor.

COUNTY COURT.

In 1851, by an act of the General Assembly, county courts were established and the office of county judge created. By the same act the office of probate judge was abolished, as were also the offices of county commissioners; the duties of the commissioners, and probate judge devolving upon the county judge. The county of Winnebago, not being organized until 1857, it had no probate

judge or county commissioners. The first county judge was Robert Clark, one of the early settlers of the county. Upon Judge Clarke devolved the duty of perfecting the organization of the county, dividing it into townships, and such other work as was necessary to perfect a system of county government. He held the office until Jan. 1, 1862.

Judge Clark was a native of New York, born at Johnstown, June 5, 1825. He came west while yet a young man and resided at Rockford, Ill., for about three years. In 1856 he came to Winnebago county and became a permanent resident, residing in Forest City until his death, which occurred Aug. 12, 1876. In 1860 he was married to Rebecca A. Brentner, of Mason City. Three children were the fruits of this union—Brentner, Duncan and Cora, the sons being at present in business at Forest City. Judge Clark was one of the most prominent men of his day, serving in a number of official capacities. For almost nine years he held the office of county treasurer, serving the county in a very efficient manner. In 1856 he laid out the town of Forest City, and thus identified himself particularly with its interests, for which he continually planned and labored. Mr. Clark was small in stature, heavy set and was a man of remarkable energy. He was well read and his discisions in a judicial capacity were full of justice and sound judgment. He was plain and unpretending in his manner, and what he did was done quietly and without the shadow of ostentation. His charity was proverbial, and his benevolence was shared by friend and foe alike. He has often been styled the "Father of Winnebago county," so free was he to lay hold of every good work and push it to the end. The poor always found in him a steadfast friend, and whenever asked to lend assistance to the needy he responded liberally and cheerfully. The following little story is very appropriate to illustrate this characteristic of Judge Clark's: At one time the judge had his team and buggy before his door, just ready to go to Mason City, when a friend came up saying that he had important business to transact and would like to borrow the team and buggy for the day. The judge at once granted the request, returned to the house and postponed his going to Mason City till the following day. At another time Mr. Clark was in his office at the court house, when a poverty-stricken object came in and asked the judge to loan him $15, saying that his wagon had broken down, on his way to Mason City to market and that he could not get it fixed without some money. Mr. Clark took pity on the fellow and at once gave him $15. Very soon Mr. Clark went into one of the other county offices and asked if any one knew who the man was to whom he had given the money. He was answered by J. W. Mahoney, who handed back the $15 and said that *he* was the man; that they had conspired to see just how generous he was. These anecdotes fairly show the character of the judge to be of the most generous kind, and in all circumstances in which he was placed he proved true to this dominant characteristic.

The next county judge was J. K. Boyd who was elected in the fall of 1861. Mr. Boyd served one term very efficiently,

and was succeeded in office by Samuel Tennis. Mr. Boyd was the second lawyer to locate in Winnebago county and is noticed at length in the bar chapter.

Samuel Tennis was elected in the fall of 1863, and re-elected in 1865 and 1867. In the winter of 1867–68 the office of county judge was abolished and Mr. Tennis became auditor of the county, which position he held one year, being succeeded by H. K. Landru.

Samuel Tennis is a native of Indiana. He became a permanent resident of this county in 1859, and for a time "kept tavern" in Forest City. In about 1861, Mr. Tennis moved to the north part of the county and has since lived on a farm. He had never acquired a classical education, but was quite observant of things transpiring about him, a great reader and served in his official capacity with much credit to himself and to the satisfaction of all. He was full of energy and life force and although now about ninety-six or seven years old, is hale and hearty and apparently good for ten years more of life. His children are six in number—Philip, William, Joseph, Kate, Louisa and Anna.

CHAPTER VIII.

FINANCIAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

In this chapter are given a number of tables relating more particularly to the financial status of Winnebago county in the past and present. These tables of values and properties will prove valuable for future reference.

FINANCIAL.

The following items show the value of taxable property, and tax levied each year, from 1863 to 1883, inclusive:

1863.	
Total value of all property	$465,500
Total tax levied	8,328
1864.	
Value of all property	$485,500
Total tax levied	10,498
1865.	
Value of all property	$487,859
Tax levied	16,938
1866.	
Value of all property	$491,174
Total tax levied	18,766
1867.	
Value of all property	498,500
Tax levied	19,906
1868.	
Value of all property	$501,250
Total tax levied	20,550
1869.	
Assessed value of all property	$529,250
Total tax levied	21,621
1870.	
Value of all property	$618,510
Total tax levied	26,702
1871.	
Value of all property	$639,436
Total tax levied	23,415
1872.	
Value of all property	$636,898
Total tax levied	35,225

1873.	
Value of all property	$790,837
Total tax levied	31,055
1874.	
Value of all property	$794,981
Total tax levied	51,252
1875.	
Value of all property	$912,651
Total tax levied	35,591
1876.	
Value of all property	$930,580
Total tax levied	44,690
1877.	
Value of all property	$983,711
Total tax levied	40,859
1878.	
Value of all property	$998,198
Tax levied	32,823
1879.	
Value of properties, approximated	$990,500
Tax levied	30,500
1880.	
Value of all property	$995,094
Total tax levied	31,866
1881.	
Value of all properties	$1,133,102
Total tax levied	37,089
1882.	
Value of all property	$1,129,183
Total tax levied	37,244
1883.	
Value of all property	$1,021,470
Total tax levied	37,786

The following shows the total valuation of all property in the different townships and incorporated villages for the year 1883 :

Forest City, incorporation	$ 48,788
Lake Mills "	20,807
Center township	82,980
Mount Valley township	71,234
Newton "	270,766
Logan "	208,232
Linden "	154,995
Norway "	72,666
Forest "	91,001

TAX FOR 1883 BY TOWNSHIPS.

Center township	$3,028
Mount Valley township	2,564
Newton "	10,289
Logan "	6,975
Linden "	6,354
Norway township	2,725
Forest "	3,240
Forest City, incorporation	2,049
Lake Mills "	759

TREASURER'S REPORT.

From the report of the county treasurer, B. A. Plummer, dated June 1, 1883, the following statement of the cash on hand for the county is taken :

SUMMARY OF CASH ON HAND.

State revenue	$2,374 22
County schools funds	799 83
Bonded debt fund	2,763 99
Bridge	907 67
Poor	42 40
Insane	739 26
Penal fines	3 11
Institute	56 64
Permanent school fund	17 56
Road	1,018 47
Teachers	1,465 20
Contingent	972 02
School house	496 68
Forest independent school district bond debt fund	153 94
Total cash on hand	$11,817 79

REGISTRY OF DEEDS.

The first entry affecting land in Winnebago county was filed May 25, 1857, and conveyed from C. H. Day to C. W. Campbell the northwest quarter of section 34, township 98, range 24.

There are now twenty-two books of deed records, the recorder at present using No. 22, having run through the alphabet to "I," and then taken numbers.

During the year 1882 there were 521 deeds, and 1,030 other instruments recorded.

The following is a list of the various plats that have been recorded in the plat books of the office :

Forest City, Rebecca A. Clark's addition; Lake Mills, C. D. Smith's addition; Benson and Norman. These are treated of in their proper places.

CHAPTER IX.

POLITICAL.

The political history of Winnebago county is more fully given and much better understood by a presentation of the votes cast at the various elections, than in any other way, and for convenience of reference it will be appreciated. Any difficulties arising from doubtful and contested elections will appear in the chapter following, entitled "National, State and County Representation," in connection with the article upon the office in question.

OFFICIAL VOTE.

It is the intention under this head to give a complete abstract of the votes cast at every general election held in Winnebago county since its organization. This, however, cannot be done, as the record of the votes cast in the years of 1857 to 1861, inclusive, were destroyed by fire. The names of those elected are given without the number of votes cast during those years.

ELECTION, OCTOBER, 1857.

County Judge.

Robert Clark.....

Treasurer and Recorder.

Charles H. Day.....

Clerk of the Courts.

Benjamin F. Denslow.....

Sheriff.

John S. Blowers.....

Surveyor.

C. W. Scott.....

Assessor.

A. T. Cole .....

ELECTION, APRIL, 1858.

Superintendent of Schools.

C. W. Scott.....

Drainage Commissioner.

J. B. Torbert .....

County Coroner.

Philip Tennis .....

ELECTION, OCTOBER, 1859.

County Judge.

Robert Clarke.....

Treasurer and Recorder.

Philip Tennis (failed to qualify).....

Sheriff.

John S. Blowers.....

Superintendent of Schools.

B. F. Denslow.....

County Surveyor.

C. W. Scott.....

Coroner.

Thomas Bearse.....

ELECTION, OCTOBER, 1860.

Treasurer and Recorder.

Charles H. Day.....

Clerk of the Courts.

A. K. Curtis.....

ELECTION, OCTOBER, 1861.

County Judge.

J. K. Boyd.....

Treasurer and Recorder.

C. H. Day.....

Sheriff.

M. P. Goodell.....

Superintendent of Schools.

Martin Bumgardner.....

Drainage Commissioner.

Darius Bray.....

County Surveyor.

Augustus Oulman.....

County Coroner.

Thomas Bearse.....

ELECTION, OCTOBER, 1862.

Secretary of State.

James Wright.....	25— 14
Richard T. Sylvester.....	11

State Auditor.

Jonathan W. Cabbell	25—	14
John Brown	11	

State Treasurer.

W. H. Holmes	25—	15
T. L. Larch	10	

Attorney-General.

C. Nourse	25—	14
Benton J. Hall	11	

Register of State Land Office.

J. H. Harvey	25—	14
F. Gottschalk	11	

Member State Board of Education.

John M. Barnard	24	

Congress.

A. W. Hubbard	25—	15
John F. Duncombe	10	

District Judge.

John Porter	30—	24
H. Boardman	6	

District Attorney.

D. D. Chase	26—	18
J. S. Frazer	8	

Clerk of Court.

E. D. Hinman	19—	2
John Ambrose	17	

Sheriff.

Joseph Tennis	20—	6
John S. Blowers	14	

Supervisor at Large.

B. F. Wellman	20—	4
R. Clark	16	

ELECTION, OCTOBER, 1863.

Governor.

William M. Stone, Republican	29—	11
J. M. Tuttle, Democrat	18	

Lieutenant-Governor.

E. W. Eastman, Republican	29—	11
John F. Duncombe, Democrat	18	

Judge of Supreme Court.

John F. Dillon, Republican	29—	10
Charles Mason, Democrat	19	

State Senator.

G. W. Bassett, Republican	29—	11
C. E. Whitney, Democrat	18	

Representative.

C. D. Richard, Republican	27—	6
James Crorr, Democrat	21	

County Judge.

Samuel Tennis	22—	1
William Lackore	21	
D. Bray	1	

Treasurer and Recorder.

David Secor	25—	3
Robert Clark	22	

Sheriff.

A. P. Harper	26—	5
J. L. Williams	21	
S. Trumbull	1	

Superintendent of Schools.

Augustus Oulman	28—	8
J. S. Anderson	20	

Drainage Commissioner.

Darius Bray	17—	1
C. A. Stedman	16	
George Thomas	10	
Scattering	1	

County Surveyor.

J. H. T. Ambrose	45—	44
C. W. Scott	1	

County Coroner.

D. Bray	24—	5
Jesse Bonar	19	

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1864.

President.

Abraham Lincoln, Republican	39—	26
George B. McClellan, Democrat	13	

Secretary of State.

James Wright, Republican	39—	26
J. H. Wallace, Democrat	13	

State Treasurer.

W. H. Holmes, Republican	39—	26
J. B Lash, Democrat	13	

State Auditor.

John A. Elliot, Republican	39—	26
E. C. Hendershott, Democrat	13	

Register of State Land Office.

J. A. Harvey, Republican	39—	26
B. B. Holbrook, Democrat	13	

Attorney-General.

Isaac L. Allen, Republican	39—	26
Charles M. Dunbar, Democrat	13	

Judge of the Supreme Court.

C. C. Cole, Republican	39—	26
T. M. Monroe, Democrat	13	

Congress.

A. W. Hubbard, Republican	39—	26
L. Chapman, Democrat	13	

Judge of District Court.

W. B. Fairfield, Republican	45	

District Attorney.

John E. Burke, Republican	39—	33
M. P. Rosecrans, Democrat	6	

Clerk of Court.

E. D. Hinman	35—	17
J. H. T. Ambrose	18	

County Recorder.

J. P. Gardner	29—	5
H. S. Bottsford	24	

County Treasurer.

Robert Clark	16	

ELECTION, OCTOBER, 1865.

Governor.

W. M. Stone, Republican	83	

Lieutenant-Governor.

B. F. Gue, Republican	83	

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Oran Faville, Republican	83	

Judge of Supreme Court.

G. G. Wright, Republican 83

Representative.

L. Dwelle, Republican 83

County Judge.

Samuel Tennis ..... 65— 54
J. B. Oulman 11

County Treasurer

David Secor ..... 47— 11
Robert Clark 36

Sheriff.

Charles Lutz ..... 48— 37
A. P. Harper 11

County Superintendent of Schools.

C. A. Stedman ..... 61— 50
A. J. Brown 11
C. H. Lackore 1

County Surveyor.

A. Oulman ..... 45— 7
Scattering 38

County Coroner.

Darius Bray ..... 45— 11
Scattering 34

Drainage Commissioner.

J. B. Hill ..... 39— 23
Scattering 16

ELECTION, OCTOBER, 1866.

Secretary of State.

Ed. Wright, Republican ..... 99— 98
S. G. Van Anda, Democrat 1

State Treasurer.

S. E. Rankin, Republican ..... 99— 98
G. A. Stone, Democrat 1

State Auditor.

J. A. Elliott, Republican ..... 99— 98
R. W. Cross, Democrat 1

Register State Land Office.

C. C. Carpenter, Republican ..... 99— 98
L. P. McKinney, Democrat 1

Attorney-General.

F. E. Bissell, Republican ..... 99— 98
W. Bullinger, Democrat 1

Reporter Supreme Court.

E. H. Stiles, Republican ..... 99— 98
Fred Gottschalk, Democrat 1

Clerk of Supreme Court.

C. Linderman, Republican ..... 99— 98
A. Stoddard, Democrat 1

Congress.

A. W. Hubbard, Republican ..... 98— 96
J. D. Thompson, Democrat 2

Clerk of Court.

E. D. Hinman ..... 57— 11
J. P. Gardner 46

County Recorder.

H. S. Bottsford ..... 54— 8
N. K. Landru 46

Coroner.

William Lackore ..... 2— 1
J. Swaibert 1

ELECTION, OCTOBER, 1867.

Governor.

Samuel Merrill, Republican ..... 147— 146
Charles Mason, Democrat 1

Lieutenant-Governor.

Col. John Scott, Republican ..... 147— 146
D. M. Harris, Democrat 1

Attorney-General.

Henry O'Conner, Republican ..... 147— 146
W. T. Baker, Democrat 1

Judge of Supreme Court.

J. M. Beck, Republican ..... 147— 146
J. H. Craig, Democrat 1

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

D. F. Wells, Republican ..... 147— 146
M. L. Fisher, Democrat 1

State Senator.

T. Hawley, Republican ..... 106— 105
C. C. Smeltzer, Democrat 1
Scattering 1

Representative.

M. P. Rosecrans, Democrat ..... 80— 11
C. W. Tenney, Republican 69

County Judge.

Samuel Tennis ..... 87— 33
E. D. Hinman 54

Treasurer.

Robert Clark ..... 110— 73
Ole Grasley 37

Sheriff.

H. K. Landru ..... 87— 45
O. G. Davison 42
J. Burge 16

Superintendent of School.

C. A. Stedman ..... 83— 24
E. Secor 59
A. Oulman 1

County Surveyor.

Augustus Oulman ..... 74— 10
John H. T. Ambrose 64

Coroner.

G. P. Smith ..... 51— 8
Darius Bray 43

Drainage Commissioner.

William Lackore ..... 20— 12
S. W. Herrick 8
D. Bray 7
J. B. Hill 7

For Special County Tax.

For the tax ..... 38— 26
Against the tax 12

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1868.

President.

U. S. Grant, Republican ..... 151— 135
Horatio Seymour, Democrat 16

Secretary of State.

Ed. Wright, Republican	169— 153
David Hammer, Democrat	16

State Auditor.

John A. Elliott, Republican	169— 153
H. Dunlary, Democrat	16

State Treasurer.

S. E. Rankins, Republican	159— 143
L. McCarty, Democrat	16

Register of State Land Office.

C. C. Carpenter, Republican	159— 143
A. D. Anderson, Democrat	16

Attorney-General.

Henry O'Conner, Republican	159— 143
J. E. Williams, Democrat	16

Congress.

Charles Pomeroy, Republican	167— 149
C. A. L. Roszell, Democrat	18

District Judge.

William B. Fairfield, Republican	159— 143
Cyrus Foreman, Democrat	16
W. C. Stanberry	16

District Attorney.

I. W. Card	168— 158
W. A. Stone	10

Circuit Judge.

H. N. Brockway	139— 99
Cyrus Foreman	40

Clerk of Courts.

Eugene Secor	154— 136
A. Oulman	18

County Recorder.

Nelson K. Landru	160— 99
E. L. Stillson	61
R. O. Hougland	11

ELECTION, OCTOBER, 1869.

Governor.

Samuel Merrill, Republican	182— 181
George Gillaspy	1

Lieutenant-Governor.

M. M. Walden, Republican	183

Judge of Supreme Court.

John F. Dillon, Republican	183

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

A. S. Kissell, Republican	183

Representative.

M. P. Rosecrans	159— 132
B. F. Hartshorn	27

County Treasurer.

Robert Clark	182

County Auditor.

H. K. Landru	65— 4
Arthur Linn	61
Eugene Secor	57

Sheriff.

Peter Lewis	65— 7
N. K. Landru	58
Solomon Simmons	49

Superintendent of Schools.

Martin Cooper	112— 62
P. Hayward	50

County Surveyor.

John H. T. Ambrose	123— 80
A. Oulman	43

Coroner.

D. C. Hayes	49— 15
G. P. Smith	34
A. S. Peters	17

Drainage Commissioner.

Darius Bray	7— 5
G. P. Smith	2

ELECTION, OCTOBER, 1870.

Clerk of Courts.

Eugene Secor	154— 88
Augustus Oulman	66
C. D. Smith	9

County Recorder.

Nelson K. Landru	113— 28
E. D. Hinman	85
Scattering	2

Supervisors.

B. F. Wellman (elected)	134
C. D. Smith (elected)	118
R. O. Hougland (elected)	117
A. N. Brones	115
S. D. Wadsworth	104
M. Peterson	56
Scattering	29

ELECTION, OCTOBER, 1871.

Governor.

C. C. Carpenter, Republican	267— 233
J. C. Knapp, Democrat	34

Lieutenant-Governor.

Henry C. Bullis, Republican	267— 233
M. M. Ham, Democrat	34

Judge of the Supreme Court.

James G. Day, Republican	267— 233
John F. Duncombe, Democrat	34

Superintendent Public Instruction.

Alonzo Abernathy, Republican	263— 227
E. M. Mumm, Democrat	36

State Senator.

E. A. Howland	269— 268
E. Monroe	1

Representative.

David Secor	298

County Auditor.

Hiram K. Landru	268— 239
R. O. Hougland	29

Treasurer.

Robert Clark	241— 184
William Larson	57

Sheriff.

Peter Lewis	214— 182
Andrew Charlson	32

Superintendent of Schools.

A. L. Shay	177—	65
M Cooper	112	
C. A. Stedman	1	

Supervisor.

W. O. Hanson	281—	264
Peter Hanson	17	

County Surveyor.

W. C. Hayward	300	

Coroner.

G. P. Smith	299	

Drainage Commissioner.

Darius Bray	299	

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1872.

President.

U. S. Grant, Republican	275—	238
Horace Greeley, Liberal	37	

Secretary of State.

Josiah T. Young	275—	238
E. A Gilbert	37	

State Auditor.

James Russell	275—	238
J. P. Cassidy	37	

State Treasurer.

William Christy	275—	238
M. J. Rohlfs	37	

Register State Land Office.

Aaron Brown	275—	238
Jacob Butler	37	

Attorney-General.

M E. Cutts	275—	238
A G. Case	37	

(Same to fill vacancy.)

M. E Cutts	249	

Congress.

H O. Pratt, Republican	275—	238
A. T. Lusch, Democrat	37	

District Judge.

G. W. Ruddick, Republican	276—	239
W A. Lathrop, Democrat	37	

Circuit Judge.

R G Reiniger, Republican	276—	237
W. C. Stanberry, Democrat	39	

District Attorney.

L. S. Butler, Republican	218—	124
J W Wood, Democrat	94	

Clerk of the Courts.

Eugene Secor	314	

County Recorder

E. L. Stillson	286—	191
N K Landru	95	

County Supervisor.

A. N. Brones	210—	49
C Nelson	161	
A. Christian	4	

ELECTION, OCTOBER, 1873.

Governor.

C C. Carpenter	301	

Lieutenant-Governor.

Joseph Dysart	301	

Judge of the Supreme Court.

J. M. Beck	301	

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Alonzo Abernathy	301	

Representative.

David Secor	328	

County Auditor.

H. K. Landru	181—	58
Charles Isaacs	123	

Treasurer.

Robert Clark	183—	69
Eugene Secor	114	

Sheriff.

Peter Lewis	162—	40
John Halvorsen	122	

Superintendent of Schools.

W. W. Olmstead	258—	211
Martin Cooper	47	

County Surveyor.

O. T. Severs	176—	60
John Ambrose	116	

Coroner.

P C. Jones	219—	208
G. P. Smith	11	
J. B. Hill	2	

Supervisior.

Z. Mayse	142—	6
S. D. Wadsworth	136	
E. D. Hinman	1	

ELECTION, OCTOBER, 1874.

Secretary of State.

J. T. Young, Republican	281—	230
D. Lee Morgan, Democrat	51	

Auditor of State.

Buren R. Sherman, Republican	281—	230
J. M. King, Democrat	51	

Treasurer of State.

William Christie, Republican	281—	230
Henry C. Harges, Democrat	51	

Register of State Land Office.

David Secor, Republican	273—	223
R H. Roderman, Democrat	50	

Attorney-General.

M. E. Cutts, Republican	281—	231
J. H. Ready, Democrat	50	

Clerk of Supreme Court.

E. J. Holmes, Republican	281—	230
G. W. Ball, Democrat	51	

Reporter of Supreme Court.

John R. Rummells, Republican	281—	230
J. M. Weast, Democrat	51	

Clerk of Courts.

O. T. Severs	196—	59
J. F. Thompson	137	

County Recorder.

E. L. Stillson ..... 173— 12
W. O. Hanson 161

Supervisor.

P. H. Peterson ..... 176— 17
Z. Mayse 159

Coroner.

V. A. Jones ..... 162— 26
M. Faulkner 136

ELECTION, OCTOBER, 1875.

Governor.

Samuel J. Kirkwood, Republican ..... 383— 321
Shepherd Leffer, Democrat 62

Lieutenant-Governor.

J. G. Newbold, Republican ..... 383— 321
E. B. Woodward, Democrat 62

Judge Supreme Court.

Austin Adams, Republican ..... 383— 321
W. J. Knight, Democrat 62

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

A. Abernathy, Republican ..... 383— 327
Isaiah Doane, Democrat 56

State Senator.

L. Dwelle, Republican ..... 322— 199
J. M. Elder, Democrat 123

Representative.

Henry H. Bush, Republican ..... 443— 442
M. P. Rosecrans, Democrat 1

County Auditor.

Eugene Secor ..... 266— 97
W. O. Hanson 169

Treasurer.

Robert Clark ..... 301— 159
Knudt Johnson 142

Sheriff.

Peter Lewis ..... 269— 100
S. G. Honsey 169

Superintendent of Schools.

W. A. Chapman ..... 274— 103
J. M. Hull 171

County Surveyor.

J. H. T. Ambrose ..... 241— 43
A. Oulman 198

Coroner.

V. A. Jones ..... 255— 231
Scattering 24

Supervisor.

J. W. Fisher ..... 271— 100
Z. M. Mayse 171

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1876.

President.

Rutherford B. Hayes, Republican ..... 498— 459
S. J. Tilden, Democrat 39

Secretary of State.

J. T. Young, Republican ..... 511— 474
J. H. Steubenrauch, Democrat 37

Auditor of State.

B. R. Sherman, Republican ..... 511— 474
W. Gronewig, Democrat 37

Treasurer of State.

George Bemis, Republican ..... 511— 474
Wesley Jones, Democrat 37

Register State Land Office.

David Secor, Republican ..... 539— 537
N. C. Rideman, Democrat 2

Judge of Supreme Court.

W. H. Severs, Republican ..... 511— 474
William Graham, Democrat 37

Judge Supreme Court—to fill Vacancy.

J. H. Rothrock, Republican ..... 511— 474
W. I. Hayes, Democrat 37

Attorney-General.

J. F. McJunkin, Republican ..... 511— 474
J. C. Cook, Democrat 37

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Carl W. Von Coellen 511

Congress.

N. C. Deering, Republican ..... 511— 474
Cyrus Foreman, Democrat 37

District Judge.

G. W. Ruddick, Republican ..... 511— 474
C. A. L. Rozelle, Democrat 37

Circuit Judge.

R. G. Reiniger, Republican ..... 511— 474
J. M. Elder, Democrat 37

District Attorney.

J. B. Cleland, Republican ..... 511— 474
John Cliggett, Democrat 37

County Treasurer—to fill Vacancy.

William Larson ..... 206— 23
C. D. Smith 183
Mikkel Peterson 158

Recorder.

John Law ..... 243— 35
M. C. Halvorsen 208
W. W. Olmstead 91

Clerk of Court.

W. O. Hanson ..... 283— 45
Charles Isaacs 238
Ole Grasley 28

Supervisor

Knudt Johnson ..... 285— 118
H. N. Bushnell 167
S. D. Wadsworth 39

ELECTION, OCTOBER, 1877.

Governor.

John H. Gear, Republican ..... 544— 504
John P. Irish, Democrat 40

Lieutenant-Governor.

Frank T. Campbell, Republican ..... 544— 504
W. C. James, Democrat 40

Judge of Supreme Court.

James G. Day, Republican ..... 544— 504
H. E. J. Boardman, Democrat 40

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Carl W. Von Coellen, Republican	543—	503
G. D. Callison	40	

Representative.

A. C. Walker, Republican	376—	170
H. H. Brush	206	

County Auditor.

Eugene Secor	547	

Treasurer.

Mikkel Peterson	306—	28
William Larson	278	

Superintendent of Schools.

W. A. Chapman	337—	103
J. E. Anderson	234	

Sheriff.

J. H. Twito	264—	91
Peter Lewis	173	
H. K. Landru	100	

County Surveyor.

A. Oulman	316—	53
J. H. T. Ambrose	263	

Coroner.

J. M. Hull	373—	180
G. P. Smith	193	

Supervisor.

P. H. Peterson	335—	98
C. L. Henderson	237	

ELECTION, OCTOBER, 1878.

Secretary of State.

J. A. T. Hull, Republican	469—	367
E. M. Farnsworth, Democrat	93	

State Auditor.

Buren R. Sherman, Republican	459—	381
Joseph Eiboeck, Greenback	78	

State Treasurer.

G. W. Bemis, Republican	460—	367
M. L. Devin, Democrat	93	

Register State Land Office.

J. K. Powers, Republican	460—	367
M. Farrington, Democrat	93	

Attorney-General.

J. F. McJunkin, Republican	460—	397
J. Gibbon, Greenback	77	

Judge of Supreme Court

J. H. Rothrock, Republican	460—	384
J. C. Knapp, Democrat	76	

Clerk of Supreme Court

E. J. Holmes, Republican	460—	368
Alexander Runyan, Democrat	92	

Reporter of Supreme Court.

J. S. Runnells, Republican	460—	383
J. B. Elliott, Greenback	77	

Congress.

N. C. Deering, Republican	456—	359
S. H. Weller	97	

Clerk of District Court.

W. O. Hanson	551—	447
Scattering	4	

County Recorder.

John Law	373—	191
M. C. Halvorsen	182	

County Surveyor.

J. H. T. Ambrose	522	

Supervisor.

J. W. Fisher	300—	111
Halvor Paulson	189	
Z. M. Mayse	63	

ELECTION, OCTOBER, 1879.

Governor.

John H. Gear, Republican	696—	647
H. H. Trimble, Democrat	49	

Lieutenant-Governor.

Frank T. Campbell, Republican	696—	647
J. A. O. Yoeman, Democrat	49	

Judge of Supreme Court.

J. M. Beck, Republican	684—	623
Reuben Noble, Democrat	61	

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Carl W. Von Coellen, Republican	694—	644
Erwin Baker, Democrat	50	

State Senator.

F. M. Goodykoontz, Republican	729—	728
J. M. Elder, Democrat	1	

Representative.

J. M. Hull, Republican	700—	670
J. M. Elder, Democrat	30	

County Auditor.

Charles Isaacs	225—	34
E. L. Stillson	191	
W. A. Chapman	184	
J. F. Anderson	139	

Treasurer.

Mikkel Peterson	459—	168
William Larson	291	

Sheriff.

Jacob H. Twito	317—	161
Peter Lewis	156	
S. G. Honsey	138	
H. K. Landru	135	

Superintendent of Schools.

A. N. Brones	238—	41
C. L. Nelson	197	
A. H. Chase	121	
P. Hayward	93	
W. H. Jones	72	

County Surveyor

J. H. T. Ambrose	643—	638
Scattering	5	

Coroner.

Y. G. Tweed	449—	284
C. L. Porter	165	

Supervisor.

Knudt Johnson	410—	90
Halvor Paulson	320	

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1880.

President.

James A. Garfield, Republican	701—	634
W S. Hancock, Democrat	67	
Gen. J. B. Weaver, Greenback	34	

Secretary of State.

J. A. T. Hull, Republican	702—	635
A. B. Kieth, Democrat	67	
George M. Walker, Greenback	34	

State Auditor.

William V. Lucas, Republican	702—	635
C. I. Barker, Democrat	67	
G. V. Swivinger, Greenback	34	

State Treasurer.

Edmund H. Conger, Republican	701—	634
Martin Blinn, Democrat	67	
M. Farrington	34	

Register State Land Office.

J. K. Powers	702—	635
Daniel Dougherty	67	
Thomas Hooker	34	

Attorney-General.

Smith McPherson	702—	635
Charles A. Clark	67	
W. A. Spurrier	34	

Congress.

N. C. Deering	700—	663
M. B. Doolittle	37	

District Judge.

G. W. Ruddick	732—	66
John Cliggett	69	

Circuit Judge.

R. G. Reiniger	730—	659
Cyrus Foreman	71	

District Attorney.

John B. Cleland	733—	664
A. C. Ripley	69	

Clerk of Courts.

W. O. Hanson	700—	600
W. H. Fisher	100	

County Recorder.

O. T. Severs	482—	249
W. A. Chapman	233	
W. H. May	85	

Supervisor.

A. N. Hougee	402—	5
P. H. Peterson	397	

ELECTION, OCTOBER, 1881.

Governor.

Buren R. Sherman, Republican	675—	641
D. M. Clark, Greenback	34	
L. G. Kinne, Democrat	26	

Lieutenant-Governor.

O. H. Manning, Republican	673—	637
James D. Holland, Greenback	36	
J. M. Walker, Democrat	26	

Judge of Supreme Court.

Austin Adams, Republican	673—	638
W. W. Williamson, Greenback	35	
H. B. Hendershott	26	

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

John W. Akers, Republican	673—	637
Mrs. A. M Swain, Greenback	36	
W. H. Butler, Democrat	26	

State Senator.

H. G. Parker, Republican	713—	711
J. M. Elder, Democrat	2	

Representative.

J. E. Anderson	619—	572
Scattering	47	

County Auditor.

Charles Isaacs	483—	233
K. H. Knudtson	250	
Scattering	3	

Treasurer.

B. A. Plummer	385—	36
Nels George	349	

Sheriff.

J. H. Twito	661—	600
H. N. Cliven	61	
E. R. Jacobson	14	

Superintendent of Schools.

A. N. Brones	494—	256
C. L. Nelson	238	

County Surveyor.

J. H. T. Ambrose	378—	29
W. H. Harwood	349	

Coroner.

J. H. Brakke	668	

Supervisor.

S. G. Honsey	557—	406
J. W. Fisher	151	

SPECIAL ELECTION, JUNE, 1882.

For the Adoption of the Prohibitory Amendment.

For	553—	464
Against	89	

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1882.

Secretary of State.

John A. T. Hull, Republican	490—	239
W. J. Gaston, Greenback	251	
T. D. Walker, Democrat	24	

State Auditor.

J. L. Brown, Republican	493—	245
D. A. Wyatt, Greenback	248	
William Thompson, Democrat	24	

State Treasurer.

E. H. Conger, Republican	491—	241
George Derr, Greenback	250	
John Foley, Democrat	24	

Attorney-General

S. McPherson, Republican	491—	241
James A. Rice, Greenback	250	
J. H. Bremerman, Democrat	24	

Judge of Supreme Court.

W. H. Seevers, Republican	492—	243
M. A. Jones, Greenback	249	
Charles E. Bronson, Democrat	24	

Clerk of Supreme Court.

G. B. Pray, Republican	492— 243
E. N. Clark, Greenback	249
H. F. Bonorden, Democrat	24

Reporter of Supreme Court.

E. C. Ebersole, Republican	492— 243
J. H. Williamson, Greenback	249
L. A. Palmer, Democrat	24

Congress.

A. J. Holmes, Republican	460— 193
Isaiah Doane, Greenback	267
John Cliggett, Democrat	48

Clerk of Courts.

W. O. Hanson	433— 94
I. J. Kesseg	339

County Recorder.

O. T. Severs	509— 249
Ole S. Olson	260

Supervisor.

William Larson	492— 214
G. H. Olmstead	278

ELECTION, OCTOBER, 1883.

Governor.

Buren R. Sherman, Republican	630— 521
J. B Weaver, Greenback	109
L. G. Kinne	91

Lieutenant-Governor.

Orlando H. Manning, Republican	632— 522
Sanford Kirkpatrick, Greenback	110
Justus Clark, Democrat	87

Judge Supreme Court.

Joseph H. Reed, Republican	633— 524
Daniel W. Church, Greenback	109
Walter I. Hayes, Democrat	88

Superintendent Public Instruction.

John W. Akers, Republican	634— 530
Miss Abbie O. Canfield, Greenback	104
Edgar P. Farr, Democrat	90

State Senator, 43d District.

John D. Glass, Republican	633— 441
J. M. Elder, Democrat	192

Representative, 86th District.

George F. Watson, Republican	600— 366
T. C. Ransom, Greenback	234

County Auditor.

Charles Isaacs	781— 742
Scattering	38

Treasurer.

B. A. Plummer	449— 74
Mikkel Peterson	375

Sheriff.

J. H. Twito	287— 55
N. B. Thompson	232
P. N. Brones	164
C. A. Gale	145

Superintendent of Schools.

A. N. Brones	378— 107
C. L. Nelson	271
W. A. Chapman	173

Supervisor.

A. N. Honge	432— 185
Z. M. Mayse	247
J. W. Fisher	118

Surveyor.

L. T. Thompson	510— 355
J. H. T. Ambrose	255

Coroner.

C. E. Keeler	770— 738
Scattering	32

CHAPTER X.

THE BAR OF WINNEBAGO COUNTY.

The general history of the legal profession furnishes one of the most fruitful and comprehensive fields of thought that the world, with all its various callings and activities, presents to the mind. There are other professions that are comprehensive and Archimedian in their power to move the world, but none have the majestic sweep and the all-powerful influence that the profession of law contemplates. This profession is the watchman stationed upon the great dike, which protects the realm of truth and justice from the inroads of vice. It is the lighthouse upon the giant barrier against which dash the seas of crime. True, at times, the watchmen prove unworthy the trust reposed in them, and allow the encroachments of vice upon justice to escape their attention, but, acknowledging this to be a fact, it does not change or dwarf the great field over which the profession has guardianship.

The grand object of law is equal justice to all. Truth and right are so interwoven into the warp and woof of the delicate fabric of law that they are one and inseparable, and the great and good lawyer, viewing it in this light, becomes one of the forces which move, control and protect society. The legal profession, then, in the very nature of the case, must be the champion of purity and the promoter of all movements that tend to soften the harsh elements in citizen and government. And right nobly has it done this. It has ever been the defender of popular rights, the champion of freedom, regulated by law, the firm support of good government. In times of danger it has stood like a rock, and breasted the mad passions of the hour, and firmly resisted tumult and faction. But the lawyer does not make laws, these are made by higher tribunals as exigencies arise demanding them. It is his duty, however, to apply them to the daily affairs of men, and the pure and impartial lawyer will so endeavor to interpret these laws that their high standard may be perpetuated, and that all alike may have meted out unto them justice and right.

Change in art, in science, in literature, in all the departments of the world's activities are continually noticeable. The wants of the people of to-day, and the lawful restraints to be thrown around us of the present age, differ widely from those of a half century ago. They are too lenient or too severe—in one case to be strengthened, in the other, modified. Hence, the lawyer, to satisfactorily meet the requirements of the circumstances with which he is surrounded, must neces-

sarily be a man of to-day, posted on the matters of importance pertaining to his own age. His capital is his ability and individuality, and he cannot bequeath them to his successors. They die with him or live in the memory of his deeds and sayings.

THE BAR OF THE PAST.

In an early day the lawyer was not kept busy with cases. They were few and far between. People at that day were more disposed than at present to settle their disputes in their own way, and could not afford to pay the lawyer for his services. The lawyer, therefore, who came into the country with the pioneers, had to devote a part of his time to other pursuits, sometimes in farming, again in teaching school. Thus, by practicing economy, he could make "ends meet," and get along until times were better. As a rule the lawyer became a politician, and by serving in some official capacity swelled his little income to more comfortable proportions. The people demanded their services, and they were glad to accommodate the people.

There have been and still are able and prominent men practicing before the courts of Winnebago county—men who were an honor to the profession, to society, and to the county.

Of those who resided in the county at one time, and are now either dead or have quit practice, or gone, the historian will speak first. So far as material was accessible, sketches are given of each attorney who has practiced before the courts of the county. If any are omitted it is because their names are forgotten and not from intention.

Among those who have been resident attorneys were the following: Jerry Murphy, J. K. Boyd, DeWitt C. Hayes, W. A. Burnap, D. T. Gibson, John Dunbar and Henry W. Ames.

Jerry Murphy was the pioneer lawyer of Winnebago county, locating at Forest City in 1857. He was a thorough pioneer and tried his hand at anything that came along. He was considerable of a sport, wore a white fur plug-hat, and always carried a cane. He was a good lawyer for those days, and he knew no such thing as fail. He was witty and could be keen and sarcastic in the extreme if he so chose. While here he paid most of his attention to land speculation. He left in 1858.

J. K. Boyd was the second lawyer to locate in Winnebago county. He swung out his shingle at Forest City in 1861 and remained until 1864. He was a man of considerable ability, was well read in his profession and had good success in his practice. After leaving here he located at Cedar Rapids. Mr. Boyd was a prominent character in early times and many good anecdotes are related of him. At one time Boyd was running a hotel in Forest City, and it appears that a Mr. C. D. Pritchard, who had been invited by the citizens to deliver a 4th of July oration, was stopping at his hotel. Mr. Pritchard made a good speech and everybody was satisfied. The following day when he got ready to leave, he asked the landlord what his bill was. Boyd told him it was $—, charging at city rates. Pritchard demurred, saying that it was too much and he could not pay it. But Boyd insisted, saying, "of course this isn't

a very paying business for you; but you can stand it—you're making a *reputation*." Pritchard had to pay the bill, and went off a wiser but poorer man. One thing of this nature leads to another and we will digress from our subject heading, and relate another instance in the public life of Mr. Boyd. During his practice here Mr. Boyd occupied considerable of his time in collecting accounts for foreign parties. At one time he had in his posession a number of school orders on Forest school district. These orders belonged to A. B. Tuttle, now of Mason City, and had been sent to Boyd for collection. Boyd collected some but time went by and he did not remit. Finally Mr. Tuttle came to see about the matter, and upon asking Boyd for his money, was informed that he (Tuttle) was indebted to him and that what he had collected did not remunerate him for his trouble. Tuttle objected, but Boyd was determined to retain the money, saying "you know Mr. Tuttle *we lawyers must live*," and he did retain the money, Mr. Tuttle going away without it.

W. A. Burnap was a native of one of the New England States. In about 1860 he came to Forest City and engaged in teaching the village school. The following year he gave up the school and entered the service as clerk at Brigadier-General Datis E. Coon's headquarters, serving in that capacity for three years. At the expiration of that time he returned to Forest City and again was engaged to teach the public school. He could not, however, be satisfied to remain in the background while his country was in danger. His patriotic nature was completely aroused by the scenes he had witnessed during his three years of service, and he again decided to try life on the tented field. He then veteranized and served until the close of the war. He then went to Chicago and was for several years a professor in the commercial law department of Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College. In 1869 he returned to Forest City and went into partnership with Hon. David Secor in the real estate business. Later he went to Clear Lake, where he purchased the Clear Lake Bank. He was not successful in this venture, however, in about three years he failed, and when the business was settled he was left with almost nothing. To his credit it may be said that he settled honorably with every creditor, and the high reputation for honesty and integrity which he has previously borne, was in no wise injured or decreased. When he came to Forest City, he was a young man, and his good education made a brilliant future possible, but he was naturally too modest and too diffident to "hoe his way" successfully amidst the rough paths of pioneer life. After his failure at Clear Lake he returned to Chicago and when last heard from was holding a professorship in Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College.

DeWitt C. Hayes came to Forest City in 1866 and at once opened a law office. Mr. Hayes was a native of New York, was of medium stature and had fair success in his practice. He received his education at the Jefferson County Institute, of New York, and after completing his course engaged in the grocery business at which he failed in about two years. He then went to Wisconsin and commenced practicing

law, continuing in that State several years. He then returned to Watertown, N. Y., his native place, and studied law in the office of Brown & Beach for about a year; at the end of which time, after being admitted to the bar at Syracuse, he came to Iowa, locating at Charles City in the fall of 1866. He there entered into partnership with Starr & Patterson, remaining with them until in the fall of 1867, when he located at Forest City. In 1868 a partnership was formed with Martin Cooper, which continued until in 1869, when Mr. Hayes left the county. Mr. Hayes was a sharp, shrewd lawyer, quick to see a point, original in his ways and ideas, and was a man of indomitable energy. He is now living on a farm in Floyd county.

D. T. Gibson came to Forest City early in the spring of 1870. He was a young lawyer and was in search of a location. He opened a law office and commenced business. He did not remain long, however. W. C. Stanberry, of Mason City, came and induced Mr. Gibson to remove to that place, where he engaged in practice for two years. He then went to Waverly, Bremer county, this State, and has since made that his home. He is now in partnership with E. A. Dawson, the firm name being Gibson & Dawson.

Mr. Gibson was born in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., in May, 1844, his parents being S. C. and Martha (Hall) Gibson. His father is a leading physician of that county, still in practice, having been in constant service there for over forty years; his mother died when he was quite young. His early life was spent in his native county, where he received an academic education, spending three years at Oxford Academy and for some time taught by a private tutor. When about eighteen years of age, having developed a taste for the legal profession, he entered the law office of Henry R. Mygatt, of Oxford, for the purpose of fitting himself for the practice of law, where he continued some time. Subsequently he emigrated to Wisconsin, where, in 1868, he was admitted to the bar, before Judge Stewart. He served during the war, as a Union soldier, in the 90th New York Volunteer Infantry, enlisting soon after arriving at the age of twenty-one years. In 1873 he was married to Elizabeth A. Hazelton, a native of the State of New York.

Another transient lawyer, Henry W. Ames, swung out his shingle in Forest City in 1871. He was in search of a field for operation, but not being satisfied as to the outlook for Forest City, within a few weeks he packed his traps and sought greener pastures. He was young and not very brilliant, but had been in practice before coming here.

John Dunbar was admitted to the bar in 1875, at a term of district court held at Forest City. He practiced two years, then went to Cedar Falls, where he practiced about two years, when he returned to Winnebago county. He is now engaged in farming.

THE PRESENT BAR.

The legal profession of Winnebago county, in 1883, was represented by the following named: Martin Cooper, T. C. Ransom, W. W. Olmstead, J. E. Anderson, J. F. Thompson, J. T. Lattimore, J. E. Howard, Col. A. H. Chase, David Secor, W. H. Harwood, W. A. Chapman,

W. H. Fisher, E. F. Thompson and J. D. Leland.

T. C. Ransom, attorney at law, was born in Hartford Co., Conn., Sept. 22, 1824. When a small boy his parents removed to Litchfield county, where he grew to manhood, and learned the trade of a shoemaker, which he followed for a number of years. When twenty-four years of age, he entered the law office of Hiram Goodwin, and also read with O. H. Pratt, afterward member of Congress. In the spring of 1859 he was admitted to the bar, and soon after removed to Iowa, settling in Clayton county, in the flourishing village of Hardin, where he hung out a shingle, and commenced the practice of his profession. In 1861 he removed to Waukon. In 1868 he again removed to Postville, where he practiced his profession until 1870, being admitted to the United States district court, at Dubuque, in 1869. He then came to Winnebago county. Soon after coming west, Mr. Ransom had occasion to attend court at Waukon, dressing, as he supposed, suitable for the occasion, wearing a silk hat, as had been the custom in the east. What was his surprise on arriving, at finding the judge and attorneys, with their shoes run down at the heel, some with elbows out, and all with slouched hats. When he reached home he told his wife he thought he was in the right church, but in the wrong pew. He stored his plug hat away and has never attempted to wear it since. In 1848 he was married to Laura Parsons, by whom he has had one child—Maria, now the wife of Calvin Gardner. Mrs. Ransom died in 1860. In 1873 he was again married to S. M. Spencer. While in Allamakee county, he was elected to the office of superintendent of the public schools, which he filled with due credit. He is an honorable member of the Masonic lodge, of Forest City. In 1877–8–9, Mr. Ransom served as prosecuting attorney of Winnebago county.

C. L. Nelson, attorney at law, Forest City, was born near Christiana, Norway, March 13, 1846. In 1852 he emigrated with his parents to America. They settled in Rock Co., Wis., and in 1856, with other company, removed to Winnebago county. Mr. Nelson settled on section 22 in Norway township. Here he made his farm. The country being sparsely settled, they were compelled to go to Decorah to mill. The wheat was hauled to McGregor, making the trip in two weeks, receiving about fifty cents per bushel. The following spring the land sales commenced at Osage, and the snow being deep, they made the trip on snow shoes to secure the claims. The winter of 1856–57 will be remembered, by the early settlers, as one of deep snow and much suffering from cold, and the scarcity of provisions. The subject of this sketch was reared on this farm, and received his early education in a small frame school house. He afterwards attended the Decorah Normal Institute and Upper Iowa University. For a number of years he taught school, then commenced reading law in the office of Ransom & Olmstead, and with Prof. J. E. Anderson. In 1876 and 1877 he was deputy sheriff under Peter Lewis. He was admitted to the bar Sept- 9, 1878. In 1870 he was married to Anna Olson, who was born in Norway, but who came to this country

when a child. Mr. Nelson has been identified with the county for many years, and has seen its many changes.

William H. Fisher, attorney at law, of Forest City, was born in W. Va., July 24, 1850. When a small boy his parents emigrated to Kane Co., Ill., where they remained a short time, removing to Fayette Co., Iowa, where he grew to manhood. He located in Winnebago county in June, 1869. In 1877 he entered the office of Ransom & Olmstead, and was admitted to the bar, in May, 1878, since which time he has followed his profession in Forest City. He was married in 1870 to Martha J. Howard, who died in 1876. In 1879 he was again married to Florence A. Steward, a native of Maine. This union was blessed with three children—Raymond E., Robert S. and Bessie. Mr. Fisher is a Master Mason, and a member of the I. O. O. F. lodge. He is a young man who has lived in the county for a number of years, and by close attention to practice has gained a position of which he can well be proud.

J. F. Thompson, banker, was born in Hancock county, Sept. 3, 1848. He is the son of Matthew and Martha (Spaulding) Thompson, his father a native of Ireland, and his mother of Vermont. They were married in Ohio, and were the parents of nine children, seven sons and two daughters. In October, 1857, Mr. Thompson located in Clayton Co., Iowa. The subject of this sketch was reared as a farm boy, receiving his early education in the common schools. In July, 1863, he entered the service, enlisting in the 4th Iowa Battery, serving until the close of the war. In 1865 he was wounded in the leg at Thibodeaux City, La. At the close of the war he returned to Clayton county, and attended school an McGregor. In the fall of 1873 he entered the Iowa State University, graduating in the law department in 1875. In the fall of the same year he was appointed deputy register of the State land office, which position he held about two years. On May 1, 1877, he established the Winnebago County Bank, and Jan. 1, 1880, sold a half interest to James H. Easton, and continued under the firm name of Easton & Thompson. In the fall of 1883 his brother, J. Thompson, purchased the interest of Mr. Easton and the firm is now Thompson Bros., the bank having been re-organized with a paid up capital of $25,000. Mr. Thompson was married Dec. 22, 1875, to Julia Clark, a daughter of Judge Clark, the founder of Forest City. She was born in this city Sept. 19, 1857. Four children bless this union, three of whom are living—J. Clark, Clyde C. and Merle M. Mr. Thompson is, in politics, a staunch republican, and is now the mayor of Forest City, having been elected by a large majority on the temperance ticket. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity, being passed to a Knight Templar.

Hon. J. E. Anderson is a native of Sweden, born in 1846. In 1852 his parents emigrated to America, and after remaining three years in the city of New York, removed to Whiteside Co., Ill., and settled on a farm. In 1855 they removed to Lyons, Iowa. In 1860, they settled on a farm in Winnebago county, where Mr. Anderson has since resided. He received a common school education, where he resided up to 1866, when he entered the Up-

per Iowa University, where he spent three years. He then entered the State University, where he took a full course of scientific and classical studies, and graduated with the class of 1872, and in 1876 graduated in the law department of the same institution. Mr. Anderson is honorably distinguished as the author of a work on "calculations," and in having from 1872 to 1875 visited some 300 colleges situated in nearly every State in the Union, and delivering lectures on the subject before those institutions. In the fall of 1881, Mr. Anderson was elected to the State Assembly from the 77th legislative district, composed of the counties of Worth, Winnebago, Hancock and Wright, receiving a majority of 3,000 votes, being the largest majority by which any member of the House was elected. This may be accepted by our readers as an evidence of his personal popularity, or of the intelligence of his constituency, or both, or neither, according to their individual political bias. Mr. Anderson is nearly six feet in height, of fine figure and presence, wears a full beard, and is in a word if not the best looking—at least among the few best looking men in the House. Every work of true reform has had him among its unflinching advocates. He speaks with great ease and energy, and his arguments are always to the point and uniformly enlist marked attention. He is chairman of the Library committee and member of those on Judiciary, Schools, Claims, Compensation of Public Officers, State University, Constitutional Amendments, and Senatorial and Representative Districts. He was married in 1875 to Martha A., daughter of Nelson and Anna Johnson, by whom he has had three children, two of which are living—Randolph M. and Horace E. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson are members of the M. E. Church of Forest City, at which place he now resides, engaged in the practice of law, together with loaning of money and sale of lands. "True and upright in all his duties, he has a name truly honorable, and a character worthy of emulation." A local writer thus speaks of him in reference to his labors in the General Assembly: "Hon. J. E. Anderson, although he made no attempts at oratory, made for himself a very excellent record. He was a thorough worker, and, during the entire session, did not, I believe, miss a single roll call. He was always to be found in his seat, and gave the strictest and closest attention to business. As many committee meetings as he could find time to attend, he attended, and shirked no duty imposed upon him. His genial and social disposition gained for him hosts of friends, and to illustrate this I will only mention one instance of which I took particular notice. I think it was the day immediately preceding the last of the session, when the regular order of business was being strictly followed, and the House, for some cause or other was in an exceedingly bad humor, and had refused several members to take up measures out of their order; it was on this day, and while this feeling was upon the House that Mr. Anderson asked leave to take up out of its order the bill for funding county indebtedness, and his request was granted without a dissenting voice, and this, alone, speaks better of his standing among the members than if I devoted a whole column to him. The

district he represented has no cause to regret having elected him, for I assure you their interests were in safe and good hands."

George A. Franklin, of the firm of Lattimore & Co., attorneys and real estate agents, Forest City, was born in Rockford, Ill., April 2, 1855. He is a graduate of the State Normal, of Illinois, in the class of 1877. In 1878 and 1879 he was employed as principal in the Butler schools, Montgomery Co., Ill. In the spring of 1881 he came to Winnebago county, where he engaged in stock growing. In the spring of 1883, he purchased an interest in his present business. They make the collections of slow and doubtful claims, and the foreclosures of mortgages a specialty.

W. A. Chapman, a prominent attorney of Lake Mills, was born in Kalamazoo Co., Mich., in November, 1842, his parents being Willard and Polly (Weller) Chapman. His father was a native of Massachusetts; his mother of Vermont. While W. A. was quite young his parents removed to Canada, where he was reared on a farm. His widowed mother is now living in Brooklin, province of Ontario. Mr. Chapman left home when he attained his majority and for a number of years engaged in teaching. He spent one year in Buffalo, N. Y., also about two years in and about Chicago, teaching school, and in 1873 came to Iowa locating at Lake Mills. For two or three years he was engaged in teaching school and in studying law, and in 1876 was admitted to the bar by Judge George W. Ruddick. Since that time Mr. Chapman has applied himself wholly to the practice of his profession and has built up a lucrative practice. He held the office of county superintendent of schools for four years, and proved a very efficient officer. He was married, in 1875, to Mary E. Clark, a native of Canada, who has borne him two children—Mina L. and Clara M.

E. F. Thompson came to Lake Mills from Minneapolis, in 1876. He had been in practice in the latter city for some time, in partnership with a law firm, and had met with very good success.

In 1869 J. E. Howard came with his parents to Forest City. Early in 1876 he commenced the study of law and was admitted to the bar in 1878, by Judge C. T. Granger, at a term of the circuit court. Mr. Howard was born in Fayette Co., Iowa, Aug. 31, 1855, his parents being Samuel and Jane (Alcorn) Howard, natives of Pennsylvania. He is not in actual practice at present, but is engaged in land and collection business. Mr. Howard is one of the rising young men of Forest City.

J. T. Lattimore came to Forest City in the spring of 1877 and opened a law office. Mr. Lattimore is a native of Pennsylvania. He studied law in Mason City with Judge Wilbur, and on being admitted to the bar he came to Forest City. He is now connected with the Forest City Bank, and his time is chiefly occupied in attending to land sales and collections.

The law and real estate firm of Pickering, Hartley & Harwood, of Northwood, established a branch business at Lake Mills, in 1879, and W. C. Harwood took charge of the business. Messrs. Pickering and Hartley are the lawyers of the firm, Mr. Harwood, attending to the other business of the firm.

David Secor was admitted to the bar in 1879. He was register of the State land office for two terms, and a sketch of him is given in the chapter on "National, State and County Representation."

Col. A. H. Chase was admitted to practice, on certificate from the State of New York, in 1875. Mr. Chase is the present editor and proprietor of the Winnebago *Summit*.

J. T. Kean located at Lake Mills, for the purpose of practicing law, in the fall of 1880. After remaining two years he went Washington, D. C., to accept a clerkship in the adjutant general's department. Mr Kean was a young man of fair ability and gave promise of making a good lawyer.

J. D. Leland located at Forest City in 1880, and practiced law with W. H. Fisher for about two years. He is now located at Lelandsburg, where he is now postmaster. He is still in practice.

CHAPTER XI.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

It is the general impression that no community could well get along without physicians, and the impression is well founded, although in one sense a little exaggerated. Yet it would be trying and sorry work for any community to attempt to get along entirely without the aid of those who have made the work of healing, curing and administering comfort to the afflicted, and allaying their suffering, a life study and a life object. Their worth, when they are needed, is not measured by dollars. Their long years of study, preparing for emergencies where life and death are struggling for supremacy at such times, are above value.

The physician, associated as he is with life and death, is a subject for study. He is present when members of the human race are ushered into existence, allaying pains, lessening danger; is also there at the bed of the child as it grows upward, and expands toward manhood or womanhood, warding off disease, sustaining the health, and conquering deformities; at middle age he is present, for, along life's pathway are strewn for all a large share of the ills that flesh is heir to; and while old age has set in, and the once rosy youth or maiden passes rapidly down the plane of declining life, as grandmas and grandpas, the physician is still at his post; and again, as the steady tread of approaching death is heard, while the eyes dim, and the clammy mantle of that awful messenger covers its victim, carrying the humble life into the great blaze of eternity, the physician is still there, exerting his utmost knowledge to prolong the spark or to ease the suffering. God

bless the physician—if honest and sincere he is a blessing to the world.

As to progress, the medical world has made wonderful strides, and, in the future, will undoubtedly keep up its onward march. In this respect that able man, Prof. I. H. Stearns, health officer of Milwaukee, and for many years surgeon of the Soldiers' Home at that place, once said: "It is doubtful whether it is wonderful that medical science has advanced the way it has, in the past fifty years, or stupidity that the advancement was not made years ago. * * * For instance, years ago—but while the practice of medicine was as old as Rome—the discovery was made that boiled oil was not good for gun and pistol shot wounds. What a discovery! It is handed down to us that on a certain battle field the surgeon ran out of boiled oil, and so as not to discourage his patients he used cold water, pretending it was oil. It is not strange to us that the water patients speedily recovered with little pain, while the oil patients, if they recovered at all, did so in spite of the oil. * * * " Prof. Stearns continued at length, relating the present method of treating fever, the giving of plenty of water, which, but a few years ago, was absolutely forbidden, and many other scientific items in regard to present practice which would be of interest, but space forbids.

In all ages of the world, among civilized and uncivilized people, the medical profession has been held in high esteem. Whether it be the learned professor, who has studied the science of medicine in all its branches, or the "great medicine man" of the untutored savages, who, from actual experience, has made discoveries of the healing powers of herbs and roots, honor awaits him upon every hand, while the life and death of every human being is virtually placed in his keeping. The weary patient lying upon a bed of pain, and the no less weary watcher by his side, wait anxiously for the coming of the "good doctor," and, on his arrival, note every expression of countenance for a ray of hope.

The members of the medical fraternity of Winnebago county have, with few, if any exceptions, been true to their work and an honor to the profession. They have ever been ready to respond to the call of duty. The winter's cold, the summer's heat or the rains of spring and autumn could not keep them back when the cry of distress reached their ears. Not a physician in the county, especially among those who settled here at an early day, has escaped the experience of sufferings that would have deterred those in any other profession, in response to a summons to attend the bedside of a sick and suffering one. They have been compelled to cross trackless prairies, to face the dreaded blizzard from the north, often with no hope of fee or reward, but only, if possible, to relieve those who plead for their care. All this has been done by the physicians of Winnebago county without complaint, and if the good deeds of the profession are not remembered and appreciated by those who have received their aid, a time will come when these acts of kindness will be remembered and rewarded.

In the following review of the medical profession, those who have practiced only

for a time will be briefly noticed first, and then in regular order will be taken up the representatives of the profession in 1883.

REMINISCENCE OF EARLY PRACTICE.

[By W. H. Jones, M. D.]

The writer of this article, after due consideration, left his home in DeKalb Co., Ill., on the 18th day of December, 1869, to seek a location in the then frontier of Iowa. Arriving in Forest City on the 23d of the same month that the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad had its terminus at Mason City. On inquiring of some of the old settlers in Mason City about this town (Forest City), there were very few who knew the place by its proper name, it being universally known by the name of Pucker Brush, and I was frequently told that it was madness to think of going there to practice medicine, as all there was there were muskrats, mink, deer and a few hunters. However, I was not daunted by their statements, and here I am.

My first work was to form the acquaintance of the leading men of the town at that time, and, by the way, they are the leading men to-day.

I might mention some of their names, Hon. David Secor, Eugene Secor, J. W. Mahoney, B. A. Plummer, and others. Some have passed to that bourn from which no traveler returneth; some have moved farther west, and others have taken their places.

Well for my first experience: The people, hearing that a young physician had or was about to locate in Forest City, called a meeting to take into consideration the feasibility of organizing a cemetery association. Of course, I was invited to attend. After the formality of an organization had been gone through with, *i. e.*, appointment of a chairman, secretary, etc., the object of the meeting being announced, a number of the citizens were called on to give their views on the matter. One of the oldest inhabitants being called on, made his speech as follows:

"Mr. President, fellow-citizens, ladies and gentlemen:—I calkalate that my idees is that we have lived here nigh on to fifteen years, and have had no use for a burying ground. But I have hearn tell that there is a doctor here now, and I think we had better have a grave-yard, as I recon we will need it."

I, of course, thought this a severe drive at me, but I took the joke and enjoyed it as much as the others present.

My first patient: One of our esteemed citizens was suffering with an abscess, and was under the care of a spiritualistic doctor, and when I was called excited the wrath of Mr. Spirit, who very indignantly inquired of me what I had given him. I told him that I had used *iron*. This was a good thing for the doctor, and it was not long before all the people had heard that Mr. W. had a boil, and "that fool of a doctor was giving him iron." Some took the trouble to inquire if such was the case, and I told them it was, but that I had given it in a very concentrated form, *i. e.*, that I had opened the abscess with my *lance*, and the patient was doing well. Then the spiritualist said that my "reckless interference would be the death of some one yet."

My next call was on the morning of Dec. 28, 1869. I was called in great

haste, the messenger informing me that the man was about dead or he thought dying. I hastened to the house and found the man dead with a large piece of fat pork in his mouth. The friends informed me that he had gone to the table as usual, but on taking the first mouthful, fell from his chair dead. I gave it as my opinion that disease of the heart was the cause of death. This did not satisfy some of the curious people, and they freely stated that, in their opinion, there had been some foul play. Well, my friend of grave-yard fame came to my aid and said: "Now we have a doctor, we had better adopt the customs of civilization and have something scientific," and he suggested a *post mortem*.

The autopsy proved my opinion to be correct, and the man was interred with all the customs of a civilized country, and thus the first subject for the new cemetery was furnished.

I presume all doctors pass through about the same experiences. I had not been here long when an esteemed lady was free in expressing her opinion as to the worth of the new doctor. She stated that she "would not have that young fellow doctor any thing for her unless it was her cat." This was at that time somewhat annoying, but now, amusing to me. However, I did not have long to wait before this dame called on me. She was taken suddenly sick and I of course responded to the call. On entering the house I laid off my coat, hat and gloves, took a seat, and very submissively told the lady to "bring on her cat," as I supposed that was what she wanted me to treat. Her reply was: "Oh! you wicked thing, I have changed my mind now, and wish you to give me some medicine to ease my pain." This I did and the lady to-day is one of my best friends.

Another very amusing thing occurred. A young couple who had obeyed the divine command to "multiply" etc., called on our spiritualistic friend. I presume he thought it strange, but on entering the house he turned his face heavenward and remarked—"stuck in the mud, eh." After a few more similar remarks, he was escorted out of the house and the "young doctor" was called, and thus another friend was secured. All this was very encouraging at that time. Again, in the spring of 1870, on a Sunday afternoon, as I was on the way to make a visit about three miles north of town, I met a messenger coming after me to go to the extreme north part of the county. After traveling along by-paths, over grubs and across sloughs, I arrived at the place of destination about 11 o'clock, P. M. I found the family in a log cabin, living in the full style of frontier life. There was no table or chairs, and the only seats were a block of wood and a log bench. The bedstead was a very crude affair, made by boring holes in the logs and driving in pegs, upon which poles were laid. The people were very hospitable and invited me to partake, but their *bountiful* repast was too much for me, so I declined with the plea of not being hungry. On account of the darkness, and there being no road to travel, I was compelled to remain until morning. They had no extra bed, and there being nothing to recline on, except the long bench, I conceived the idea of making a bed of it. From being accus-



J. M. Hull M. D.

tomed to four years of army life, this was no great task, so I placed a sack of grain on end for a pillow and turned in for the night. I had not been asleep long, before I was awakened in great torment. On casting my eyes over my shirt sleeves, I discovered, to my horror, a swarm of those little *aminalis* that were so plentiful in the sand around Ft. Wagoner, S. C., that credited so much disturbance of our peace and comfort, (not by biting as you may suppose), but by jumping up and sitting down so quick and often. But these things, like the noble red man, deer, prairie chicken, beaver, otter, etc., have gone toward the setting sun beyond the pale of civilization. Well, I passed the night as comfortable as possible under the circumstances, and at dawn of day prepared to return home When I was about to start, the good man inquired how much I charged. On looking everything over, I thought the people very poor, and told him the usual fee was $25, but under the circumstances, I would charge him $10. You can imagine my surprise, on his pulling an old chest from under the bed, and taking out an old wallet, from which he took a roll of greenbacks that did not contain less than $400 or $500. I began to wish that I could hire some small boy to gently brush my coat tails until I got home.

To return to our spiritual friend, he had, what was called at that day, a drug store. He had on his shelves some bottles labeled after his own idea, as follows: "Spt camp fire," (camphor); "blak hash," (black cohosh); "worm fuge,"(vermifuge); "powderd robbarb," (rhubarb); and a full pound of calomel, properly labeled, "Hyd. chlo. Mit.;" also some "pot. ass. nit.;" which he informed me was a mistake, as he did not order either the "pot. ass. nit.," or "hyd. chlo. mit.," but had ordered "calomel and salt peter." The balance of his stock in trade was an article that passed under the name of "bug juice," "fire water," "red eye," "spt frumenti," and plain "whisky." All these names were very well known, and the article was in good demand at that time.

But things have somewhat changed Our friend, the doctor, druggist and spiritual medium, has gone farther west, I presume to improve and grow up with the country. Some very amusing and ingenious methods were adopted to test the qualifications of the new doctor. This seemed to be the all-absorbing question in the domestic circle. One of the citizens said he had a method by which he could prove whether the doctor knew his business or not. So he came into the only store in town, at that time, and called on on a lawyer and school teacher, who professed to be Latin scholars, to translate for him a prescription he was possessor of, and which was, no doubt, written by a good physician. The prescription proved too much for the Latin scholars, and was referred to me. It was very plain and was a follows:

R. pulv. spee et opii, grs. XXX.
Hyd. cum creta, grs. XXX.
Quinia sul., gr. X. MX.
Ft. chts. No. X.
Sig. Take a powder pro re nata.

The abreviations being understood, and my ability to explain the contents of the prescription, was sufficient evidence to this gentleman of my qualifications. This

brought me another patient, in the person of his mother, who was fortunate enough to recover.

Another somewhat amusing thing occurred. A lady of English extraction was taken sick, and of course there is always some one who has a remedy for any disease flesh is heir to. So my English friend was blessed (?) with a neighbor of this kind, and was advised to take a bottle of Ayres' Sarsaparilla. This did not have the desired effect and the next neighbor came to her relief and ordered a bottle of Walker's California Vinegar Bitters. This she stated was a sure cure for the disease. The bottle was procured and taken as directed. It had the desired effect, that is, of giving me a case. On my first visit I found Mrs. D—— in an advanced stage of typhoid fever. It is hardly necessary to state that the natural tendency of typhoid and the action of Vinegar Bitters did not go very well together. To give the husband's words—"The stuff tore my wife all to pieces!" However, a good constitution, and favorable surroundings, cheated the new cemetery out of a victim, and showed the friends what meddlesome quackery and patent medicine would have done, had not proper and timely assistance been rendered.

To give something of the inconveniences of early practice in this county I will relate a few of the many experiences through which I have passed. A family living about six miles from town was attacked with typhoid fever. The first taken sick was the noble sire, who was a staunch believer in spiritualism, and of course my friend, the spirit doctor, was called. It is unnecessary to state that at the expiration of ten or fifteen days the noble old gentleman had "climbed the golden stairs," or, as the boys say, had "gone to be an angel." When the balance of the family, five in number, were taken sick, I was called to administer unto them. On my arrival at the place, I found a log cabin, the size of which was 9x12 feet, four feet in height on the sides, and containing one room, which served as kitchen, parlor, bed-room and cellar. In my daily calls, my custom was to ask the good mother how the children were getting along. She would answer by calling each by their respective names, which were very similar and sounded very much to me like Ham, Shem and Japheth. I was somewhat like the Dutchman, who didn't know whether he was "Hans what was living, or Jacob what was dead," so I was compelled to tell the good woman that she must designate them as oldest or older, youngest or younger, etc.

She answered me by saying: "Good God, doctor, how can I, when they are all twins?" I will state that all five recovered, and are to-day honest, industrious young men, and are citizens of Winnebago county.

This is a somewhat brief reminiscence of the early practice of medicine in this county. But things have greatly changed and in place of the dug-outs, straw sheds, log cabins, and other primitive habitations, we have as fine dwellings as one can find in any country, and a large per cent. have accumulated considerable of this world's goods.

I will state, in conclusion, in place of being the only physician in Winnebago county, we have twelve to fifteen, and I can proudly state that they are a corps of young, enterprising and efficient physicians in whom any county might take just pride. In our history they have stood nobly by when suffering and death was near, and have by their skill and attention, banished hours of pain and fought the battle with death successfully. The privations through which they have passed, the inconveniences which they have experienced in attending to the wants of the suffering, may not now be fully appreciated, but that day is not far distant when the due meed of praise shall be given, and they will receive their reward.

FOREST CITY PHYSICIANS.

Prior to 1865, when a physician was needed, people had to go to Mason City, Clear Lake or Bristol, as there was no doctor then located in the county. This necessitated long, hard drives before a physician was reached, and many times the patient was dead or beyond the reach of recovery when the doctor came. Finally, however, the advent of the first physician into the county obviated these difficulties. Dr. W. H. Jones located at Forest City in 1869, and thus became the first resident physician of the county. He still lives in Forest City, where he has a large and increasing practice.

William H. Jones, M. D., the oldest practicing physician in the county, was born in Pembrokeshire, South Wales, Oct. 7, 1843. When nine years of age his parents emigrated to America, and located at St. Charles, Kane Co., Ill., removing in 1853 to De Kalb county. His father, John H. P. Jones, was a regular practicing physician, a graduate of the London Medical College. He practiced his profession in De Kalb county for many years. In politics he was a strong abolitionist, and his time was given to the cause. Previous to coming to America he was surgeon in the British navy on board the ship *Nimrod*, and was also stationed at Bombay and Calcutta at the time of the cholera. Dr. W. H. Jones, the subject of this sketch, when sixteen years of age, began reading medicine in his father's office. At the breaking out of the war he entered the army, enlisting in company D, 39th Illinois Infantry, and participated in several engagements, among which were: The battles of Winchester, Cedar Creek and second battle of Maloon Hill, at which place he was taken sick and sent to the hospital at Philadelphia, where he remained some months. He returned to his regiment at Suffolk, Va., was sent to South Carolina, and was at the capture of Forts Wagner and Sumter. In 1863 the regiment veteranized and returned home on a furlough. He was then sent to the army of the James, under Gen. Butler. He was wounded at Chapin's Farm, and soon after was discharged on account of physical disability. He then returned to De Kalb county, and again commenced reading medicine. In 1865 and 1866 he attended lectures at the Rush Medical College. In August, 1866, he was married to Hattie Silkworth, by whom there has been five children, four of whom are living—Maud, Ada, Ernest H. and Claire. In 1869 he removed to Winnebago county. He 1873 he attended the Keokuk Medical College, where he

graduated. Dr. Jones is vice-president of the Medical Society of Northern Iowa, of which he was one of the founders. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, having served as master of the lodge; also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

In 1871 Dr. William VanDuzen came to Forest City and entered into partnership with Dr. Jones. Dr. VanDuzen was a native of Wisconsin, his father being a practicing physician at Mineral Point, that State. After a residence of about six months in Forest City, he went back to Wisconsin and is now practicing at Arena, Iowa county. Dr. VanDuzen was a graduate of the Miami Medical College, of Cincinnati, Ohio, was well posted and gave promise of making a successful practitioner.

Dr. P. C. Jones located at Forest City, in 1872, and remained nearly two years. He was born June 28, 1834, in South Wales, England. His early life was spent in that country, and there he received a classical education. In the spring of 1852 he came to America, and immediately settled in DeKalb Co., Ill. The following fall his parents also crossed the ocean, and followed their son to his new home. Upon their arrival, P. C. began the study of medicine with his father, who was a physician. Subsequently he attended Rush Medical College, Chicago, and afterwards the University of Medicine and Surgery, at Philadelphia, where he graduated with the class of 1872. Dr. Jones then located in Brown Co., Wis., where he practiced for a short time, then came to Winnebago Co., Iowa. On his removal from Forest City, he went to Tama county, this State, locating at Dysart, where he is now practicing.

Dr. J. S. Wright came from Osage, in 1877. He studied medicine with Dr. J. E. Nichols, of Osage, for five years, and was well up in his profession. He did not have much practice, however, and left the county after a stay of about one year.

In the fall of 1883 the medical profession of Forest City was represented by Drs. W. H. Jones, J. A. Hewett, J. W. David, H. R. Irish and W. R. Franklin.

In 1874 J. A. Hewett, M. D., located in Forest City. He is a graduate of Bennett Medical Collage, Chicago, Ill., and for a number of years was United States examining surgeon, for pensions, receiving the appointment Sept. 5, 1877.

J. W. David, M. D., Forest City, was born in Richland Co., Ill., Feb. 28, 1841. He is a son of Isaac David, a native of Luzerne Co., Penn., who emigrated to Richland county, where he became acquainted with Cecelia Ruark, whom he married. By this union there were eight children, seven sons and one daughter. In 1846 he removed to Grant Co., Wis., where he engaged in farming. Here he remained until his death, which occurred in 1879. Dr. David was reared on a farm and received his education in the common schools. In September, 1858, he commenced attending Platteville Academy, which school he attended for four years, and teaching winters in a district school. In 1862 he commenced reading medicine, but the war breaking out, he joined the 30th regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, company B, and was sent to Minnesota at the time of the Indian trouble. In 1864 he was promoted to post hospital

steward, at Frankfort, Ky. He was discharged at Madison, Wis., in 1865. He then attended lectures at the Rush Medical College, Chicago, Ill., graduating therefrom in 1869. He then returned to Highland, Grant county, where he embarked in the drug business in connection with the practice of his profession. In 1874 he removed to Muscoda, of the same county, where he remained six years. In 1880 he located in Forest City. He was joined in wedlock, in October, 1866, to Jennie Green. Three living children bless this union—Laura, Cecelia and Lister. Dr. David is a Master Mason, also a member of the A. O. U. W. and G. A. R.

W. R. Franklin, M. D., of Forest City, was born in Rockford, Ill., Nov. 14, 1859. His parents are Stephen R., a native of Maryland, and Anna E. (Gillis) Franklin, of Washington Co., N. Y. They were married in Rockford, Ill., where they settled at an early day. There the doctor grew to manhood, receiving his early education in the Rockford schools. He afterward attended the State Normal, of Normal, Ill. After leaving school he entered the office of Dr. Hill, of Rockford. He graduated at the Chicago Homœpathic Medical College, March 1, 1883. Soon after, he came to Forest City, where he started in his profession, and by close attention to business has built himself a practice of which he may be justly proud.

Harry R. Irish, M. D., was born in Dane Co., Wis., Oct. 1, 1860. His parents were David and Harriet (Brown) Irish, who located in Dane county in 1853. Dr. Irish graduated from the medical department of the Iowa State University with the class of 1883, and soon after came to Forest City, where he is now associated in practice with Dr. W. H. Jones, the oldest practicing physician of the county.

LAKE MILLS PHYSICIANS.

The first physician to locate at Lake Mills was Dr. A. L. Shay, who swung out his shingle in 1871. He remained two or three years, then moved to his farm in Worth county, where he died in 1876. Dr. Shay was a graduate of the Chicago Medical College, and was a good physician.

The representatives of the medical profession now located at Lake Mills are Drs. J. M. Hull, C. E. Keeler and W. L. Gundlach.

Justin M. Hull, M. D., son of Rev. O. P. Hull, was born at Albion, Dane Co., Wis., June 9, 1845. He enlisted in 1862 in company L, 3d Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry, and after fourteen months of service was discharged by reason of an injury received at the battle of Prairie Grove, Ark. He was married Oct. 6, 1863, to Mary R. Stewart, who was born at Albion, Dane Co., Wis., June 16, 1845. Mr. and Mrs Hull are the parents of two children—Nora, born March 3, 1866, and Nathan J., born June 12, 1871. Dr. Hull is a graduate of the Bennett Medical College, of Chicago, Ill. The last ten years of his practice has been at Lake Mills, where he now resides. He was elected in 1879 to the State Legislature, representing the counties of Worth, Winnebago, Hancock and Wright in the 18th General Assembly. In 1881 he was appointed by Gov. Geer a member of the State Board of Health. His term expiring Jan. 1, 1884, he was re-appointed by Gov. Sherman for a term of seven years, ending

Jan. 1, 1891. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Aurora Lodge, No. 412; also a member of the G. A. R.

C. E. Keeler, M D., a native of Black Hawk Co., Iowa, was born June 25, 1854. He removed with his parents to Worth county, locating at Bristol, where he resided until 1880, removing to Nebraska, and after remaining one year, removed to Lake Mills, where he has since resided, following the practice of his profession, and engaged in the drug business with J. M. Hull. He is also agent of the American Express Company, and postmaster of Lake Mills, being appointed Jan. 23, 1883, by Timothy O. Howe. He was married to Elizabeth J. Hancock, of Missouri Valley, Iowa, Oct. 11, 1881. She was born in Dubuque, Iowa, in November, 1859, and is a member of the M. E. Church. Dr. Keeler has been following his profession since 1879. He has a good practice and a large circle of friends.

In 1879 Dr. J. B. Hirsch located at Lake Mills for the purpose of practicing his profession. In 1881 he removed to Blue Earth City, Minn., where he now enjoys a large and lucrative practice. He is a graduate of Rush Medical College, Chicago, Ill., and is a first-class professional man.

W. L. Gundlach, M. D., located at Lake Mills in the spring of 1881. He is a native of Germany and has a good classical education. In 1883 he attended Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Penn., and returned to Lake Mills, where he has since been located.

In May, 1881, Dr. David C. Aas came to Lake Mills, and commenced the practice of medicine with Dr. J. M. Hull. Dr. Aas was born in the parish of Thoten, Norway, on the 12th of April, 1853. He was from childhood, a bright, talented boy and was a close, attentive student. He commenced in the common school of his native country, and after his fifteenth year worked partly at the harness trade, also began a college course of study, which he did not complete on account of his coming to America. After his arrival in the United States in 1875, he pursued the study of medicine and graduated with honor at Bennett Medical College, Chicago, Ill., in the spring of 1881. Shortly after his graduation he located in Lake Mills and continued in practice until his death, which occurred Nov. 21, 1881. Dr. Aas was a young man of thorough integrity, faithful to his profession, was intelligent and temperate, and won his way to the hearts of the people.

CHAPTER XII.

AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE AND DAIRYING.

Winnebago county has a soil that is admirably adapted to the raising of all the cereals, and is fast becoming one of the best and most prosperous agricultural counties in northern Iowa. Its people are awake and keep step with the progressive march of the times in all that pertains to a civilization of happiness, industry and culture. Its future possibilities may be set high among the cluster of its hundred sisters, a star of pride to the noble State. The early pioneers did not come loaded with wealth, and, in fact, few had more than enough to barely get settled upon their lands; but they came with that which was, in those days, equal to it—training in agricultural pursuits, brawny hands that were able and not ashamed to do hard work, and in connection with industrious habits, they possessed the energy and determination to win success. The country was new, and there was no alternative but that success must be wrought from the soil—which was their only wealth and their only hope. And, in spite of all obstacles and inconveniences to be encountered, success has attended their efforts, and the transformation from the primitive to the present comfortable condition of things accomplished. Nor is the end yet reached, the county still has a vast mine of agricultural wealth yet undeveloped, which, as the years roll on, will grow more and more valuable, and when the years of cultivated maturity shall dawn to transform the yet unsubdued prairie to waving fields of growing grain, Winnebago will occupy a place among the foremost ranks of Iowa's banner counties.

Early in the development of this county, wheat was the main product, and for a number of years excellent crops were raised with scarcely a failure. At the present time it has partially given up its former place to other cereals, while the farmers find many other avenues in which to devote their time and energies. The general theory—or it might, more properly, be said—it is known in a general way, that the wheat belt has been traveling westward ever since it was first started at Plymouth, Mass., when the pilgrim fathers landed there over 260 years ago. At first it moved on its westward way very slowly, and, but fifty years ago, the valley of the Genesee, in New York, was the great wheat raising region. But when Michigan, Illinois and Iowa were opened up for cultivation, the wheat growing center began its kangaroo jumps toward the setting sun, and Iowa was for years its resting place, but how long it will be before its now receding

line will pass clear beyond the confines of Iowa and land in Dakota and Nebraska, time alone can determine.

The staple productions of Winnebago county are wheat, oats, corn, barley and potatoes, but all other varieties raised in this portion of the State do well. Buckwheat, millet, broom-corn, sorghum, flax and tobacco have been raised in small quantities with a flattering degree of success, proving that with proper care and attention these varieties can be produced in unlimited quantities. The tame grasses, including timothy, red-top, and clover, have been cultivated by a few farmers, to a limited extent, and in every instance have exhibited remarkably rapid and luxuriant growth. These, however, have not been cultivated to any great extent, as the large quantity and excellent quality of the native grasses have proven more than sufficient to meet the wants of farmers and those engaged in stock raising.

The following statistics, compiled from the United States census report of 1880, show the number of acres under cultivation and the amount of productions for that year:

Number of acres improved	53,070
Total value of all productions	$ 298,004
Number of acres sown to wheat	19,964
Number bushels of wheat raised	207,356
Number of acres of oats sown	3,654
Number bushels of oats raised	134,920
Number of acres of barley sown	602
Number bushels of barley raised	13,484
Number acres of corn planted	4,774
Number bushels of corn raised	165,907
Number acres of buckwheat	9
Number bushels of buckwheat raised,	123
Number acres of rye sown	8
Number bushels rye raised	185
Number of tons of hay mown	20,022
Number acres of flax sown	67
Number bushels of flax raised	891
Value of orchard products	$ 531
Number acres of sorghum	12
Number gallons of sorghum molasses.	999
Number bushels of beans raised	140
Number acres of Irish potatoes	335
Number of bushels of potatoes raised	28,066
Number acres of sweet potatoes	1
Number bushels sweet potatoes raised.	50
Number pounds of hops raised	722
Number pounds of tobacco raised	9,692

TABLE OF VALUES.

Lands exclusive of town property	$ 794,516
Value of town lots	12 427
Value of personal property	87,381
Total value of farms in county, including land, fences, and buildings	1,156,810
Cattle assessed in county 4,124; value.	24,645
Horses assessed in county 1,695; value.	38,216
Sheep assessed in county 807; value.	403
Swine assessed in county 1,056; value.	552
Value of railroad property per assessment	41,900
Grand total valuation in county	$1,362,334

HORTICULTURE AND FOREST TREE PLANTING.

(By Eugene Secor.)

Horticulture is still in its swaddling clothes in this county, yet when we review the ground gone over by the pioneers in this work, since its first settlement, we cannot but admit that some progress has been made in this department.

Ever since Eve bit the traditional crab apple in the Garden of Eden, man has been trying to improve its quality and extend its area of cultivation and usefulness. The time is not very far back when it was said, and quite generally believed, that "you can't raise fruit in Iowa." But the ever restless Yankee, in his desire to improve his surroundings and to bring to his prairie cottage all the luxuries enjoyed in his boyhood home, is ever on the alert for improved fruits, flowers and ornamental trees with which to adorn and beautify the landscape, and add to the comfort and health of the family. This desire has added to our list of fruits, flowers and shrubs, many hardy varieties not known in the milder climates of south-

ern and central Europe, and the United States east and south of us. Experiments are being made, and will undoubtedly continue to be made, until our list of hardy fruits shall be much larger than at present. Since it has been learned that the Russians successfully cultivate apples, pears, plums and cherries in a latitude as far north as Winnepeg, and in a climate more trying than northern Iowa, it has given a fresh impetus to fruit culture here, and the Russian varieties are being more largely planted.

Our excellent State Horticultural Society annually publishes a volume of transactions, invaluable to the fruit grower. Those who have procured these volumes and thoroughly informed themselves in regard to the failures and successes of the pioneer orchardists, are succeeding.

Previous to the year 1860, we suppose there was not a single fruit tree in this county, except those planted by the hand of Nature. Among these wild fruits were found some that deserve to be preserved and added to our list of desirable acquisitions. Especially fine were the red wild plums, some of which were nearly, if not quite, equal to our present (Miner). They are still the main dependence of the housewife for sauce and preserves. Crab apples were very plentiful in the edge of the timber, and used to be hawked about the streets of the town at fifty cents per bushel. They were nice to look at, as good keepers they beat anything we ever saw. The black currant, the gooseberry, the raspberry, blackberry, black wild cherry, choke cherry and high bush cranberry, also abounded in the timber, and the strawberry was found further out on the prairies.

About the first, if not the first, fruit trees planted in this county, were brought here in the spring of 1861, by my brother, David Secor, from Westchester Co., N. Y., in a trunk. They consisted of a few of the varieties common there, and were not selected with any view to adaptation to this climate. I think he brought two kinds of cherries, one sweet and the other sour; some quinces, gooseberries, currants, strawberries and running blackberries, (or dewberries,) and a lot of apple seeds, principally from the Rhode Island greening, Baldwin pippin, etc., and some peach pits. The following spring, the writer brought from the same place, and in the same way, more fruits, and also some trees of red cedar, sweet chestnut, yellow and flowering locust and sassafras. It is needless, perhaps, to say that the most of these trees proved worthless in this climate. We succeeded in raising peach trees to the height of six or seven feet, only to be frozen root and branch the first hard winter. Some of the seedling apple trees raised from those seeds are still alive and bearing. The currants, gooseberries and strawberries did well, and proved to be the advance guard of numerous varieties which have since been introduced and successfully cultivated.

The first nursery trees sold in this county, were we think, from Dubuque. From a small nursery at Mason City a few trees were also got and planted. But of all the fruit trees planted up to 1864, we think not more than two or three varieties are still living. Nearly every body made the same mistake, that of planting the

kinds familiar to them in the Atlantic or middle States. Our mouths watered for the well remembered Baldwins, bellflowers, fall pippins, greenings, Vandeveres and Jersey sweets; for the sweet cherries and luscious pears,and forgot that latitude does not always determine temperature, and that the climatic conditions of our inland prairies were not the same as in the humid, protected regions far to the east of us.

During the rebellion but little thought was given to growing anything except the necessaries of life, and horticulture was almost at a stand-still, at least in this part of the State, when about three-fourths of the able-bodied men were in the army. At the close of the war, however, everybody began to plant for fruit. The commercial nurseries flooded the country with agents carrying highly colored plate books of fruits so nicely executed that one could almost taste it, and all bought and planted whatever their fancy dictated, regardless of expense, or desirable qualities. Consequently the mistakes of the earlier planters were often repeated, as to varieties. The want of a knowledge of the proper care of an orchard, also caused many failures and much disappointment and discouragement. The greatest obstacle to horticultural progress is the irresponsible tree agent who periodically perambulates the county selling at large prices, a poor stock of undesirable varieties.

Those who have studied the subject carefully and have planted intelligently are reaping their reward in fruit, and in a reasonable prospect of final success. The Russian varieties and selected seedlings from these, bid fair to solve the problem of fruit-growing in northern Iowa. After one of the most trying winters ever known in the history of this county, the past season (1883) has given us the largest and finest crop of apples and small fruits ever harvested here.

The following comparative table shows the growth of this industry from 1865 to 1883 inclusive as returned by the township assessors so far as available:

	1865	1867	1869	1875	1883
No. fruit trees in bearing		24		231	
No. fruit trees not bearing	395	732	747	1916	
No acres trees returned					34½

FOREST TREES.

About 30,000 acres of this county were originally covered with timber, and as the early settlement was confined to the eastern part of the county (the timbered part) and as this furnished the first settlers with both fuel and shelter, little thought was given to planting forest trees until about the year 1869, after the passage of an act by the Iowa Legislature for the encouragement of tree planting.

As the settlement in the county extended westward to the prairies, and fuel grew more scarce, and the necessity for shelter for stock became apparent to the farmer, and added to these the pecuniary inducements held out by the State in the way of exemptions from taxes, groves began to be planted. At first the plantings were confined mostly to cottonwood, white willow, Lombardy poplar and soft (silver leaf,) maple. Even these, so common now, were by no means easy to procure. None of them were native in this county. The writer helped to cut and plant the first cottonwood cuttings which were put out in this county, so far as he has been able to learn. They were cut from a tree

growing on the north bank of Clear Lake, in the spring of 1863. From this planting cuttings were freely disseminated, and the the cottonwood soon became very common. The oldest trees (twenty years), now measure five feet in circumference, one foot from the ground. The first soft maple seeds were procured at considerable trouble and expense, from a branch of the Des Moines river, in Kossuth county, where they grew naturally. The white willow was introduced here about the year 1865, from Illinois, by Judge Rosecrans, now of Clear Lake. Some very fine groves are now to be seen, from these early plantings. Notable among these, is the one planted and yet owned by S. Simmons, just west of Forest City, which is not only a pleasure to the eye, but a most perfect protection from the prairie blizzards. If any one doubts the utility, comfort and actual value of tree planting he should visit this grove and talk with the proprietor.

Following these earlier plantings, were others with a greater variety of trees. As transportation facilities increased, and the price of nursery-grown trees was reduced so as to place them within the reach of the farmer of ordinary means, the kinds planted have been on the increase. Groves may now be seen containing European larch, white ash, black walnut, box elder, golden willow, wild cherry, silver poplar, Norway spruce, Scotch and white pine, balsam fir, etc. And in less numbers, and as ornamental trees, there have been introduced the sugar maple, Norway maple, red maple, catalpa, Kentucky coffee tree, honey locust, black ash, etc. Additional varieties are being added to the list each year. About twenty varieties of forest trees were found in the county. Importations have doubled the number, and the kinds that will grow and thrive here are probably many times the original number.

From assessors' returns to the county auditor the following showing is made of forest trees planted:

Number of acres planted in 1867, one; Number of acres planted in 1875, ninety-two; number of acres planted in 1883, 453¼.

THE DAIRY.

This is fast becoming one of the most important industries in Winnebago county, and farmers now incline to the opinion that it is much more remunerative than anything else. The Lime Valley Creamery is an important feature in the business development of Forest City, while other smaller and private creameries play no insignificant part in providing work and wealth to the county. A glance at the accompanying table will show the growth of this industry in the past twenty years.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

The following table shows the amount of butter and cheese produced on farms in the county for each enumeration from 1860 to 1880, inclusive:

YEAR.	Pounds of Butter.	Pounds of Cheese.	Milch Cows.
1860	3,353	200	42
1863	5,560	100	103
1865	4,200	356	216
1867	16,506	500	361
1869	24,841	320	435
1870	17,305	200	390
1875	100,912		1,498
1880	193,906	2,150	2,484

CHAPTER XIII.

EDUCATIONAL.

The State of Iowa has just cause to be proud of her public school system. According to the census of 1880 there was less illiteracy in Iowa than in any State in the Union. This is very gratifying, and it is of interest to note the causes that produced this result. The first settlers of Iowa were strongly in favor of universal education, and were determined to give every child within her limits the privileges at least of a common school education. Gov. Robert Lucas, in his message to the first Legislative Assembly of Iowa Territory, which convened at Burlington, Nov. 12, 1838, said, in reference to schools:

"The 12th section of the act of Congress establishing our territory, declares 'that the citizens of Iowa shall enjoy all the rights, privileges and immunities heretofore granted and secured to the Territory of Wisconsin and its inhabitants.' This extends to us all the rights, privileges and immunities specified in the ordinance of Congress of the 13th of July, 1787.

"The third article of this ordinance declares 'that religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good goverment and the happiness of mankind, schools and all means of education shall be forever encouraged.'

"Congress, to carry out this declaration, has granted one section of land in each township to the inhabitants of such township for the purpose of schools therein.

"There is no object to which I wish to call your attention more emphatically than the subject of establishing, at the commencement of our political existence, a well digested system of common schools."

This Assembly addressed itself to the task of providing for a system of common schools, and enacted a law providing for the formation of districts, the establishing of schools, and authorized the voters of each district, when lawfully assembled, to levy and collect the necessary taxes, "either in cash or good, merchantable property, at cash prices, upon the inhabitants of their respective districts, not exceeding one-half per centum, nor amounting to more than $10 on any one person; to do all and everything necessary to the establishment and support of schools within the same."

The 2d Legislative Assembly enacted, Jan. 16, 1840, a much more comprehensive law to establish a system of common schools—a law containing many excellent features. It provisions were, however, in advance of the existing public sentiment on the subject of education, making ample provisions as it did for free public

schools. Even the people of Iowa were scarcely ready for such a law.

In the United States census report of 1840 very few schools, either private or public, were reported. One academy in Scott county with twenty-five scholars, and in the State sixty-three primary and common schools, with 1,500 scholars, being the whole number reported.

The first section of the act of 1839, for the establishment of common schools, provided that "that there shall be established a common school, or schools, in each of the counties of this territory, which shall be open and free to every class of white citizens between the ages of five and twenty-five years;" the second section providing that "the county board shall from time to time form such districts in their respective counties, whenever a petition may be presented for that purpose by a majority of the voters resident within such contemplated district." These districts were governed by a board of three trustees, whose duties were to examine and employ teachers, superintend the schools, and collect and disburse the taxes voted by the electors for school purposes.

Among earlier enactments of the Territorial Legislature were those requiring that each district maintain at least three months of school each year, and that the expenses for the same be raised by taxes levied upon the property of said district. Among later enactments was that providing for a county school tax, to be levied to pay teachers, and that whatever additional sum should be required for this purpose should be assessed upon the parents of the scholars in proportion to the length of time sent. The rate-bill system was thus adopted near the close of the territorial period.

When Iowa was admitted into the Union as a State, Dec. 28, 1846, it had a population of 100,000, a school population of 20,000, and had about 400 organized school districts. From this time the number of districts rapidly increased, reaching 1,000 in 1849, and 1,200 in 1850. In 1857 the number of organized districts had increased to 3,265. The Hon. Maturin D. Fisher, who then so ably filled the office of superintendent of public instruction, in his report dated November, 1857, urged the revision of the school law, and the reduction in the number of school districts.

The 7th General Assembly again took up the subject of the revision of the school laws, and on the 12th of March, 1858, passed "An Act for the Public Instruction of Iowa," the first section of which provided that "each civil township in the several counties of the State, is hereby declared a school district for all the purposes of this act, the boundaries of said township being the boundaries of said school district, and every township hereafter laid out and organized, a school district; and each district, as at present organized, shall become a sub-district for the purpose hereinafter provided: *Provided*, that each incorporated city or town, including the territory annexed thereto for school purposes, and which contain not less than 1,000 inhabitants, shall be, and is hereby created a school district." This law took effect March 20, 1858, and reduced the number of districts from about 3,500 to less than 900.

In December, 1858, a law was enacted providing that any city or incorporated town, including the territory annexed thereto for school purposes, may constitute a school district by vote of the majority of electors residing in the territory of such contemplated district. In 1860 the provisions of this act were extended to unincorporated towns and villages containing not less than 300 inhabitants.

By an act passed April 3, 1866, this privilege was further extended to any city or sub-district containing not less than 200 inhabitants, and comprising territory contiguous thereto. It soon became evident that by this amendment a serious innovation would be made in the district township system, by the formation of independent districts in the more thickly populated and wealthier portions of the townships. The amendment was repealed in the session of the following General Assembly.

The township system met the approval of every State superintendent, while the sub-district system was strenuously opposed. Especially did Hon. A. S. Kissell oppose the latter system. He desired that each township be a school district governed by a board of directors elected at the annual district township meeting for the term of three years. In his report dated Jan. 1, 1872, he says:

"In this system every township becomes a school district, and all sub-district boundaries are abandoned; and if this plan were carried into effect in this State, allow no other school divisions than those of the independent and township districts.

"The most experienced educators of the country have advocated this system. Among these are such men as Horace Mann, United States Commissioner Barnard ex-Governor Boutwell, Dr. Newton Bateman, of Illinois, Dr. Gregory, late superintendent of Michigan, and the county and State superintendents of one-third of the States in the Union. The arguments advanced by many of these experienced school men are unanswerable. Massachusetts and Pennsylvania have tested the system practically for several years; it is pronounced by these States as a success, and this successful experiment of three or four years should have greater weight with us in this young and growing commonwealth than any theoretical arguments that could be advanced."

Notwithstanding the efforts and array of argument in favor of the township system, and the conviction, on the part of those who had made a special study of of this subject, that it would prove disastrous in its results, the General Assembly, which convened Jan. 8, 1872, enacted a law providing for the formation of independent districts, from the sub-districts of a district township. This law has ever been a plague to county superintendents, and several efforts have been made to effect its repeal, but without avail.

On the whole, however, the school system of the State of Iowa is fraught with the most gratifying results, and has met with the approval of every governor that the State has had.

Gov. James W. Grimes in his inaugural message, Dec. 9, 1854, displays broad statesmanship, advanced and liberal views and eminently sound philosophy in the following language:

"Government is established for the protection of the governed. But that protection does not consist merely in the enforcement of laws against injury to the person and property. Men do not make a voluntary abnegation of their natural rights, simply that those rights may be protected by the body politic. It reaches more vital interests than those of property. Its greatest object is to elevate and ennoble the citizen. It would fall far short of its design if it did not disseminate intelligence, and build up the moral energies of the people. It is organized to establish justice, promote the public welfare and secure the blessings of liberty. It is designed to foster the instincts of truth, justice and philanthropy, that are implanted in our very natures, and from which all constitutions and laws derive their validity and value. It should afford moral as well as physical protection by educating the rising generation; by encouraging industry and sobriety; by steadfastly adhering to the right; and by being ever true to the instincts of freedom and humanity.

"To accomplish these high aims of government, the first requisite is ample provision for the education of the youth of the State. The common school fund of the State should be scrupulously preserved, and a more efficient system of common schools than we now have should be adopted. The State should see to it that the elements of universal nature, are above, around and beneath all.

"It is agreed that the safety and perpetuity of our republican institutions depend upon the diffusion of intelligence among the masses of the people. The statistics of the penitentiaries and almshouses throughout the country abundantly show that education is the best preventative of pauperism and crime. They show, also, that the prevention of those evils is much less expensive than the punishment of the one, and the relief of the other. Education, too, is the great equalizer of conditions. It places the poor on an equality with the rich. It subjects the appetites and passions of the rich to the restraints of reason and conscience, and thus prepares each for a career of usefulness and honor. Every consideration, therefore, of duty and policy impels us to sustain the schools of the State in the highest possible efficiency."

EDUCATIONAL GROWTH OF WINNEBAGO COUNTY.

In 1866 there were seven school houses in the county, their value reported as being $4,840. There were, however, eight schools in the county, employing nine teachers, who received an average weekly compensation of $9.75 for males, and $5.11 for females, aggregating, for the year, $1,151.75. The number of persons of school age was 328; the number of pupils enrolled in the schools was 170; average 99. The average cost of tuition, per week, for each pupil, was twenty-one cents in summer, and thirty-eight cents in the winter. The apparatus used by the schools was valued at $146.

In 1867 there were ten school houses in the county, valued at $9,808; there was $200 worth of apparatus; there were 318 persons of school age; 216 enrolled in the schools; average attendance, 155. There were thirteen teachers employed, who received an average compensation, per week,

of $9.60 for males, and $5.94 for females, the total amount paid teachers for the year being $1,593. The average cost of tuition, per week, for each pupil was thirty- ne cents in the summer, and twenty-five cents during the winter.

In 1870 the county made a much better showing, as will be seen by examination of the following statistics, compiled from the superintendent's reports for that year:

Number of sub-districts in the county in 1870	5
Number of school houses	14
Number of schools taught	15
Value of school houses	$ 15,850
Value of apparatus	$ 260
Number of persons of school age	589
Of which were males	329
Of which were females	260
Number of pupils enrolled	323
Average attendance	315
Total number of teachers in county	22
Of which were males	10
Of which were females	11
Average compensation of male teachers per week	$ 7 20
Of female teachers	$ 5 00
Average number of months schools have been taught in the year	7
Number of volumes in district libraries	55

As to the examination of teachers, the total number examined in 1870 was:

Males	14
Females	13
Number receiving first grade certificates	11
Number receiving lower grade	7
Total certificates issued	18
Number of applicants rejected	9

The educational interests of the county continued to improve, new schools were formed and teachers became better qualified for their work. In 1877 we find a marked increase in the number of schools and of enrolled scholars. In the report of schools for 1877, W. A. Chapman, county superintendent, referred to educational matters as follows:

"The schools of this county are steadily improving, both as to numbers and efficiency. The teachers are becoming convinced of the necessity of making some special preparation for the work in which they are engaged. I find the Normal Institute to be one of the most efficient means for the elevation of the standard of education among our common school teachers. The Institutes held in this county have been a decided success. I have taken pains to employ only such conductors and teachers as were fully up to the requirements of the times. The Institute programme coming to hand early, gave our teachers a better chance to prepare for the work of the normal and most of them did make some use of it. Something ought to be done to secure a better attendance at our schools. I have made it a point to visit each school, and advise, counsel and encourage the teachers as occasion might indicate."

From the report of the superintendent, for 1881, the following is taken:

Number of district townships	5
Independent districts	1
Number of sub-districts	33
Number of ungraded schools	35
Number of rooms in graded schools	4
Number of teachers employed	63
Male teachers	32
Female teachers	31
Average monthly salary for male teachers	$ 27 60
Average monthly salary for female teachers	$ 26 08
Number of persons between the ages of five and twenty-one years	1,773
Of which were males	941
Of which were females	832
Number enrolled in schools	1,274
Total average attendance	623
Average cost of tuition, per month, per pupil	$ 1 70
Number of school houses in the county	35
Of which were frame	32
Of which were brick	1
Of which were log	2
Total value of school houses	$ 27,900
Total value of apparatus	$ 2,690
Number of schools visited this year by superintendent	90
Total number of visits	145

In the same report, A. N. Brones, superintendent, speaks of educational matters as follows:

"We are pleased to report general progress in educational matters. The resources of our county are being developed very rapidly, and our school interests are not being neglected in the general advancement. Many new school houses have been rebuilt and a marked improvement is noticed in the better qualifications of our teachers.

" It is fair to presume that this county will continue to advance, and take high rank among the counties of our State in educational matters."

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

In the spring of 1858 this office was created and the first election was held in April. The names of those who held the office are given below and opposite each name is given the year in which the person was elected. These gentlemen are noticed at length in the chapter on representation.

C. W. Scott.....1858
B. F. Denslow.....1859
Martin Bumgardner.....1861
Augustus Oulman.....1863
C. A Steadman.....1865
Martin Cooper.....1867-1869
A. L. Shay.....1871-1873
W. A. Chapman.....1875-1877
A. N. Brones.....1879-1881-1883

NORMAL INSTITUTES.

The 15th General Assembly enacted a law March 19, 1874, to establish Normal Institutes, which reads as follows:

"SEC. 1769. The county superintendent shall hold annually a Normal Institute for the instruction of teachers, and those who may desire to teach, and with the concurrence of the superintendent of public instruction, procure such assistance as may be necessary to conduct the same, at such time as the schools in the county are generally closed. To defray the expenses of said Institute, he shall require the payment of a fee of $1 for every certificate issued; also the payment of $1 registration fee for each person attending the Normal Institute. He shall, monthly, and at the close of each Institute, transmit to the county treasurer all moneys so received, including the State appropriation for Institutes, to be designated the 'Institute fund,' together with a report of the name of each person so contributing, and the amount. The board of supervisors may appropriate such additional sum as may by them be deemed necessary for the further support of such Institute. All disbursements of the Institute fund shall be upon the order of the county superintendent; and no order shall be drawn except for bills presented to the county superintendent, and approved by him, for services rendered or expenses incurred in connection with the Normal Institute."

The first institute ever held in the county, convened at the court house in Forest City, in the fall of 1869, about five years before the above law was enacted. There was no appropriation of money in that early day to assist in meeting the expenses of such a gathering, and upon each person there devolved a share of the work and cost. In many instances teachers were too poor to attend, and it not being obligatory upon them, they did not go unless very desirous of increasing their store of knowledge and experience. Martin Cooper, county superintendent at the time, deserves much credit for holding the first Institute in 1869. Such a thing

had never before been attempted. People were poor, accommodations for teachers were hard to find,many of the teachers were apathetic and little cared to spend the time and money necessary to attend the Institute, there were no railroads in the county, and failure seemed to be the inevitable result. But regardless of all these discouragements the Institute was called. A programme was carefully prepared and when the Institute convened, it was found that about half of the teachers in the county were in attendance, besides a number of teachers, in prospective. Ideas in relation to school government were exchanged, the teachers were each given a branch of study to explain and teach, and all entered with zest into the exercises of the day. No foreign teachers or instructors were present and the entire management of the Institute devolved upon Mr. Cooper. Under his control everything passed off pleasantly and the teachers who had attended felt that they were better prepared to enter upon their school duties for the coming year. Thus it was that the Normal Institutes were established in the county.

The last Normal Institute was held in Forest City Sept. 17, 1883, and lasted for two weeks. The following named were present to participate in the exercises:

O. G. Belsheim, C. M. Halvorsen, M. A. Nelson, Hans Jacobs, Amelia Jensen, Minnie Welch, Carrie S. Knudson, Katie Halvorsen, Helen Halvorsen, Nettie Ambrose, Maggie Duffy, C. M. Flugum, Emma Rolands, Emma Brattrud, Tena Anderson, Hattie Lukens, J. S. Howard, A. M. Wing, Marcia Jones, Mary Cole,Bertha Anderson, Walter Irwin, J. Dunbar, John Sogard, Petra Joice, Mina Watsold, L. T. Thompson, Mary S. Grasley, Mary L. Eiel, Nettie Connor, Helen Nelson, Lena Christianson, Emma T. Halvorsen, Rachel Bakken, Katie Fallen, Mina Christopherson, Kittie Gardner, Adda Hawkes, Arna Sogard, Sadie Sanborn, H. N. Palin, C. H. Ragan, H. H. Holton, Johanna Johnson and Maggie McGrevey.

The Institute was called to order by the county superintendent, A. N. Brones, who, after a few words of greeting, introduced the instructor, Prof. E. R. Eldridge, of the Eastern Iowa Normal School. Prof. Saunders, of Algona, acted as assistant instructor and under the efficient management of these two gentlemen the Institute was made both instructive and pleasant. An elaborate programme was carefully prepared and the session was probably the best ever held in the county. All entered heartily into the exercises, and the desire for obtaining and retaining everything that would tend to elevate the standard of teachers was manifest in the faces and actions of all present. The Institute was a thorough success. Besides several able lectures delivered by Professors Eldridge and Saunders, the institute was indebted to Hon. John W. Akers, superintendent of public instruction, for a very interesting and instructive lecture entitled "The Relation of Education to Industry."

WINNEBAGO COUNTY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The first to introduce the organization of a county teachers' association to the teachers of the county was Martin Cooper, county superintendent, in 1870. At an Institute held in the fall of that year, it was determined to meet for the purpose

of organizing a teachers' association in the spring of the following year. This meeting, however, was never held, and ten years slipped rapidly by before a permanent organization was effected. In the fall of 1881, at an Institute held in Forest City, the teachers resolved to hold a meeting in the spring of 1882, to effect the organization of a teachers' association. This meeting was held at Forest City, Superintendent A. N. Brones, chairman. Mr. Brones was elected permanent chairman, and the association proceeded to the discussion of different school methods. Various ideas on school tactics were presented and discussed at length and the association adjourned to meet at Forest City, March 30, 1883.

The second teachers' association convened at Forest City, March 30, 1883, and was well attended by the teachers of the county. The meeting was presided ove by county superintendent, A. N. Brones. Papers on various educational topics were read and discussed by the members of the association and others. At the evening session Kittie Gardner delivered a select reading, after which W. A. Chapman delivered a lecture on "Public Schools and Public Opinion." The members dispersed feeling that the association was a success and both pleasant and profitable.

The third meeting was held at Lake Mills, June 29, 1883. A goodly number of teachers and friends of education were present, and all entered into the spirit of the exercises of the day, which resulted with great benefit to all, and especially the teachers. The topics of the day were: 'Principles Pertaining to Education and Teaching," by Henry Ernest; "Practical Hygiene," by Mrs. M. A. Wing; "School Tactics," by Daniel Ragen; "School Government," by Simon Sogard; and "Object Lessons," by E. F. Thompson. The association then adjourned to meet at Lake Mills during the winter holidays.

The following review of educational matters in Winnebago county is furnished by A. N. Brones, county superintendent of schools.

"The general aspect of educational interests in this county is certainly gratifying, and we note a steady increase in interest and efficiency among our local educators. The advancement made in the condition of our schools is justly due to the voluntary efforts of our teachers and school officers, and not to an appeal, on the part of the patrons, for better schools and better teachers.

"The Normals have done much to elevate our educational standard, and have been considered by our leading teachers as important factors, relative to the fundamental principles pertaining to education and teaching. The Normal Institute this year (1883), was more highly appreciated by those in attendance than ever before, and was participated in by an earnest, intelligent, and energetic class of teachers, who took much pride in exhibiting their part of the work in a skillful and creditable manner. Experience has taught us that this is one of the best and most beneficial elements in the work of professional instruction. It adds more to the essential qualification of teachers, and general advancement of education in this county than any other agency. Most of the teachers in this county are now taking educational journals and have also

procured works on methods of teaching, and by a continual and successful effort to keep foremost in their profession, they are enabled to steadily move onward with the march of progress. The standard of qualification of teachers has recently been raised some over that of previous years, and the school boards of most of the townships have assisted me by grading the salaries of teachers according to the grade of certificate. This plan is encouraging to teachers, as it provides them with an incentive to improvement, and produces a very beneficial effect upon our schools. By the aid of our school officers and teachers, I have just been able to complete the adoption of a uniform series of text-books for use in the public schools of our country. The change is apparently giving general satisfaction, and undoubtedly will prove in the highest degree efficient in advancing our educational work.

"This being my second term in office, the experience of my position has by this time enabled me to better plan and direct the educational supervision of schools. To provide the public schools of our county with the most approved educational instrumentalities is an important duty relative to this office, and is the highest privilege, as well as the sacred duty of parents, school officers and teachers.

"We may justly be proud of our free school system, and although it has its shortcomings and defects, yet, taken as a whole, it is the broadest and best ever organized. Our schools are the surety and defence of our national life, and the agents of our national prosperity."

CHAPTER XIV.

THE WAR—ITS CAUSES.

From the commencement of government there have been two antagonistic principles contending for mastery—slavery and freedom. Sometimes smoldering and even invincible; but the seeds were there and ever and anon would burst into flames, carrying destruction, death and desolation with it. A repetition of that great conflict, which, for ages, has agitated our globe—the conflict between aristocratic usurpation and popular rights. History is crowded with descriptions and scenes of this irrepressible conflict. Two thousand years ago, when the aristocracy of Rome was headed by Cneues Pompey, Julius Cæsar, espousing the rights of the people, unfurled the banner of equal rights, and striding through oceans of blood which tossed their surges over every portion of the habitable globe, overthrew

the aristocratic commonwealth, and reared, over the ruins, the imperial commonwealth. Again on the field of Pharsalia, the aristocratic banner was trailed in the dust, and democracy, although exceedingly imperfect, became victor. It was aristocracy trying to keep its heel on the head of democracy which has deluged the Roman empire in blood.

But the nobles regained foothold, and regardless of these lessons renewed their oppression. Again they commenced sowing the seed which must surely bring forth terrible fruit. Over 200 years ago the aristocracy of France, housed in magnificent palaces, mounted on war horses, with pampered men at arms ready to ride rough shod on every embassage of violence, trampled upon the suffering serfs until humanity could no longer endure it. The masses of the people were deprived of every privilege, save that of toiling for their masters. The aristocracy so deprived the people, whose wives and daughters through their brutality were forced to go to the field bare-headed and barefooted, and be yoked to the plow with the donkey, that they dreamed that the wretched boors would dare even to look in defiance toward the massive and stately castles whose noblemen proudly strode along the battlements in measureless contempt for the helpless peasantry below. But the pent up vials of vengeance of ages at last burst forth. These boors, these jacks rose, and like maddened hyenas, rushed upon their foes. Imbruted men, who for ages had been subjected to the most outrageous wrongs, rose by millions against their oppressors, and wreaked upon them every atrocity which fiend-like ingenuity could devise. All the brutal and demon passions of human nature held high carnival, and it can truly be said that France ran red with blood. But at length disciplined valor prevailed. After one half of the peasantry of France had perished, the knighted noblemen, the aristocrats resumed their sway, and the hellish bondage, worse than slavery, was again placed upon the people. This war of the Jacks, or as it is called in history, Jacqueri, is one of the most interesting and warning events of the past; and yet it was all unheeded.

The oppression went on, growing more and more outrageous; the people were kept ignorant that they might not know of their wrongs; poor, that they might not resent them. That the lords might live in castles and be clothed in purple and fare sumptuously, the people were doomed to hovels, rags and black bread. The peasant must not place the bit of dough in the ashes by his fireside—he was compelled to have it baked at the bakery of his lord, and there pay heavy toll. He dare not scrape together the few crumbs of salt from the rocks of the ocean shore, he must buy every particle from his lord at an exhorbitant price. "Servants obey your masters," was interpreted to apply to all save of noble birth; and religion was converted into a method for subjecting the masses. Bibles were not allowed to be read by these "boors," lest they learn what the Savior really taught, and a peasant detected with one in his hand, was deemed as guilty as if caught with the tools of a burglar or the dies of a counterfeiter. As associates for lords—the idea would have been considered con-

trary to nature or reason. Thus Louis XV., surrounded by courtesans, debauchees and the whoredom of his castle, once said: "I can give money to Voltaire, Montesquien Fontinelle, but I can not dine and sup with these people." If the peasant with his wife and child toiling in the field, in cultivation of a few acres of land, managed to raise $640 worth of crops during the year, $600 of it went to the King, the Lord and the Church, while the remaining $40 was left to clothe and feed the emaciate family. Thomas Jefferson, in the year 1785, wrote from Paris to a friend in Philadelphia. "Of 20,000,000 of people supposed to be in France, I am of the opinion that there are 19,000,000 more wretched, more accursed in every circumstance of human existence, than the most conspicuously wretched individual in the whole United States." It was this state of affairs which brought on the War of the French Revolution, inaugurating the most terrific of all Time's battles. Such combats earth never saw before, probably never will see again. Two worlds, as it were, came clashing together. Twenty millions of people, trampled in the mire, rose ghastly and frenzied, and the flames of feudal castles and the shrieks of haughty oppressors appalled the world. All the combined aristocracy of Europe were on the other side to crush the demand of the people for the equality of man. Russia, Prussia, Sweden, Austria, England, Spain—all the kings rallied their armies to the assistance of France in subduing the oppressed masses, who, believing they were right, marched heroically to the victories of Marengo, Wagram and Austerlitz. But in the final victories of the despots, aristocratic privilege again triumphed in Europe. In the meantime a similar though less bloody and terrific battle had taken place in England; the same ever rising conflict between the united courtiers and cavaliers under Charles I, and the Puritans under Cromwell. With prayer, fasting and hymn, the common people, who had for ages been under the yoke of servitude, took to arms in defense of their rights, and many cavaliers bit the dust through their sturdy blows. But Charles II returned to the throne and again aristocracy triumphed. The oppressed were our Puritan fathers; again they were trodden under foot. Then it was that the heroic resolution was adopted to cross the ocean 3,000 miles, and there in exile establish and found a Republic, where all men, in the eye of the law, should be equal. The result is too well known to need rehearsal. How they fought their way through all the dangers of the savage new world and succeeded in their object. How the aristocracy of England made the desperate effort to again bring the yoke to bear; to tax us without allowing us to be represented in Parliament—to place the appointment to all important offices in the hands of the king, who would send over the sons of England's noblemen to be our governors and our judges, and who would fill all our posts of wealth, dignity and power with the children of the lords.

Hence the War of the Revolution. We, the people, conquered, and established our government independent of all the world, placing as corner stone of the edifice, that "all men are born free and equal,

and are alike entitled to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

Then coming down to the great conflict of America, the Rebellion, it was a continuance of that irrepressible conflict which has shaken the world to its uttermost depths for ages. It was based upon slavery, that which has caused the shedding of oceans of blood, and making millions of widows and orphans.

The constitution, under which we are bound together, is in its spirit and legitimate utterance, doubtless, one of the most noble documents ever produced by the mind of man, and even now, when the advancement of a century has dawned upon its use, not a paragraph requires changing to make it true to humanity. But yet ingloriously and guiltily we consented to use one phrase susceptible of a double meaning, "held to labor." So small and apparently so insignificant were the seeds sown from which such a harvest of misery has been reaped. In the North these honest words meant a hired man or an apprentice. In the South they were taken to mean slavery, the degradation and feudal bondage of a race. A privileged class assumed that the constitution recognized it, and the right of property in human beings. This class endeavored to strengthen and extend their aristocratic institution, which was dooming ever increasing millions to life-long servitude and degradation. All wealth was rapidly accumulating in the hands of these few who owned their fellow-man as property. The poor whites, unable to buy slaves, and considering labor which was performed by them degrading, were rapidly sinking into a state of frightful misery. The sparse population which slavery allowed, excluded churches, schools and villages. Immense plantations of thousands of acres, tilled by as many slaves, driven to work by overseers, consigned the whole land to apparent solitude. The region of the southern country generally presented an aspect of desolation which Christendom nowhere else could parallel. The slave-holders, acting as one man, claimed the right of extending this over all the free territory of the United States. Free labor and slave labor cannot exist together. The admission of slavery effectually excluded free men from them. It was impossible for those men, cherishing the sentiment of republican equality, to settle there, with the privileged class, who were to own vast realms and live in luxury upon the unpaid labor of the masses. It was on this point that the conflict, in its fierceness commenced. From the year 1790 the strife grew hotter and hotter every year. The questions arising kept Congress, both the Senate and House, in one incessant scene of warfare. There could be no peace in the land until this aristocratic element was effectually banished. The Hon. Mr. Iverson, of Georgia, speaking of the antagonism of the two systems, aristocracy and freedom, said, in the Senate of the United States, on Dec. 5, 1860:

"Sir, disguise the fact as you will, there is enmity between the northern and southern people, which is deep and enduring, and you can never eradicate it—never. Look at the spectacle exhibited on this floor. How is it? There are the northern senators on that side; here are the southern senators on this side. You sit

upon your side silent and gloomy. We sit upon our side with knit brows and portentous scowls. Here are two hostile bodies on this floor, and it is but a type of the feeling which exists between the two sections. We are enemies as much as if we were hostile States. We have not lived in peace. We are not now living in peace. It is not expected that we ever shall live in peace."

Hon. Mr. Mason, of Virginia, in continuation of the same debate, said: "This is a war of sentiment and opinion, by one form of society against another form of society."

The remarks of Hon. Garrett Davis, a senator from Kentucky, are to the point: "The cotton States by their slave-labor, have become wealthy, and many of their planters have princely revenues—from $50,000 to $100,000 per year. This wealth has begot a pride, and insolence, and ambition, and these points of the Southern character have been displayed most insultingly in the halls of Congress. As a class, the wealthy cotton growers are insolent, they are proud, they are domineering, they are ambitious. They have monopolized the government in its honors for forty or fifty years with few interruptions. When they saw the sceptre about to dart from them, in the election of Lincoln, sooner than give up office and the spoils of office, in their mad and wicked ambition they determined to dispute the old confederation, and erect a new one, wherein they would have undisputed power."

Thus the feeling continued to grow stronger. One incessant cry became, "Abjure your democratic constitution, which favors equal rights to all men, and give us in its place an aristocratic constitution, which will secure the rights of a priveleged class." They insisted that the domestic slave trade should be nurtured, and the foreign slave trade opened; saying, in the course and vulgar language of one of the most earnest advocates of slavery! "The North can import jackasses from Malta, let the South, then, import niggers from Africa."

The reply of the overwhelming majority of the people of the United States was decisive. Lincoln was elected and inaugurated despite the conspiracy to prevent it.

Volumes could be and have been written up on these actions, but they are well known. We will merely mention the most prominent features, transpiring until the havoc of war actually set in.

On the 7th of November, 1860, it was known that Abraham Lincoln was elected President of the United States, and was to enter upon his duties on the 4th day of the following March. In the meantime the executive government was virtually in the hands of the slave power. James Buchanan, the President, had been elected to the office openly pledged to to pursue the general policy the slaveholders enjoyed. The cabinet were all slaveholders and slave-masters. The United States Navy was scattered all over the face of the earth, leaving only two vessels for the defense of the country; the treasury was left barren; the army was so scattered in the remote fortresses in the far west, as to leave all the forts where they would be needed, defenseless; the United States Arsenals were emptied, the secretary of war sending their guns to

the slave States, where bands of rebels were organized and drilling, prepared to receive them. One hundred and fifteen thousand arms, of the most approved pattern, were transferred from Springfield, Mass., and from Watervleit, N. Y., together with a vast amount of cannon, mortar, balls, powder and shells were also forwarded to the rebels in the slave States.

On the 18th of February, 1861, the inauguration of Jefferson Davis, as president of the Southern Confederacy, took place at Montgomery, Ala. Four days later the collector of customs, appointed by the confederate government in Charleston, S. C., issued the manifesto that all vessels, from any State out of the Confederacy, would be treated as foreign vessels, and subject to the port dues, and other charges established by the laws of the Confederate States. Thus by a stroke of the pen, the immense commerce of the Northern States was declared to be foreign commerce, beneath the guns of the forts which the United States had reared, at an expense of millions of dollars.

Already a number of States had passed the ordinance of secession.

On the 4th of March, 1861, Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated President, and assumed official duties.

At half past four o'clock on the morning of the 12th of April, 1861, the rebels opened fire upon Fort Sumter, and, after enduring terrific bombardment from all sides the heroic defenders abandoned it, and were conveyed to New York. Fort Sumter was the Bunker Hill of the Civil War. In both cases a proud aristocracy were determined to subject this country to its sway. In both cases the defeat was a glorious victory.

On the next Monday, April 15, President Lincoln issued a call for three months service of 75,000 volunteers. The effect was electrical. Within fifteen days it is estimated that 350,000 men offered themselves in defense of our national flag.

Thus the Civil War had burst upon the United States with all the suddenness of the meteor's glare. It was, however, but like the eruption of the volcano whose pent up fires had for ages been gathering strength for the final explosion. The conspirators had for years been busy preparing for the conflict. In the rebel convention which met in South Carolina to consummate the conspiracy, Mr. Inglis said: "Most of us have had this subject under consideration for the last twenty years." Mr. Keitt said: "I have been engaged in this movement ever since I entered political life." Mr. Rhett said: "It is nothing produced by Mr. Lincoln's election, or the non-execution of the fugitive slave law. It is a matter which has been gathering for thirty years." But more need not to be said, the result is too well known. Call followed call in quick succession, the number reached the grand total of 3,339,748. The calls were as follows:

April 15, 1861, for three months	75,000
May 4, 1861, for five years	64,748
July, 1861, for three years	500,000
July 18, 1862, for three years	300,000
August 4, 1862, for nine months	300,000
June, 1863, for three years	300,000
October 17, 1863, for three years	300,000
February 18, 1864, for three years	500,000
July 10, 1864, for three years	200,000
July 16, 1864, for one, two and three years	500,000
December 21, 1864, for three years	300,000

CHAPTER XV.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY IN THE WAR.

Looking at Winnebago county as it is to-day, one can scarcely realize that when the mighty engines of war were unloosed in the great Rebellion, arraying more than 1,000,000 of men in arms, and which made the Ship of State reel and stagger as if smitten by thunder-bolts fresh from the hands of Jove, that it had been settled but a half-dozen years—was, as it were, an infant in the cradle of growth; while Iowa as a State was yet in her teens. But, notwithstanding the fact that its soil was still unsubjugated to man's use, and that its population was exceedingly small, yet all was done that could be to assist in subduing the rebellious States. The feeling prevailed throughout Iowa that the Union should be preserved, and the sights and sounds that were so noticeable in every city, village and hamlet north of Mason and Dixon's line, was duplicated here. It will be seen by a glance at the proceedings of the board of supervisors of Winnebago county, that their sympathy for the Union was manifested in a substantial manner, and their actions but mirrored the thoughts and sympathies of the people.

Apppended is a list of the gallant men who participated in the war:

TWELFTH U. S. REGULAR INFANTRY.

COMPANY C.

Privates:

Harrison Beadle, B. F. Denslow,
Wi liam Lackore, Jr., David Stancliff,
John Belt, J. B. Hill,
John Oulman, Fred Porter,
Louis Porter, John Beadle.

SECOND IOWA INFANTRY.

COMPANY C.

Privates:

David Secor, Hans Knudtson,
C. H Lackore.

THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

COMPANY B.

Second Lieutenant:

Samuel W. Griffin.

Corporals:

Chandler W. Scott, Milton P. Goodell.

Privates:

Allen T. Cole, Hiram K. Landru,
Eugene B. Oulman, Samuel Tennis, Jr.,
Charles C. Church.

A history of this regiment is given in this volume in connection with the war chapter of Hancock county.

FOURTH CAVALRY.

COMPANY C.

Private:

John W. Collier.

EIGHTH IOWA VETERAN INFANTRY.

COMPANY F.

Privates:

Charles C. Church, James Lackore.

SECOND CAVALRY.

COMPANY I.

Sergeant:

Willard A. Burnap.

Privates:

Sylvester Belcher, David Lutz.
Cornelius A. Baker, Simon Trumbull.

SECOND CAVALRY.

The companies comprising this regiment were made up in different portions

of the State, and as its history is one of the most eventful of the war, it will not be inappropriate in this connection. Company I was made up of volunteers from the counties of Winnebago, Cerro Gordo, Linn, Jones, Delaware, Dubuque, Fayette and Mitchell. In the latter part of the summer of 1861, all the companies of the regiment proceeded to Davenport, where they were formally entered into the United States service early in the month of September. The aggregate strength of the regiment, when fully organized, was about 1,050.

Desirous of securing an experienced and efficient commander for this troop of horse, Gov. Kirkwood offered the colonelcy to Capt. W. L. Elliott, of the 3d Cavalry, United States Army, and he, receiving the permission of the War Department, accepted the commission. "He was a strict disciplinarian," says Sergeant Pierce, in his history of the regiment, "every inch a soldier; and to his untiring efforts as our instructor in the science of war, are we in a great measure indebted for whatever honor we afterwards won as a regiment." Edward Hatch, who had been captain of company A, was commissioned lieutenant-colonel. He afterwards became a brevet major-general, and one of the best cavalry officers in the service. The majors were: W. P. Hepburn, Datus E. Coon and Hiram W. Love; the first a lawyer and politician, who rose one rank; the second an editor, who became a general officer; the third a man of business, who was compelled by ill health to leave the service before promotion. The adjutant was Charles F. Marden; quartermaster, William B. Blaney; commissary, R. M. C. Kirtland; surgeon, George Reeder; assistant, George H. Noyes; chaplain, Rev. Charles G. Truesdell.

The regiment remained near Davenport, perfecting itself in the use of the sabre, until December 7, when orders were given to proceed to Benton Barracks, Mo. Here the troops found things very different from their comfortable camp at Davenport; they were crowded into close quarters, sickness of various kinds crept in among the men, and before the regiment left this unhealthy locality it lost about sixty men by death. The regiment remained at Benton Barracks about two months, and as many as were not prostrated by disease were drilled in the "school of the trooper mounted."

February 17 the regiment moved by steamer down the river to Bird's Point, in the country in the rear of which the notorious rebel, Jeff. Thompson, was creating trouble. Major Love with his battalion marched in pursuit of him, but though Col. Elliott soon moved to reinforce the major, Thompson was not caught, though his command was dispersed by other troops sent out for that purpose. Major Love's battalion, among other captures, took posession of a newspaper office at Charleston, and issued one number of the *Independent*, the work thereon, both editorial and mechanical, being done by men of the command.

But they had not joined the army to engage in newspaper business. Returning to Bird's Point near the close of the month, the regiment made preparation for the march on New Madrid, of which, indeed, the movement against Thompson was a preparatory reconnoissance. The

march of the cavalry from the time it left Bird's Point was exceedingly difficult. It drove in the enemy's scouts and light bodies of cavalry, moving all the while over a country almost impracticable, fording streams, and swimming swamps scarcely penetrable. On one occasion the men marched for nearly half a day through water up to their horses' bellies. Meanwhile, Gen. Pope had sat down before New Madrid, where our regiment joined him on the 12th of March, 1862, in time to participate in the attack and bombardment of that place. From the time of the capture of the city to the 6th of April the regiment was continually occupied in guarding trains, in scouting, and on picket duty. On the fall of Island No. 10, with its immense material, the grand trophy of engineering skill of the whole war, the regiment crossed the Mississippi, and its advance, under Lieut. Gustave Schmitzer, were the first troops to enter the island. This officer, with eight men and a guide, on nearing the rebel works, discovered that they were evacuated by the enemy, although many stragglers were to be seen on every side. The advance dashed among these, and supposing the entire army to be upon them, they surrendered to the number of eighty-six before Col. Elliott came up. The regiment captured about 200 prisoners, and was justly entitled to the credit of being the first to enter the works of Island No. 10. It pursued the retreating rebels toward Tiptonville, beating the swampy woods for prisoners, and returned to camp at New Madrid after an absence of five days. The regiment accompanied the expedition down the river, but the attack of Fort Pillow was abandoned, and our regiment landed at Hamburg, Tenn., on the 23d of April, and at once took position on the left of Gen. Halleck's army, then moved on Corinth by gradual approaches.

Gen. Pope chafed not a little under the bit of these slow approaches, and his restive nature found as much exercise as was compatible with Halleck,s order "not to bring on a general engagement," in frequent reconnoissances by his infantry and raids by his cavalry. The position of the Army of theMississippi, too, on the left of our lines, whence the enemy's communications by the Memphis & Charleston Railroad were threatened, called for constant vigilance and no little activity on the part of Gen. Pope. Wherefore, from soon after the time the 2d Iowa Cavalry, an active regiment, joined in what is called the siege of Corinth, until the evacuation, more than a month afterwards, it performed services of great value, and was engaged in skirmishes which were only not battles because fought so near the field of Shiloh. Thus, to illustrate the active operations of the command, it marched to Monterey on 29th, attacked and destroyed a considerable camp of the enemy, and took eleven prisoners, losing one man killed, and three wounded in the affair. A few days afterwards it moved southward, and, having destroyed a heavy trestlework on the railroad with much of the track besides, returned safely to camp, bringing in a number of prisoners, wagons and mules.

On the 8th of May, Gen. Pope made a reconnoissance in force to the town of Farmington, at that time considerably in advance of the main lines of the Union

army. He drove the rebels from the town and took possession thereof, but in the evening retired with his main force, leaving only a picket in the place. In the operations of this day the 2d Cavalry lost two men killed and six wounded.

On the next day the severe skirmish, which has been called the battle of Farmington, took place. Gen. Paine, commanding a force of some half dozen regiments, remained after the reconnoissance of the 8th, in advance of Gen. Pope's camp, and beyond a creek hard by. The rebels, for the purpose of capturing this advance guard of the Army of the Mississippi, moved from behind their works in heavy force, on the morning of the 9th, Price making a considerable detour to the right, to get in the rear of Paine, and Van Dorn moving for direct attack. Happily, Price moved too far to the right to accomplish the object, or Van Dorn delivered his attack too soon, so that Paine, after several hours of hard fighting, was able to make good his retreat to the main camp. But it is next to certain that he would have been cut off, had it not been for the invaluable services of the 2d Cavalry. A little after 10 o'clock, Lieut.-Col. Hatch, commanding the regiment, received an order from Col. Elliott, commanding brigade, to hasten to the assistance of Paine. In five minutes, the regiment was mounted and galloping to the aid of their comrades beyond the creek. Coming upon the field, Paine was discovered in retreat before an overwhelming force of rebels—several thousand infantry and twenty-four pieces of artillery. The Union forces could retreat only by a single line across the creek, where there was but the merest apology for a bridge. Paine was in imminent danger of capture. The rebels were preparing to charge, and could they gain a certain eminence lying between the two forces, with their artillery, they would command the bridge and render passage impossible. To prevent the rebels from gaining this coveted eminence the 2d Cavalry was ordered to form for a charge. Drawing their sabers, the men instantly took position, and were soon sweeping over the hill in a mad but resistless charge. Protected somewhat, by the cloud of dust which the horses raised, the regiment dashed right on the rebel artillery, and actually drove the gunners from their pieces. But a large army of infantry was in support, and the regiment was repulsed. Paine, however, had time to effect a crossing of the creek, and when the 2d regiment regained its position the battle was ended.

It saved the day. The charge only occupied a few minutes' time, but in that short period, fifty of the regiment had been killed and wounded, and as many more unhorsed by the fire of the enemy. It was a charge of the utmost audacity, the like of which was never made, except by troops of the most daring courage. Capt. Henry Egbert, Capt. William Lundy, and Lieut. Benjamin Owen were wounded, the last named being also captured. "The conduct of men and officers," says the lieutenant-colonel commanding, "was in every respect commendatory;" and he specially mentions Majors Coon and Hepburn; Captains Crocker, McConnell, Kendrick, Eaton, Egbert, Lundy, Bishop, Graves, and Freeman; and Lieutenants Moore, Reily (who carried two of the enemy's

guns), Foster, Bilden, Owen, Horton, Queal (who daringly cheered his men to the very muzzles of the rebel cannon), Schmitzer, Metcalf and Eystra, as having exhibited gallant and meritorious conduct.

The regiment made good its retreat to camp, but did not have many days of rest before it was again ordered to move. On the 13th, a part of the command had a skirmish near Farmington, but met with no loss. Meanwhile the army steadily but slowly approached Corinth, and by the 20th, was strongly entrenched behind works which, at an average distance of about four miles from the town, extended from the Mobile & Ohio Railroad on the north, round to the Memphis & Charleston Railroad on the east. Now there was much for the army to do. Siege guns were to be brought up, batteries were to be completed, and a thousand other things done before a bombardment could be fully commenced.

On the 26th, Lieut.-Col. Hatch made a reconnoissance to the south of the main lines, performing a very laborious night's march, now over hills and now through swamps, to the vicinity of Jacinto, returning on the following day with valuable information.

By this time Halleck was about ready to fight, or if he was not his army was. The enemy's communications on the east were destroyed, another movement of our forces on the right would destroy them on the west, and the destruction of the railroad, south, would leave Beauregard completely isolated at Corinth, before a mighty army impatient for battle and confident of victory. Col. Elliott, commanding the Second Brigade, Cavalry division, which Brigade consisted of the 2d Iowa and the 2d Michigan, was selected to perform this difficult and dangerous service. He was ordered to march to Booneville, and destroy the railway there and a large quantity of supplies known to be stored at that place. He left camp at midnight of the 28th. The result of the exploit is thus summed up by Gen. Pope in a dispatch to Gen. Halleck:

"It gives me pleasure to report the brilliant success of the expedition sent out on the 28th inst., under Col. Elliott, with the 2d Iowa Cavalry. After forced marches, day and night, through a very difficult country and obstructed by the enemy, he finally succeeded in reaching the Mobile & Ohio Railroad at Booneville, at 2 o'clock, A. M., on the 30th. He destroyed the track in many places south and north of the town, blew up one culvert, destroyed the switch, and burned the depot and locomotive and train of twenty-six cars loaded with supplies of all kinds. He destroyed 10,000 stand of small arms, three pieces of artillery and a great quantity of clothing and ammunition, and paroled 2,000 prisoners which he could not keep with his cavalry. The enemy had heard of his movements, and had a train of box cars, with flying artillery and 5,000 infantry running up and down the road to prevent him from reaching it. The whole road was lined with pickets. Col. Elliott's command subsisted on meat alone, such as they could find in the country. For daring and dispatch, this expedition has been distinguished in the highest degree, and entitles Col. Elliott and his command to high distinction. The result will be embarrassing to the enemy,

and contribute greatly to their loss and demoralization."

After due allowance for Gen. Pope's imaginative turn of mind, it is true that this raid was a brilliant exploit. Lieut.-Col. Hatch reports substantially the facts of Pope's dispatch, and they are therefore true.

The rebel general, Beauregard, smarting under the lashes of southern public opinion, which were laid on him mercilessly for his evacuation of Corinth, published a letter in the Mobile *News*, denying the statements, making light of Col. Elliott's achievement, and actually charging him with burning alive four sick rebel soldiers,who were in the depot! But Brig.-Gen. Granger flatly contradicts Beauregard, and fully corroborates Pope. The sick were all removed, and the captures made as stated. The loss of the 2d Iowa on the expedition was two men killed, the same number wounded, and a few captured, the whole being less than half a score. For his success in this affair Col. Elliott was soon afterwards promoted a brigadier-general. He was succeeded in ths colonelcy by Lieut.-Col. Hatch, who was succeeded by Major Hepburn. Capt. Frank A. Kendrick, of company E, was promoted major. But these promotions were not made till about one month after the affair at Booneville, or the commissions received till some time after that.

Meantime the regiment performed much active service. Company E, being a part of Gen. Pope's body-guard, was about the first troop to enter Corinth after its evacuation. The regiment was soon in camp near by, but did not remain inactive. After the evacuation of Corinth, the cavalry was posted south of that place, in the vicinity of Booneville, as a cover for the Union army. During the first half of June, it was constantly engaged in scouts, reconnoissances and skirmishes. The 2d Iowa was then relieved from duty at the front, and moved to camp near Farmington, where for a fortnight the command enjoyed rest and blackberries. It had been almost constantly engaged in active operations in the field for four months. "We had saddled up," says Sergeant Pierce, "nearly every morning at 3 o'clock, and much of the time we had slept at night in line of battle, each man holding his horse by the bridle. Hardly a day during this time had passed without more or less skirmishing by the regiment with the rebels."

But rest and blackberries were not long enjoyed. In the latter part of June the bugle again called the command to the saddle, and on the 1st of July it was fighting the battle of Booneville. This brilliant Union victory, gained by Col. Sheridan, in command of a brigade consisting of the 2d Iowa and 2d Michigan regiments of cavalry, is described by L. D. Ingersoll, in his "History of Iowa in the Rebellion," in the following language:

"Col. Sheridan in the latter part of June moved to Booneville with his command, for the purpose of covering the main army, twenty miles in rear, and of observing the rebels who were near by and bent on mischief. On the 1st of July he was attacked by a rebel force of nine regiments, numbering nearly 5,000 men, under the command of Chalmers. After skirmishing for some time, Sheridan fell

back toward his camp, advantageously situated on the edge of a swamp, where he could not readily be flanked. Here the 2d Michigan dismounted, and acting as riflemen on the center, the 2d Iowa on the wings harassing and galling the enemy's flanks, he held the rebels at bay for some time. Finding that they were likely to surround him, Sheridan had recourse to to that ready strategy and fine audacity which has since placed him among the first captains of modern history. He sent a detachment of the 2d Cavalry, numbering less than 100 men, around to the rear of the enemy by a detour of several miles, with orders to attack promptly and vigorously at a certain time, while he would make a simultaneous charge in front. The plan succeeded admirably. The detachment gained the enemy's rear, without having been seen till the men were near enough to fire their carbines, and, having emptied these, they dashed with drawn sabres upon the enemy, who, supposing them to be the advance guard of a large force, were thrown into disorder. Before they had time to recover from their confusion and dismay, Sheridan charged them in front with such fury that they fled from the field in utter rout, leaving many dead and wounded in our hands. They retreated twenty miles, throwing away arms, knapsacks, coats, and everything which could impede their flight before our pursuing riders. This brilliant affair made Phil Sheridan a brigadier-general. He had whipped, and badly whipped, nearly 5,000 men with only about 800, for this was the strength of his command at this time.

"Col. Hatch, for he had been commissioned colonel two days before the fight, here fought splendidly. It would have been quite impossible for Sheridan to have won the battle without the most hearty and skillful co-operation on the part of Hatch and his command. The regiment never behaved better. Col. Hatch speaks in high terms of the conduct of the regiment, and makes special mention of the gallantry of Captains Gilbert and Queal. The loss of the regiment, considering the character of the engagement, was remarkably small, being only twenty-two killed, wounded and missing."

After the pursuit of the enemy, the regiment returned to Booneville, and there remained a few days, when it moved to Rienzi, about half way between Booneville and Corinth, arriving on the 9th of July. Here the regiment camped for nearly two months, during the most of which period it was inactive. In the latter part of the month Col. Hatch made a reconnoissance to Ripley, but finding no enemy, returned after marching sixty-five miles. About one month later the quiet of the camp was suddenly broken by an attack on the part of the rebel Faulkner, with some 2,500 troopers. The attack was so suddenly made that it came near being a surprise. Col. Hatch was sitting on court-martial at Rienzi. Adjourning the court he hastened to the camp, and soon was in pursuit of Faulkner, who was driven off quite as rapidly as he had come up. Hatch pursued him on the gallop for many miles, overtaking him two or three times, and inflicting much damage, and at last putting him in utter rout, with a loss of a number of prisoners and a large quantity of arms and ammunition. In the affair the 2d Iowa lost six men wounded and

four horses killed. Four men were also lost from fatigue and heat.

On the 5th of September, the cavalry at Rienzi broke camp and marched southward with the object of observing Price, who was reported moving northward with a heavy column of rebels. That wily general, however, made good his march to Iuka, having passed by Booneville on the east before the cavalry reached that place. It returned to Rienzi. On the day of the battle of Iuka, the cavalry marched far to the right of Gen. Rosecrans' principal column, and at Payton's Mills had a brisk skirmish with Faulkner's troopers, routing them in a few minutes, a number of killed, wounded and prisoners falling into their hands. Though the 2d Iowa Cavalry this day marched forty-five miles, had a skirmish with the enemy, and captured and destroyed a rebel camp, with much property, upon returning to the field of Iuka, it was ordered to stand to horse all night. On the 20th it moved to Iuka, and entered that place just as Price's rear guard was leaving. Hatch took the advance in the pursuit, and compelled the rebels to abandon a part of their train. But he was ordered to Jacinto in the evening.

With the cavalry, the campaign of Corinth immediately followed the battle of Iuka. Col. Hatch, now commanding a brigade of troopers, of which the 2d Iowa was a part, was constantly engaged in scouting, reconnoitering, gaining information as to the movements and strength of the enemy. Gen. Rosecrans called Hatch's cavalry "the eye of the army." His troopers were constantly in the saddle, by night as well as by day, so that a crow could scarcely fly over the field of their observations without their knowledge. They performed services which did much to enable Gen. Rosecrans to win the remarkable victory of Corinth early in October. The regiment joined in the pursuit which followed the battle, going as far as Ripley, and returning to Corinth the 13th.

The 2d Cavalry was next ordered to join Gen. Grant in the central Mississippi campaign, and moving from Corinth on the 2d of November, arrived at Grand Junction on the 4th. Here it remained until the 12th. From this time until the 28th of December, it was almost all the while on the move, Major Coon in command, Col. Hatch in command of the brigade. An imperfect outline of its history during this period of activity may be laid down thus: The 12th moved in reconnoissance on Holly Springs, skirmishing nearly all day. Capt. Horton adroitly "gobbling" a rebel patrol in the evening, entered Holly Springs next morning driving the rebels out of town, while Lieut. Foster, this day in command of a company, absolutely whipped a whole regiment. The 19th, Hatch marched on Ripley, some thirty-five miles southeast of Grand Junction, dashed into town on the morning of the 20th, dispersed a large force of rebels under Faulkner, capturing many prisoners, horses and mules; on the 28th, the cavalry marched southward from the Junction, forming the advance of the main army which started on the move this day; the next day, the troopers drove the enemy from Holly Springs again, and compelled them to seek cover behind their strong works on the Tallahatchie; Grant having

flanked them from their works. Hatch crossed the river on the 2d of December, and joined Col. Lee, commanding cavalry division, at Oxford, skirmishing much on the way, and capturing on this day more than 100 prisoners. Col. Dickey, 4th Illinois Cavalry, having assumed the command of the division, the battle of Coffeeville was fought on the 5th, wherein the Unionists sustained a severe defeat, and were saved from utter route by Col. Hatch, who, as well as Col. Lee, had demurred to the advance which brought our troopers so near destruction at the hands of a vastly superior force. The regiment here lost twenty-two killed and wounded, and was filled with chagrin at this unnecessary defeat, the more so, because, before Col. Dickey took command, the cavalry had advanced sixty miles without disaster, and had sent 1,500 prisoners to the rear; the command retired to the Yocana river; on the 14th, marched on a raid to the southeast, going to Tupelo and Okalona, and destroying large quantites of forage and commissary stores; returning by Pontotoc, Col. Hatch there learned that Van Dorn was moving against Holly Springs, and advised that he be harassed and delayed by the troopers, but Col. Dickey not seeing the importance of the advice disregarded it, whereby Van Dorn accomplished the defeat of the whole expedition; Hatch was again in motion on the 21st, but now forming the rear-guard of the army, retiring northward, and destroying the railway to a complete wreck between Coffeeville and the Tallahatchie; on Christmas day the brigade saddled up for a rapid march eastward with the object of intercepting Van Dorn at Okalona; in this, notwithstanding the swiftness of his march, Col. Hatch failed, and on the 28th returned to camp, when the campaign closed. The regiment marched to La Grange, Tenn., and went into winter quarters.

The campaigns of the year 1863 were everywhere memorable, and were, in fact, decisive of the contest in favor of the Union arms. The capture of Vicksburg, the defeat of Lee at Gettysburg, the great victory at Chattanooga, placed the military power of the insurgents in a waning condition, and made their defeat a mere question of time. These, the three great events of the year, were accompanied by innumerable lesser achievements, which, combined with the others, made patent the fact that the armies of Union volunteers were the most accomplished troops, the most efficient soldiers, the world had ever seen. Perhaps the Vicksburg campaign was better illustrative of this than any other, and not only because of the bravery, endurance and all soldierly qualities of the troops directly engaged, but of those also who took part in the campaign, indirectly and at a distance, many of whom, indeed, took part therein so indirectly and at a distance, that careless thinkers might not have thought of any connection at all between the auxiliaries and the principal command.

The troops whose cantonments were along our frontier lines in Tennessee and Mississippi, gained by the campaigns of 1862--Henry, Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, in May, and Corinth in October—were Gen. Grant's auxilaries, and many of these commands, though they never saw Vicksburg, had a good right

to inscribe that victory on their banners. Among the most active of these was the 2d Iowa Cavalry, whose services during the first part of the era under consideration, especially, were not only brilliant, but of great value to the Union arms.

Leaving winter quarters at La Grange the 10th of March, 1863, Col. Hatch, for about one month, was actively engaged in operations over a considerable portion of northern Mississippi—preventing the concentration of rebel forces, capturing and destroying property, and in many cases inflicting damage on the insurgents—marching several hundred miles altogether, and performing several exploits of great skill and daring. These operations over, Col. Hatch, commanding brigade, made preparations for that movement known as

THE GRIERSON RAID.

The orders for this expedition were made known in camp on the afternoon of April 16. The column, consisting of the 2d Iowa, the 6th Illinois, the 7th Illinois, with five pieces of light artillery, two-pounders, was to move early the next morning, with the object of cutting the railroad and telegraph communications with the rebel army at Vicksburg, in the rear of that city, of inflicting damage generally upon the enemy's resources in central Mississippi, having done which, it was to make way by the best route it could find into the Union lines in the Department of the Gulf. On the night of the 16th, Col. B. H. Grierson, 6th Illinois, arrived at La Grange and assumed command of the expedition, by virtue of seniority of rank.

On the next morning the column started on this wild march, and bivouacked for the night near Ripley. Here Col. Hatch separated from the principal command, moving at some distance to the left, skirmishing all day of the 18th with Smith's regiment of partisans. He rejoined the column a few miles south of Pontotoc, and led the advance thence, avoiding Houston, to Clear Spring, about thirteen miles southeast of Houston. Col. Hatch now had under his command only about 500 men, Major Love having returned to La Grange with a considerable detachment, including, I believe, troopers from all the regiments in the column. At Clear Spring, Col. Hatch again left the column with his regiment, and took no further direct part in the raid. Col. Grierson moved on, and, after destroying many miles of railway and telegraph, immense quantities of property, making a successful diversion in favor of Gen. Grant, marching through sunshine and storm, surmounting almost insurmountable difficulties, reached Baton Rouge on the 2d of May. "This expedition," says Gen. Grant himself, "was skillfully conducted, and reflects great credit on Col. Grierson and all of his command. It has been one of the most brilliant cavalry exploits of the war, and will be handed down in history as an example to be imitated." Col. Grierson's name at once became the synonym for energy and pluck, and he was most justly promoted for his gallant achievement.

But it is probably true that Col. Hatch insured the success of the expedition, in like manner as Sherman, on a grander scale, insured the success of our arms on

Missionary Ridge, himself bearing the heavy brunt of battle and appearing to be defeated, whilst other corps and other generals pressed on to the glorious victory which his immolation was placing within their power. On the morning of the 21st Col. Grierson pushed on directly southward from Clear Spring, leaving orders with Col. Hatch to proceed to the railroad at West Point, destroy the railroad bridge over the Oka Tibbyhah south of that, place thence move rapidly southward to Macon, and, having there destroyed the railroad and government stores, return northward to La Grange by such route as might be found practicable. Inasmuch, however, as Col. Hatch was in the first place to attract the attention of the enemy to himself, and to conceal by a stratagem the march of Grierson—which he did so successfully as to give the principal column nearly two days' start of the forces which had concentrated against it—it was very soon discovered that Hatch would have all that it was within the power of man to do to accomplish a retreat for his own command.

Spending some time in obliterating Col. Grierson's trail, Hatch marched in the direction of West Point, but had proceeded only about ten miles, when, at the village of Palo Alto, he was attacked in rear and on both flanks by a force consisting of Smith's regiment of partisan rangers, Bartoe's regiment and Inge's battalion, all under Gen. Gholson, whilst between him and West Point was an Alabama regiment with several pieces of artillery. Willing to continue the deceit upon the enemy, who supposed they were attacking Griersons's main column, Hatch made a most gallant fight, using his little two-pounder, his revolving rifles and his carbines to the best advantage, driving the enemy some three miles, capturing arms and horses, and retaking a company which had been cut off on the first attack. Yet he kept his men so well concealed behind hedges and fences that he suffered no loss, whilst the rebels acknowledged that twenty-five of their number had been killed and wounded.

Correctly judging that the time consumed in the skirmish at Palo Alto had given the rebels opportunity to guard the railroad at and below West Point, Hatch moved on northward. He was in the face of an enemy who largely outnumbered him, who was entirely familiar with the country, and who had a friend in every citizen. Nevertheless, Hatch continued his retreat to LaGrange, where he arrived in safety, and without mentionable loss, on the 26th. He had attacked Okalona, driving before him the enemy's cavalry and State militia, burning barracks for 5,000 men, and destroying stores and ammunition; he had repulsed Chalmers with loss, near Birmingham and Molino; he had marched by by-ways, and bridle-paths, and through swamps and fields where there were no roads at all; he had crossed one stream in the entirely unique manner of throwing the horses bodily over the bank into the river, driving them in the right direction with long poles, and catching them as they emerged on the other side, the men themselves crossing on a "foot-log," and carrying their saddles on their backs; he had, besides the damage inflicted on the enemy already noted, captured fifty rebels, and killed and wounded

not less than twice as many more, and taken nearly 250 horses and mules, so that when he marched into camp at LaGrange his troops were, upon the whole, better mounted than when they had left there ten days before.

Immediately after his return to La Grange, Col. Hatch took command of a brigade just formed, consisting of his own regiment, the 6th Iowa Infantry, mounted, a regiment of west Tennessee cavalry, and four pieces of artillery. The command soon moved on a raid southward, going as far as Okalona, and returning the 5th of May, with 300 captured horses and mules, more than a score of prisoners, and a number of negroes. In a few days it marched in a southwesterly direction to Senatobia, some eighty miles from La Grange, and having captured many horses and mules, returned after an absence of five or six days. On the countermarch, Hatch was attacked at Wall Hill by Chalmers, but our gallant riders and the little guns soon sent them scampering to the right about. It is stated that in consideration of his warlike genius, the fair ladies of Senatobia presented him a crinoline petticoat and a corn-cob pipe.

The encampment of the regiment remained at LaGrange till near the last of August, where the labors and tastes of the men made comfortable and agreeable quarters, so that the summer in this healthful and pleasant locality passed happily by. But not without much activity and adventure away from the encampment. The principal events of the summer were: 1. A raid to Panola, nearly 100 miles southwest of LaGrange, which resulted in the capture of much property and the laying waste of a wide extent of country in retaliation for guerrilla attacks on steamboats navigating the Mississippi. 2. The march against Forrest, who had entered Tennessee, and the skirmish of Jackson, on the 13th of July, in which the rebels were driven from the town and severely punished, the 2d Iowa losing Lieutenants John K. Humphreys and Frank L. Stoddard, wounded, and two men missing. In this engagement the Union loss was fourteen, that of the rebels more than 175. 3. The raid on Grenada. On this expedition Major Coon commanded detachments from the 2d Iowa, 3d Michigan and 11th Illinois, numbering 500 well mounted men. The raid was most successful, Major Coon, after reaching Grenada through great difficulties from the enemy and from storms, destroying two depots, sixty locomotives, 500 cars of all kinds, machine shops, two large flouring mills, and a large number of army wagons, and returning in safety on the 23d of August, after an absence of eleven days, and an achievement worthy of all admiration.

A few days afterwards the regiment moved to Memphis, and remained there in quiet till the 1st of November. The regiment, Lieut.-Col. Hepburn commanding, then marched to Colliersville, to the relief of the garrison, threatened by Chalmers with a heavy body of troopers, and came up just in time to have a fight, in which the rebels were most decidedly whipped, losing forty-one slain on the spot, about 200 wounded, and fifty prisoners, among the latter being eight commissioned officers, including one brigadier-general. The battle was followed by a

galloping pursuit of the enemy for not less than ten miles, nor did the chase surcease till the rebels had placed themselves beyond the Tallahatchie. The regiment, returning by LaGrange, went into camp at Colliersville on the 14th, where it spent a quiet fortnight.

On the 28th, Col. Hatch, commanding a brigade consisting of his own regiment, the 6th and 9th Illinois, and eight pieces of artillery, moved northward for the purpose of luring the rebel general, S. D. Lee, then at Oxford with a considerable force, into a movement in the same direction. He succeeded. On December 1, Hatch marched rapidly from the vicinity of Covington, some forty-five miles north of the railroad, for Pocahontas, whither Lee was reported as marching. Pocahontas is twenty miles westward of Corinth. Hatch reached Middletown, some miles west of Pocahontas, on the 2d, and learned that Lee was threatening Salisbury, still further west. There was skirmishing on the 3d, with slight loss on either side. On the next day, Lee, making a feint attack on LaGrange, delivered real attack against Moscow, ten miles further west, and which was garrisoned by Col. Kendrick, formerly of the 2d Iowa, with a few hundred black soldiers. Col. Hatch was not deceived by the feint. He moved swiftly to Moscow, and there fought a considerable battle, which resulted in a decided Union triumph. Sixty slain rebels were left on the field, and the enemy lost heavily in wounded and prisoners. Hatch lost eleven killed, thirty wounded, and forty missing. He was himself dangerously wounded, being shot through the lung with a minnie ball. He kept the field, however, passing from place to place in an ambulance, till the rebels had retreated. Forrest, meanwhile, moved into Tennessee, with some 3,000 men. A large force both of infantry and cavalry was sent into the field to oppose him, but it met with ill success. Forrest got away with a large number of conscripts. Major Coon, commanding brigade (Capt. Graves being in command of the regiment) made an energetic pursuit, but was ordered to countermarch about the time he came up with the enemy. This closed the operations of the regiment for the year. Indeed, the regiment reached the encampment at Colliersville on the last day thereof.

The 2d of January, 1864, it broke camp there, and on the 4th, pitched tents at Memphis, where it remained about one month, receiving during this period of repose a large number of recruits. On the 5th of February the regiment moved to Germantown, and there joined the column under Gen. W. Sooy Smith, which marched into Mississippi with the object of aiding and at the proper time joining Gen. Sherman, who was already sweeping like a whirlwind toward Meridian. Gen. Smith failed. The history of his failure is well known. On the retreat from West Point, there was much fighting and in all of it the 2d Iowa bore conspicuous part, at one time fighting and retreating for sixty consecutive hours, and saving the whole column by its bravery and its endurance. At the battle near West Point, Lieut. Dwire, of company F, was killed, and several men were wounded, and the losses of the regiment in the subsequent engagements were heavy. On this expedi-

tion Lieut.-Col. Hepburn was in command of the brigade, Major Coon having command of the regiment. It reached camp at Germantown on the 26th.

Thence it moved to Memphis, and a sufficient number having re-enlisted to make the regiment a veteran organization, the 2d Iowa Cavalry, Veteran Volunteers, were there mustered into the service in that capacity on the 28th of March. At this time the regiment numbered 1,088, of whom 360 were veterans. There were many recruits, so that there was a large command with a long term of service ahead. The 7th of April, the veterans started home on furlough. As they reached Muscatine, the morning of the 14th, they were greeted, at the home of their old colonel, now Gen. Hatch, with salvos of artillery, and were treated, upon landing, to a repast such as the fair ladies of that hospitable city are noted for preparing. They were met elsewhere with the heartiest cordiality.

The 15th of the following month the veterans reassembled at Davenport. Major Coon had been promoted to the colonelcy, whilst the late Captains C. C. Horton, Gustavus Schmitzer and Charles P. Moore, now appeared as majors. They reached Memphis on the 29th, having halted some days at St. Louis, where they were remounted, and halting some time at the former place were armed with Spencer's seven-shooting carbines.

In the summer of 1864, it took part in Gen. A. J. Smith's campaign into central Mississippi, participating, but with slight loss, in the battle of Tupelo. It also joined the column which moved as far as Oxford in the same direction, when it was recalled by reason of Forest's raid on Memphis. On this latter march, Gen. Hatch commanded the division of cavalry, Col. Coon a brigade, Major Horton the regiment, as in the former expedition was the case as to the last two, and in both the 2d Iowa maintained its reputation for bravery and activity, whilst the superiority of its arms rendered it the most dangerous foe which the enemy could meet. Returning from the Oxford raid our regiment reached White's station, a few miles south of Memphis, the 5th of September, and there going into camp formed an outpost which it garrisoned during the remainder of the month.

The regiment then moved by forced marches into middle Tennessee, where Forrest was doing much damage to country and the smaller garrisons along our lines of occupation. Rousseau defeated him, before Hatch, by the utmost celerity of movement, could reach him, and the latter remained in the vicinity of Clifton till the close of October. Then, under orders to join Gen. Sherman in Georgia, he moved to Pulaski, arriving November 1, where the orders were countermanded, and he was required to give his assistance to Gen. Thomas in repelling the invasion now threatened by Hood.

Now it was from this time forth until Hood's grand army was driven in rout and ruin pell-mell from Tennessee, that Gen. Hatch and his whole command of troopers, being the 5th Cavalry Division, gained their brightest and their greatest renown. There were other regiments of horse from Iowa which during this period of constant vigilance, of almost daily

skirmishing, of great, decisive battles, won proud celebrity, as there were also Iowa regiments of foot. So there were regiments from other States which on the same wide field of operations performed their whole duty as manfully, as soldierly as any troops that ever marched or fought, but among them all the 2d Iowa Cavalry was not surpassed.

Early in November, Hood had a corps at Florence, Ala., on the northern bank of the Tennessee, and here he gathered one of the best Confederate armies which ever fought against the Union. About ten miles east of Florence a stream called Shoal creek flows from the north into the Tennessee. Along this stream, Hatch, with his division of cavalry, observed the enemy, again becoming the "eye of the army," the main part of which was far in the rear. He remained here for fifteen days, during which he made many reconnoissances, and had several heavy skirmishes with the enemy, Col. Coon's brigade almost always taking leading part therein, and the 2d Iowa doing a large share of the marching and fighting. Major Moore at one time, Major Schmitzer at another, and Major Horton at another, with the battalions, were conspicuous. During this period of activity it was almost constantly raining, and the troops were without tents. Moreover, the men had to get their own subsistence and forage for their horses from the surrounding country. On the 20th, Hood advanced northward, Hatch disputing his advance, but falling slowly back before the overwhelming numbers. There was a fight at Lawrenceburg on the 22d, another at Campbellville on the 24th, and there was scarcely an hour in which there was not a skirmish. At midnight of the 24th, the command reached Columbia and for the first time within a month passed within lines of infantry. By this time the horses of the 2d were nearly all worn out. But the men were remounted on steeds pressed into the service from the surrounding country. On the 29th, the Union forces retreated to Franklin, Col. Coon, during most of the day, forming with his brigade the rear guard of the army, his troopers moving in column of squadrons. In the battle of Franklin which followed, Col. Coon did effective service on our left wing.

On the 2d of December our regiment reached Nashville, and moving across the the river to Edgefield, there found tents and knapsacks which the men had not seen since leaving White's Station, the last of September. Here ten days, much of which time was intensely cold, were spent in camp. On account of the want of wood, there was much suffering. The 12th the command recrossed the Cumberland, and in the battle of Nashville, fought the 15th and 16th. Gen. Hatch's division took a most brilliant part, here practically serving as infantry. The 2d was in the severest of the fight. It joined, mounted, in the pursuit, and, fighting a considerable battle at Little Harpeth Creek on the 17th, at Rutherford Creek on the 18th, and again near Pulaski on Christmas day, followed the defeated rebels to near Huntsville, Ala., when, wheeling to the right, the command marched to Eastport, Miss., arriving Jan. 11, 1865, and went into winter quarters.

In the battle of Nashville and in the pursuit of Hood, Col. Coon's brigade had done as gallant, meritorious service as any command in the grand army which gained this great victory. It had captured 1,186 prisoners, among whom were one general, two field and eight line officers, fifteen pieces of artillery, more than 1,300 small arms, about thirty wagons and ambulances, one stand of division colors, and three stands of brigade colors. In the campaign the 2d Iowa Cavalry had suffered a loss of sixty-one, of whom fourteen were slain outright on the field of battle.

The regiment moved from Eastport to Gravelly Springs, where it spent a fortnight, and then returned to winter quarters, whence, the 19th of February, Major Schmitzer moved to Tuscumbia with a detachment, and thence to Russellville, returning not long afterwards, having made a successful reconnoissance. With this expedition, the history of the 2d Iowa Cavalry, so far as operations against the enemies of the country were concerned, was brought to a close. It was disarmed in March, 1865.

Afterwards, during the spring and summer it remained in detachments at different points in northern Alabama, and northern Mississippi, being again armed with new Spencer carbines, mounted on mules and horses, and engaged in performing the dry duty of preserving order over a considerable extent of country. And in the performance of duties of this kind, valuable to the country, but without incidents of noteworthy interest, the command finished its career. It was mustered out of service in the autumn, and proceeding to Davenport, Iowa, was there disbanded in the month of October, and thus closed the record of as gallant a body of troopers as ever mounted steed or drew sabre in any age or in any country.

HONORED DEAD.

The names of those who were killed or died in the service are here given. The list is not long, but these brave men who laid down their lives in the defense of the Union are none the less to be honored. They offered as a sacrifice on the altar of their country's preservation, their best gifts—their life's blood. They were willing to fight and bleed, aye, to die, if necessary, to preserve the Union. Their graves are scattered all over the south, and although all signs of the once new made mound have been obliterated; though the slab that once marked their last resting place may have crumbled and mingled with earth, yet their names will remain green in the hearts of the people, and their brave deeds will be stamped indelibly on historic page. Language falls far short of the meed of praise due these brave lads, who suffered and died that the Union might be perpetuated. May their suffering, their death and their rude burial upon the hot and dusty battle-fields of the south, all tend to strengthen the land for which they died, and make patriotism's watchword, "'Tis sweet and honorable to die for one's country."

B. F. Denslow died in Libby prison, of starvation.

David Stancliff fell in the seven days fight before Richmond, in July, 1862. He received seven bullets in his body and died within a few hours.

Milton P. Goodell was wounded and captured in the battle of Pleasant Hill, La., April 9, 1864, and died just one month later.

William Lackore, Jr., died shortly after his discharge from service, from the effects of being struck on the chest by a fragment of shell.

Samuel Tennis, Jr., died June 9, 1864, while in the service, of brain fever brought on by exposure.

CHAPTER XVI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In June, 1868, the safe in the county treasurer's office was blown open and about $500 in money and county warrants stolen. Suspicion rested on Arthur Linn, who was arrested and tried, but there being no direct evidence to prove him guilty, he was discharged. The person or persons who committed the deed were never discovered.

On the 2d day of December, 1856, set in one of the most severe snow storms that ever visited this country. The winter of 1856–57 is remembered by all the old settlers as the winter of "blizzards," during which, quite a number were frozen to death. In what is now Newton township, three men were frozen to death in the month above referred to. Two of the parties names are remembered—Porter and Snyder, the other, a stranger and traveler, is not remembered. A German and his wife were frozen in the same month, in the timber a short distance north of Forest City. They were all attempting to reach places of safety, where they could get food, got lost in the storm, and their bodies were found the following spring. This severe winter found nearly all the settlers in straightened circumstances, crowded in small log cabins, and with but little to subsist upon. Many went days without food or fire, and the suffering as described by early settlers, is, in many instances, almost without comparison in the history of the northwest. Such a winter has never since been experienced.

John Tinger, a young man about twenty-one years of age, committed suicide at Lake Mills on the 6th of May, 1872. It seems he had been afflicted for some time with a fever sore on his left leg, and for some months he had entertained fears that he would lose the use of the limb. A letter was found in his pocket, that he had written to a girl in Sweden, in which he accused her of being false and unfaithful to the promises she had made him, and told her that she would live to regret it. He was, at the time, out of money, and, comparatively, among strangers, and getting down-hearted and despondent seemed rashly to decide that death was preferable

to life. He was found lying on his back, with a fearful hole in his left breast, and a large pool of blood near him on the ground. A shot gun was lying close by with the muzzle towards him, and near his side, an open jack knife and a piece of hazel bush about two feet long. Appearances indicated that he had seated himself on the ground, placed the muzzle of the gun against his breast, and discharged it by pushing the trigger with the hazel stick. He came to the county from Sweden, in September, 1871.

Oct. 21, 1876, Hans Evenson, a resident of Norway township, was buried alive by the caving in of a well thirty feet deep. Help was immediately sent for, but they were unable to get him out until the following day. He left a large family to mourn his untimely death.

Aug. 30, 1877, Iver Groves was over come by damp in a well which he was digging, and before help could reach him life had become extinct. The well was forty feet deep. He left a wife and four children to mourn his death.

Jan. 4, 1878, a sad accident occurred by which Lewis Helgeson, a resident of Center township, lost his life. He had gone to Kensett to market some grain, and on his return was thrown from the wagon, sustaining injuries that resulted in his death the same evening.

The following account of a frightful runaway is taken from the Winnebago *Summit* of July 29, 1880:

"The worst accident that ever occurred in Winnebago county happened on last Sunday afternoon. A wagon containing eleven persons started to go out on the prairie, west of town. As the team started down the hill by the gravel pit, which is quite steep, the horses started to run. Uncle William Lackore and George Dunaway sat on the front seat, the latter driving his own team. Mr. Lackore attempted to assist in stopping the team, and in some way they were turned to one side, which overturned the wagon, throwing all the occupants violently to the ground.

"Mrs. George Dunaway was killed outright; Mrs. L. C. Green, daughter of Mrs. Dunaway, had her right elbow dislocated, and was badly bruised about head, face and limbs; her little daughter had her left arm jammed, and was badly shaken up. Mrs. William Lackore had both arms broken and is also cut about the head. Uncle William Lackore is bruised up considerably; George Dunaway is badly injured about the back; Mrs. Gambell was slightly hurt on right hand, and Mrs. Clark and her daughter were slightly injured. Jesse Lackore was the only one of the entire load who was not hurt; as the wagon upset he jumped, and fortunately escaped uninjured.

"Drs. Jones and Hewett were called at once, and did all that lay in their power to alleviate the wounds of the sufferers, and the injured are doing as well as could be expected.

"It was a sad accident, and one which has no parallel in this section."

The following account of a suicide is taken from the *Independent Herald*, dated Nov. 21, 1881:

"This morning we were startled by the news that Ena Sawyer had committed suicide by taking morphine. She has always been subject to fits of melancholy, and has often made the assertion that she

would kill herself. On one occasion before, from the same cause, she barely escaped eternity. Yesterday she appeared downhearted, but no one took special notice of it from the fact that she has appeared the same so often before. She told several persons yesterday that she had taken morphine, and told Dr. Hull that he would probably be called, but did not want him to come. By talking with her for about an hour he satisfied himself that if she had taken any at all it was no unusual dose, as it should have operated within twenty minutes. After this she went to the literary society, walked home after it was out and soon became unconscious. The doctors were immediately summoned and stayed with her till life vanished at about 3 o'clock this morning. Thus an unhappy life is ended. Perhaps the last sentence she wrote was: 'Where will my soul rest?'"

The first marriage of persons who were residents of the county occurred in the fall of 1856. The contracting parties were James Redmile and Jane Adams, residents of what is now Newton township. The ceremony was performed at Mason City, and the couple returned to this county and commenced matrimonial life on section 36. This match was not a substantial one, however, for within two months they separated.

The next marriage of residents of the county was between William Sutton and Tempa Decker, in the spring of 1857. They were married at Mason City, as there was no officer in the county, at the time, who had authority to officiate at marriage ceremonies.

CHAPTER XVII.

CENTER TOWNSHIP.

This township is bounded on the north by Norway township, on the east by Worth county, on the south by Mount Valley township, and on the west by Newton township, and comprises all of congressional township 99, of range 23. The soil is rich and very productive and in this township are some of the best farms in the county. The township is mostly prairie, although there are quite a number of large groves of timber in the eastern and northeastern part. Lime creek enters the township on section 5, and leaves from section 19. Beaver creek rises on section 35, and leaves the township from section 36. Rice lake, quite a large body of water, lies about half in this township, and half in Worth county.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first settler in the territory now comprising Center township was George Thomas, who located land about one mile southeast of the present site of Lake Mills in the spring of 1855. Mr. Thomas

made that his home until his death which occurred in 1858. George W., son of Mr. Thomas, came to the county in 1855, with his father, remaining about three years, when he went to Pike's Peak. In 1860 he returned to Winnebago county, locating in Center township, on what was known as the Taugue place. About a year later he built where his present residence now is and has made that his home ever since.

George W. Thomas was born in Canada, Aug. 5, 1838. He emigrated with his parents, at the age of nine years, to the States, locating in Dodge Co., Wis., where he remained till 1855, then removing to Winnebago Co., Iowa, settled on section 11, Center township, where he has since resided, with the exception of one year, when he was at Pike's Peak in search of gold. He has 560 acres of good land well improved. He is a member of the Forest City Masonic Lodge, No. 213. He was married March 14, 1866, to Hattie Gibbs, born in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., March 14, 1849. This union has been blessed with four living children—Charles D., Hattie May, Maud and Myrtle, (twins). Barney Gibbs, the father of Mrs. Thomas, was born in New York in 1816, and died in Winnebago Co., Iowa, in 1879. Louisa, the mother, was born in New York in April, 1826, and is still living. They were the parents of two children—Mary, now the wife of Pulaska Williams, of Todd Co., Minn., and Hattie, now Mrs. Thomas. Joshua Thomas, the father of G. W. Thomas, was born in New York, in 1801; died in Winnebago Co., Iowa, in 1858. Matilda Borden, the mother, was born in Canada, in 1812; died in Wisconsin in 1855. They were the parents of six children, George W. being the second child.

In the spring of 1856 a man by the name of Taugue came to the county, locating in this township on section 1. He lived there for about two years, then moved to section 12, and in the fall of 1858 went to Pike's Peak.

John Anderson also came in 1856, locating on section 2. He remained two or three years then went to Kansas.

In 1857, three brothers, John, C. L. and Fred M. Porter, became residents of the territory now embraced by Center township. They located on section 2, where C. L. still lives. John is now in Kansas; F. M. died in about 1880, near Wadena, Minn.

Joseph Burns came the same year and squatted on section 2, moving the following year to section 11. After a stay of four or five years he went to Illinois.

In 1858 C. D. Smith settled on section 2, where he still lives.

C. D. Smith was born in Vermont Nov. 26, 1833. He was reared on a farm and there resided until twenty-two years of age. He then went to Janesville, Wis., where he remained one year, removing to Worth Co., Iowa, where he resided two years, being engaged in farming. He then removed to Winnebago county, and purchased a claim from Joseph Burns, who had erected a log cabin on it about 1856. Mr. Smith built an additional room to this cabin in 1864, and has since made it his home. He has lately completed a fine two-story frame dwelling near the site of the old one, in which he is now residing. In 1866, he, in company with S. D. Wadsworth, erected a steam flour-

ing and saw mill, to which they also added a shingle cutter and carding machine. The mill was situated near the lake from which the town afterward derived its name. This mill burned down in the fall of 1871, but was re-built by the same company, and was again in running order in January, 1872. In April, 1883, the mill was sold to H. Winslow, now of the firm of Winslow & Conley, who have put in a patent roller mill. Mr. Smith is now engaged in farming. He has 480 acres of land on sections 2, 3, 4 and 11. He has been county supervisor eight years, township trustee several terms, and is at present mayor of Lake Mills, which position he has held ever since the city received its charter, in 1881. About 1868, he bought fifteen acres of land of E. D. Hinman, which he laid out into town lots, and upon which the town of Lake Mills began to build. In 1880 he laid out into lots fifty acres of the Joseph Burns claim. Mr. Smith was married Feb. 26, 1863, to Janet Smith, who was born in Canada, April 26, 1835. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are the parents of five children—Walter C., born Dec. 28, 1863; Annie J., born Jan. 18, 1869; Emeline A., born Dec. 15, 1873; Charles W., born Oct. 26, 1875; and Bessie J., born June 15, 1881.

John B. Aulman also came in 1858, and entered 320 acres of land on sections 8 and 9 of Center township. He shortly after returned to his home in Philadelphia, Penn., remaining until 1860, when, with his family, he settled on his land in Center township.

John B. Aulman was born in France, Dec. 19, 1819. In 1843 he emigrated to America, landing at New Orleans, La., where he remained a short time, removing to Philadelphia, Penn., where he resided for eighteen years. He then removed to Iowa, settling in Winnebago county, section 7, Center township, where he has since resided, with the exception of one year, while making a tour through Kansas. He has a farm of 280 acres, of good land, well improved. He was married in France, in 1848, to Mary Frates. This union has been blessed with four living children—Augustus, Joseph P., Eugene and Andrew. Mr. Aulman is a republican, and is a member of the Catholic Church.

John E. Anderson came from Lyons, this State, in 1860, and located on section 2, of what is now Center township. He built a small house and improved his land, remaining there until his death, which occurred in 1866.

During the war, quite a number settled in the township. Prominent among them were: Patrick Malone, Elef Elefson, T. Thompson, John Johnson, J. J. Kleven, Charles Ruby and E. D. Hinman. All of these persons, excepting J. J. Kleven and Charles Ruby, are still residents of the township.

J. J. Kleven located on section 22. He died four or five years later. His family still reside on the same place.

Charles Ruby came from Bristol, this State, locating on section 4, where he lived until his death, which occurred in 1868.

Thomas Thomson was born in Norway, in December, 1822. In 1852 he emigrated to America, landing at Quebec. He went to Racine Co., Wis., remaining there one year, thence to Dane county,

where he resided until 1865, when he came to this county. He settled on section 16, Center township, where he has 320 acres of land. He has forty acres in timber. In 1852 he was married to Harriet Johnson, born in Norway, in 1822. They have six children—Mary, John, Ole, Rockstead, Thomas and Gilbert. They are all members of the Lutheran Church. He is a republican, politically.

HISTORIC ITEMS.

The first birth in the township was that of a daughter of Rev. John B. Hill. She was born in the summer of 1859, and died within the year.

The first death occurred in 1858, and carried away George Thomas, the first settler in the township.

The first resident couple to get married was C. D. Smith and Jeannette Smith, who are still living in the township.

The first cabin was built in 1855 by George Thomas, who, in the following year, broke the first piece of land, on section 12.

The first school house was built in the winter of 1859–60, on section 2. The contract was let to C. H. Day, who had the work done.

The first sermon was preached in 1862 by Rev. Saxby.

The first school was taught in 1860 by E. D. Hinman.

ORGANIC.

Center township was organized in 1858, and comprised all of congressional township 98, of range 24, excepting two tiers of sections on the south; the south half of township 98, range 23; all of the south tier of sections in township 99, ranges 24, 25 and 26; and two tiers of sections in the extreme west of townships 99 and 100, of range 26. In 1867 the county was re-divided, and Center township was made to comprise all of congressional township 98, range 23, and the east half of range 24, except section 34 and the northwest three-fourths of section 35; also the south half of township 99, ranges 23, 24 and 25. In 1875 Center township was again changed. At this time its territory was made co-extensive with township 99, of ranges 23, 24, 25 and 26; and in 1881 it became all of congressional township 99, of range 23.

The early election records of this township were not preserved, and hence the names of the first officers cannot be ascertained.

In 1883 the officers were as follows: Trustees, Lars Tho, T. H. Twito and Ole O. Tvetine; clerk, A. O. Tobiassen; justices, A. Anderson and R. O. Haugland; constables, John Bingaman and W. F. Brown; assessor, Andrew Thompson; road supervisors, district No. 1, Charles Ruby; district No. 2, Ole Peterson; No. 3, T. A. Brekky; No. 4, John Eiel; No. 5, Henry Thompson; No. 6, K. K. Killen; No. 7, Elling Hermanson; No. 8, Ole H. Brekky.

EDUCATIONAL.

In 1883 Center township was divided into nine sub-districts for school purposes. Number of school houses, eight, valued at $5,200; value of apparatus, $340. The total number of persons between the ages of five and twenty-one years was 458, of which were males, 258, females, 200; total number enrolled in the schools of the township, 321. Number of teachers employed in the township, males six, females six; average monthly compensation, males

$28.88, females $25.83. Total number of months of school during the year ending Sept. 17, 1883, fifty-eight; average cost of tuition per month for each pupil, $1.13.

RELIGIOUS.

The Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church of Center township was organized on the 3d day of September, 1865, by the Rev. T. A. Torgeson, with the following original members: Hejus Ganzsied, Mary Tollaksen, Evind Jorgensen Sunderland, Halvor J. Sunderland, Sigurd H. Sunderland and Torjus Tollefson.

The first meetings were held in private residences and in schoolhouses until 1876, when the society erected their beautiful house of worship on section 34. The edifice stands on a commanding eminence and may be seen from miles away in every direction. It is 40 by 106 feet, and cost about $6,000. Too much credit cannot be given to Rev. I. M. Dahl for his persistent efforts in the erection of this structure. Mr. Dahl became the pastor of the Church, Oct. 19, 1873, a little over one month after its organization.

Rev. I. M. Dahl was born in Norway on the 14th of December, 1836. In 1860 he went to Germany and studied theology in a mission college, located at Hanover, being ordained in 1866, by the Rev. Dr. Niemann, the counsellor of the consistory. The same year Mr. Dahl was sent on a mission to the East Indies, where he worked faithfully for seven years in the Madras Presidency. Here he was married, Dec. 18, 1870, to Catharina Moursund. In the spring of 1873, Mr. Dahl left the Indies for Europe, where he tarried but a short time, then came to the United States and coming directly to Iowa took charge of his present field of labor. Mr. and Mrs. Dahl have been blessed with two children—Hans Flaminius Moursund, born Dec. 6, 1871; and Mary Olivia, born Dec. 22, 1872. Mr. Dahl stands some five feet, ten and a half inches high, weighs 235 pounds, and with his magnificent physical proportions unites a purely Greek profile. A more classical, intellectual looking man, it is hard to find, and when he enters the pulpit to thunder forth the tenets of his faith, it seems that the great reformer of the fifteenth century, Martin Luther, stood before us. His extensive travels and acquaintances with numerous tongues and dialects are betrayed in his every conversation, and the consideration in which he is held by his numerous congregations, denotes that the man is almost perfect in all the walks of life. No clergyman in all northern Iowa wields the influence or accomplishes the good that this gentleman does. At the time of his coming here the society numbered 595. In 1880 the church was divided, and Rev. H. Strand was called to the supervision of one part while Mr. Dahl was retained for the other. At this time the church records showed a total membership of 1,976, an increase of 1,381. In 1882 the membership of both divisions was 2,397. The officers of the Church consist of seven trustees: Aslak Olson, Nils Egge, Andrew Neresen, Torris Hermandsen, Gulbrand Belsheim, Andrew Peterson and Knudt J. Fei.

The Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church of Winnebago county is one of the most prominent organizations of northwestern Iowa. The society is in a healthy, prosperous condition. The Winnebago



T. M. Dahl.

Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran congregations are divided into three religious school districts, with a teacher for each district, teaching religion, song and the Norwegian language. Each district is again divided into three sub-districts and the whole is arranged so that the children may use both the English common, and the Norwegian religious day schools.

LAKE MILLS.

The village of Lake Mills is beautifully situated in the edge of the timber on section 2, of Center township. The Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad passes through the village, connecting it with all leading markets, both north and south. The outlook for this busy little village is indeed flattering, and the energy and enterprise of its citizens, combined with the great scope of country which feeds it, will before many years make Lake Mills one of the leading towns in this part of Iowa Lake Mills was laid out in 1868, although for a number of years prior to that time the village was in existence. C. D. Smith was the proprietor of the town site. The first store building on the present site of Lake Mills was built by E. D. Hinman, in 1864, and that gentleman was the first to sell goods.

BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT.

In 1866 S. D. Wadsworth opened a general store in an old log school house which had been built several years before. He continued the business in the old school house until 1867, then removed to his dwelling house, where he now resides, and after four years sold his stock of goods to W. B. Todd. Mr. Todd removed the stock into what is known as the old Barnett House, and continued in business about three years. At the end of that time he closed his stock out and retired from business.

The next general store was opened in 1868, by Lewis Crowell, in the building where Southwick's store now is. Mr. Crowell continued the business about one year, then sold to Lemuel Stilson, who sold in about a year to Abel Porter. One year later, Mr. Porter sold out his goods and quit the business.

In 1869 Larson & Co., from Osage, Iowa, opened a general store in what is now known as the old Smith building. They continued there for two years, then erected the building they now occupy.

William Larson, a native of Norway, was born April 30, 1831. He emigrated to America in 1854 and located in New England, where he remained eighteen months, then removing to Dane Co., Wis., at which place he resided until 1861, then removing to Iowa Co., Wis., where he remained until 1864. He enlisted in company H, 1st Minnesota Heavy Artillery, was stationed at Chattanooga, Tenn., until he was discharged at the close of the war. He then returned to Wisconsin where he remained until 1868, and then removed to Osage, Mitchell Co., Iowa, where he remained till 1870. He then came to Lake Mills, Winnebago Co., Iowa, where he has since resided and been engaged in the mercantile business. He was married in Norway, in 1854, to Catharina Dalum, born in Norway, about 1810, and died April 15, 1883, at Lake Mills, Iowa. He was again married, to Hannah Dalum, Sept. 10, 1883, who was born in Norway, March 20, 1858. Mr. and Mrs. Larson are members of the Norway Lutheran Church. Mr. Larson

has been treasurer of the county, and at present is chairman of the board of supervisors. In 1875 he returned to Norway, where he remained three months. In 1880 he again visited Norway, and returned in in 1881.

The next general stock was opened in 1873 by E. L. Johnson, in the building vacated by Larson & Co. Mr. Johnson continued in business, about one year and sold out to K. H. Knudson, who closed out the stock six months later.

In 1879, Wadsworth & Knudson opened a general business. Two years and a half later, Mr. Wadsworth became sole proprietor, and in the fall of 1883 Ole Scar bought out Mr. Wadsworth and is still in the business.

In 1883 the representatives of the general trade in Lake Mills were: Ole Scar, William Larson, Oliver Nelson and Southwick & Olson.

In early days nearly all of the stores carried limited stocks of hardware, and it was not until 1872 that a store solely devoted to that business was established. In 1872 Lemuel Stilson engaged in the hardware trade at Lake Mills. He continued in business for six or eight months, then removed to Forest City.

The representatives of the hardware trade in 1883 were: E. L. Henderson, F. C. Hall and Frank Lepper.

Frank Lepper was born in Trumbull Co., Ohio, March 18, 1850, where he remained until twelve years of age, removing to Michigan where he resided three years, then locating in Lake Mills, where he has resided since, being employed for eight years in a tin shop, but now running a shop in connection with a hardware store for Frank Hall of Northwood. He has been connected with Mr. Hall for five years. He was married May 22, 1872, to Ellen Todd, who was born at Buffalo N., Y., April 11, 1855. They are the parents of two children—Burdette, born Nov. 27, 1876, and Blanch, born Sept. 1, 1881. Mr. Lepper is a member of the I. O. O. F., of Aurora Lodge, and also a member of the city council.

The first grocery store was opened in 1875 by K. H. Knudson. He occupied a building which stood where Henderson's hardware store now is. Mr. Knudson continued in the grocery trade for several years, then merged his stock with the general line under the firm name of Wadsworth & Knudson.

The grocery trade was represented in 1883 by Perry Brown.

The first furniture store was established in 1878 by Abel Porter. In 1879 William Wilson became proprietor of the business, and in 1881 sold out to J. B. Wilson, who was the sole representative of that branch of trade in Lake Mills in 1883.

J. B. Wilson is a native of Canada, born Jan. 22, 1827. His father, Hugh Wilson, was born in Cherry Valley, N. Y., Feb. 11, 1801. He removed to Canada when quite young, residing there until 1845, when he removed to Kane Co., Ill. In the latter place he followed farming until 1881, when he removed to this county. Anna M. (Munson) Wilson, mother of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Vermont, born Feb. 9, 1801. She died March 9, 1840. She was the mother of seven children, J. B. being the fourth child. He removed to Illinois with his

parents, in 1845, residing there until 1881, when he came to this county, locating in Lake Mills, where he engaged in business. He was married Oct. 30, 1847, to Mary C. Peck, born in Otsego Co., N. Y., Dec. 6, 1829. They have two children living—Ida F., born May 27, 1854, and Frank B., born Aug. 6, 1857. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson are members of the M. E. Church.

LAKE MILLS BANK.

The Lake Mills Bank was established April 1, 1883, by Messrs. W. C. Pickering, W. T. Hartley and W. H. Harwood. This is one of the prominent institutions of Lake Mills, and is a feature of the business interests of the village which has long been needed. The firm was previously engaged in land speculations and loaning money, which business they still continue in connection with their banking operations. The firm first located at Lake Mills in 1882.

ROLLER MILL.

This mill was established in 1871 by S. D. Wadsworth and C. D. Smith, and flour was made by the old process. The above firm run the mill until in 1881, when Mr. Wadsworth sold his share of the property to J. B. Conley, and the firm became Conley, Smith & Co. This firm continued the business until May 1, 1883, when another change was made, the mill becoming the property of H. W. Winslow and J. Conley. This firm remodelled the mill, fitting it with the latest improved roller process. The mill is 24x36 feet, three stories high, and is valued at $10,000. It is run by a steam engine of forty horse power. The flour turned out by this mill is of superior quality, and is conceded to be the best manufactured in Winnebago county.

J. B. Conley, a native of Rock Co., Wis., was born July 1, 1852, where he received his education, and remained until twenty-five years of age. In 1877 he removed to Iowa, and was engaged in drilling wells in Bremer and Howard counties. In 1880 he removed to Lake Mills, and with S. D. Wadsworth was engaged in operating a flouring mill, for one year, at which time he purchased the interest of Mr. Wadsworth and continued in the mill business under the firm name of Conley, Smith & Co., the mill being under that name until May 1, 1883, when H. W. Winslow purchased the interest of Smith & Co., then forming the firm of Winslow & Co. Mr. Conley was married in December, 1881, to S. B. Kenny, who was born Dec. 18, 1852. Mr. Conley is a republican, and with his wife is a member of the Roman Catholic Church.

Henry W. Winslow, a native of Kane Co. Ill., was born May 14, 1847, where he lived until two years of age, and with his parents removed to Ashtabula county, where they remained four years, removing to Lake Co., Ind., remaining there eight years, then to Toledo, Ohio, where he resided two years. He then located at Lake Co., Ind., where he resided until twenty-one years of age. Mr. Winslow then removed to Chicago, Ill., where for three years he was engaged in the draying business. He then removed to Minnesota, and for three years was engaged building bridges on the N. P. R. R. He removed to Minneapolis and for nine years engaged in the millright business. Then to Waseca, Minn., where he re-

mained four months, removing to Watertown, where he resided six months, and in May, 1883, removed to Lake Mills, and engaged in the mill business under the firm name of Winslow & Conley, running a No. 1 patent process flouring mill. He was married Dec. 26, 1873, to Frances McKay, who was born in Canada, Feb. 14, 1854. This union has been blessed with one child—Betric, born Oct. 1, 1875. Mr. Winslow is a member of Emma Lodge, K. of P. No. 18.

CARDING MILL.

D. N. Hill, proprietor of the Lake Mills carding mill, established his business in 1878. The business is growing and is an important factor in the business development of Lake Mills. Mr. Hill finds customers from all parts of Winnebago and adjoining counties within a radius of 100 miles. On an average he turns out over 7,000 pounds of carded wool yearly.

LAKE MILLS ELEVATOR.

The Lake Mills elevator was erected in 1878 by M. P. Hayes & Co., who at once commenced buying and shipping grain. The capacity of the elevator is about 25,000 bushels, and cost, complete, over $5,000. In 1883 the building and business became the property of Gust Sunwald, of Carver, Minn. H. Rowell is managing the business at present.

POSTOFFICE.

Lake Mills postoffice was established in 1864 with S. D. Wadsworth as postmaster. He held the office for three years, and was succeeded by W. B. Todd, who also held for three years. Todd's successor was William Larson. Mr. Larson remained postmaster until 1878, when J. M. Hull received the appointment, holding the office until 1882, when C. E. Keeler, the present incumbent, became postmaster

INCORPORATION.

Lake Mills was incorporated June 7, 1880, with 408 inhabitants. The first officers elected were as follows: Mayor, C. D. Smith; recorder, A. N. Hill; councilmen, William Larson, S. A. Smith, L. S. Anderson, T. H. Twito and K. H. Knudson.

The city officers in 1883 were as follows: Mayor, C. D. Smith; recorder, W. A. Chapman; councilmen, Ole Scar, N. O. Styve, T. H. Twito, H. J. Rowland, N. A. Smith and F. D. Lepper.

N. O. Styve, lumber merchant, was born in Norway, Aug. 5, 1844. He emigrated to America in 1850, landing at New York, and locating in Dane Co., Wis., where he resided three years, removing to Winneshiek Co., Iowa, remaining on a farm for four years. He then removed to Freeborn Co., Minn., where he engaged in farming until 1872, removing to Albert Lea, where he resided seven years, engaged in the lumber business. In 1879 he removed to Lake Mills, where he has since resided, and engaged in the same business. He was married June 2, 1867, to Ellen Bottleson, born in Norway, Nov. 6, 1839. This union has been blessed with three children—Ole, born Dec. 7, 1869; Battol Laurits, born April 9, 1880, and died July 27, 1880; and Gustaf Battol Laurits, born Feb. 20, 1882. Mr. Styve is a republican, and the family are members of the Lutheran Church.

Horace J. Rowland, proprietor of city livery, omnibus and dray line of Lake Mills, was born in Connecticut, March 25,

1834, where he resided until twenty-two years of age. In 1856 he removed to Wisconsin, where he remained until 1862, removing to Olmsted Co., Minn., where he resided three years. He then removed to St. Ansgar, Mitchell Co., Iowa, where he remained until 1868, being engaged in dealing in horses, then removing to Lake Mills, where he has since resided. He has been for fifteen years a star route mail contractor on various routes. He was at one time railway mail agent on the M. & St. L. Railroad. He also run several stage lines, and carried on the livery business, in which he is still engaged. He has 120 acres of good land, and a comfortable residence in Lake Mills. He was married Jan. 1, 1860, to Rebecca J. Farmer, born in Ohio, July 16, 1842. They are the parents of five children—George E., born in Wisconsin, July 8, 1861; Willie E., born in Minnesota, April 11, 1863; Walter A., born in Minnesota, Oct. 28, 1864; Emma, born in Iowa, April 16, 1868; and Josephine, born in Iowa, in 1872. George runs a barber shop in Lake Mills, and resides with his parents; Walter is operator on the M. & St. L. Railroad; Emma is now the wife of S. B. Toye, principal of the Lake Mills school. Mrs. Rowland is a member of the M. E. Church, and Mr. Rowland a Free Mason.

N. A. Smith was born in Vermont, Nov. 1, 1844, where he remained until seventeen years of age. He then removed to Ashland, Mass., to learn the trade of a tinner. He worked at this trade until July 21, 1864. He then enlisted in company G, 5th regiment, Massachusetts Militia Volunteers, to serve 100 days. He was discharged from the service the 16th of November, 1864, at Readville, Mass. He again engaged in the tinner's trade, at which he worked until March 15, 1868. He was then married to Isadora Richardson, by Rev. H. L. Hastings, of Lawrence, Mass., and removed to Winnebago county and located at Lake Mills, where he has since remained, engaged in the jewelry business, this being his favorite pursuit from boyhood. He has a farm of sixty-three acres joining the town, which he also farms. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are the parents of two children—Pearl, born Oct. 3, 1874, and Carrie E., born March 12, 1876.

EDUCATIONAL.

The Lake Mills graded schools form a part of sub-district No 1 of Center township. The first school house in the township was built in the winter of 1859–60 in the northeast part of Lake Mills and the first school was taught in 1860 by E. D. Hinman.

A fine large two story school house was erected in Lake Mills in about 1869, at a cost of about $1,000. This building was burned in 1873. In 1874 a new school house was erected at a cost of about $2,000. It is a neat, two story frame structure, and is furnished with the latest improved school furniture. Among the teachers who have taught in the Lake Mills schools are: Mrs. Fannie Hinman, Emily Skinner, Mrs. Crapper, W. A. Chapman, E F. Thompson, Mrs. E. F. Thompson and Scott Toye. E. F. Thompson was principal of the schools in 1883.

RELIGIOUS AND CIVIC SOCIETIES.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Lake Mills was organized in 1868 by Rev. A. S. R. Groom. The names of the

original members cannot be ascertained. Meetings were held for a long number of years in private houses and in the school house. Finally, in 1878, a church edifice was erected at a cost of about $1,500. The building is 28x48 feet and presents a neat appearance. The pastor in 1883 was Rev. Mr. Jeffreys, and the membership in that year numbered fifteen.

The Christian Church was organized in 1871 by Rev. C. C. Ramsey, of Floyd county, this State. The following named persons joined the society on its organization: Frank Southwick, William Smith, Mrs. Isadora R. Smith, Charles Smith and wife. A neat church building, 30x40 feet, was erected in 1881 at a cost of $1,000. No services have as yet been held in the new building. In 1883 there were twenty members.

Aurora Lodge, No. 412, I. O. O. F., was organized June 21, 1880, with the following charter members: Dr. C. Hirsch, J. T. Kean, L. L. Oleson, William Tennis, Joseph Tennis, Dr. J. M. Hull and A. Anderson. The first officers elected were: Dr. Hirsch, N. G.; A. Anderson, V. G.; J. T. Kean, secretary; Dr. J. M. Hull, treasurer.

The officers in 1883 were as follows: Joseph Tennis, N. G.; W. F. Brown, V. G.; W. S. Wadsworth, secretary; and S. A. Smith, treasurer. The membership numbered twenty-four in 1883.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

General merchants—Ole Scar, Southwick & Olson, William Larson and Oliver Nelson.

Drug stores—Levi B. Nerby and Keeler & Parker.

Grocery store—Perry Brown.

Hardware—Henderson Bros. and F. C. Hall.

Bank—Pickering, Hartley & Harwood.

Newspaper—*Independent Herald*, W. K. Gregg.

Attorneys—W. A. Chapman, and E. F. Thompson.

Physicians—J. M. Hull, C. E. Keeler, and W. H. Gundlach.

Jewelry stores—N. A. Smith and Ole Bergland.

Furniture—J. B. Wilson.

Photographer—T. J. Helgeson.

Millinery—Mrs. Emma Wescott.

Hotels—Barnett House, J. O. Barnett; Scandanavian Hotel, Mrs. L Myhre.

Restaurant—Andrew Simmons.

Saloons—E. & O. Olson, H. T. Johnson, P. H. Garvey and Ole Osmundson.

Livery stable—H. J. Rowland.

Wagon shop—D. W. Cook.

Butcher shop—John Burgeson.

Barber shop—George Rowland.

Blacksmith shops—D. W. Cook, S. L. Tone, Allen Smart and E. Christianson.

Agricultural implements — Eckert & Williams and Twito & Tweed.

Grain merchants—Eckert & Williams, E. D. Hinman and H. Rowell.

Building contractors—David Adams, F. Stull and B. Johnson.

Painter—W. F. Brown.

Mills—Lake Mills flouring mill, Winslow & Conley; carding mill, D. N. Hill.

Churches—Methodist Episcopal and Christian.

S. D. Wadsworth, farmer and merchant, was born in Portage Co., Ohio, Oct. 27, 1823, where he remained until eighteen years of age, engaged in farming. He then removed to the town of Kirtland,

Lake Co., Ohio, where he remained five years, then removing to Trumbull county, where he resided until 1858. He then removed to Osage, Mitchell Co., Iowa, where he remained two years, removing to Bristol, Worth Co., Iowa, where he resided until 1865, removing to Lake Mills, where he has since resided. Mr. Wadsworth erected a saw and grist mill, which burned in 1868, but he rebuilt and in the fall of 1882 sold it to J. B. Conley. He is now engaged in farming, buying and selling stock, and has a store that is run by his son Benjamin. He was married in June, 1843, to Rachel Odell, born in Winton, Ohio, in 1820; died in 1847. They were the parents of two children—Dwight and Benjamin. He was again married to Harriet Smith, born in Pennsylvania, July 4, 1826. This union is blessed with two children—Elizabeth, the wife of Horace P. Kirk, Mason City, and W. F. Mr. Wadsworth has 800 acres of good land in Forest township.

L. B. Nerby, general merchant and druggist at Lake Mills, is a native of Norway, born in August, 1852. He left his native country in 1868 and came to America, landing at Boston, Mass. He then went to Black Earth, Dane Co., Wis., where he resided six months. Thence to Freeborn Co., Minn. He resided in the latter place three years, then removed to Northwood, Worth county, this State, and remained there three years, clerking in a drug store. In 1875 he removed to Lake Mills and engaged in the drug business. On the 21st of February, 1881, he was united in marriage with Lena Larson, born in Winnebago Co., Iowa, Sept. 25, 1859. Mr. Nerby and wife are members of the Lutheran Church. Politically he is a republican. He was elected city treasurer of Lake Mills in 1880. He is a live, wide awake business man, and highly respected by all who know him.

A. Anderson was born in Kragero, Norway, Oct. 21, 1856. He there attended the higher graded school until he was about thirteen years old, when he emigrated to America, landing at Quebec, and locating in Chicago, Ill. While making Chicago his home, he sailed on the lakes in the summer and attended the commercial school in the winter, until 1873, when he removed to the vicinity of Green Bay, Wis., where he resided most of the time until 1877. He then removed to Worth Co., Iowa, locating in Northwood, and went to work for Eckert & Williams, selling farm machinery and attending to their collections, and in the spring of 1878 removed to Lake Mills, taking charge of the agricultural implement establishment of the same firm, and is still in that position. He is also engaged in buying grain and live stock. He was married in December, 1879, to Sarah O. Bronsvold, born in Wisconsin in 1857. This union is blessed with three children—Addie, Alfred and Asher. Mr. Anderson is a member of the Lake Mills I. O. O. F., Lodge 412, and at present is holding his second term of justice of the peace.

John Burgeson was born in Dane Co., Wis., June 6, 1849, where he lived until six years of age, and with his parents removed to Green county, where he remained until he reached the age of thirty-two. He then returned to Dane Co., Wis., remaining one year, and removed to Worth Co., Iowa, settling in Bristol, where he

resided until 1882. He removed thence to Lake Mills, where he has been engaged in the butchering business. He was engaged in teaching while in Wisconsin, for six years. He was married in 1875 to Susannah Hadley, who was born in Dane Co., Wis., in November, 1857. This union has been blessed with four children—Edwin B., Anna M., Henry B. and Ruth H. Mr. Burgeson is a republican, and with his wife is a member of the Lutheran Church.

John Thompson is a native of Dane Co., Wis., born in August, 1855. In 1865, he, with his parents, removed to this county. He resides on section 10, and raises stock and grain of all kinds. In 1881 he was united in marriage with Sarah Thorvalson. This union has been blessed with one child—Hilda T., born May 30, 1882. Mr. Thompson is a republican politically.

John A. Anderson was born in Wisconsin, April 13, 1854. At the age of twelve years he removed to Winnebago Co., Iowa, locating in Center township, where he resided until 1873, removing to Mount Valley township, where he remained until 1881. He then returned to Center township, settling on section 20, where he now resides. Mr. Anderson is a republican. He has eighty acres of rich land, well improved, and is engaged in raising stock and grain. He was married in 1873 to Hattie E. Olson, born in Norway, March 28, 1855. This union is blessed with three children — Betsie, Edwert and Joseph. Mr. Anderson, in 1880, was clerk of Mount Valley township.

Ole O. Brackey is a native of Norway, born Feb. 10, 1851. He emigrated to America in 1861, landing at Quebec. He at once removed to Dane Co., Wis., where he resided three years; thence to Minnesota, where he resided two years. He then came Winnebago county, and located on section 26, Center township, where he has 120 acres of land. In 1875 he was married to Margaret Johnson, a native of Norway. They have three children living —Charles, Anna and John. The family all belong to the Lutheran Church. He is a republican, and has held the office of constable one term.

T. A. Brackey was born in Norway, Sept. 29, 1859. He emigrated to America in 1861, landing at Quebec, and locating in Winneshiek Co., Iowa., and subsequently removed to Winnebago Co., Iowa, where he has since resided with his parents. He has 200 acres of good land on section 16, Center township. He is the third of eight children—Jane, Tilda, T. A., Nels, Henry, Anna, Caroline and Albert. Mr. Brackey is a republican, and a member of the Lutheran Church.

Mrs. T. Brackey was born in Norway in April, 1838. She came to America in 1861, landing at Quebec. Thence to Madison, Wis., where she resided two years; thence to Fillmore Co., Minn., where she resided one summer; thence to Dodge Co., Minn., and from there to this county, where she now lives, on section 22, Center township. She has 200 acres of good land, well improved. She was married in 1860 to Thomas Brackey. He died in this county, May 28, 1878. This union was blessed with nine children—Jacob O., Matilda C., Istra, Julia, Tilda A., Rosa, Thom N., John O., and Tomena. The

family are all members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church.

R. O. Haugland, one of the enterprising farmers of this county, was born in the precinct of Mo, Thellemarken, Norway, Oct. 18, 1835. In 1846 he emigrated to America, locating in Dane Co., Wis., where he resided until 1867. He then removed to Winnebago county. He has 180 acres of rich land on section 29, Center township. Mr. Haugland is a republican, and has held the offices of secretary of the board of school directors,county supervisor, township trustee, and at present is justice of the peace. He was married in 1867 to Sarah Sunderland, born in Norway, in 1848. This union has been blessed with eight children, four now living—Emma O., Anna S., Oscar O. and Gustave E. The family are all members of the Lutheran Church.

Alf Nilson was born in Norway, Feb. 2, 1825. In 1850 he emigrated to the United States, landing at New York city. He went from there to Wisconsin. He resided in that State three years, then removed to Decorah, Winneshiek Co., Iowa, where he lived fifteen years. Thence to this county and located on section 21, Center township. He has 160 acres of land. He was united in marriage with Susan Christianson. They have six children—Tilda, Jennie, Helen, Nels, Christian and Mattie. The family all belong to the Lutheran Church. Mr. Nilson is a republican, politically.

Ole Sornsen, farmer, a native of Norway, was born on the 26th of April, 1829. He emigrated to America in 1861, locating in Dane Co., Wis., where he resided five years. He then removed to Minnesota, where he remained two years; thence to this county, locating on section 22, Center township, where he has 120 acres of well-improved land. He was married to Anna Peterson in 1866. They have six children— Betsy, Peter, Saver, Thomas, Tilda and Peterena. Mr. Sornsen and family belong to the M. E. Church. He is a republican, politically.

Mikkel Nelson is a native of Norway, born June 10, 1852. He emigrated to America in 1856, landing at Quebec. From there he went to Minnesoto where he remained only about five months, thence to Green Co., Wis., where he resided four and a half years. In 1861, when the Indian out break occurred, he removed to Austin, Minn., where he resided seven years. He then came to this county, locating on section 20, Center township. He is a carpenter by trade. In March, 1873, he was married to Martha Nelson, a native of Norway, born Sept. 8, 1847. They have four children—Nels, Rachel C., Emma M. and Amelia. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson belong to the Lutheran Church. He is a republican, politically.

Eli N. Mikkelson, a native of Wisconsin, was born Oct. 14, 1859. At an early age his parents removed to Minnesota, thence to this county. His name was Nelson, but he had it changed to Mikkelson. He is a brother of Mikkel Nelson. He lives with his father on section 20, Center township. Mr. Mikkelson is a carpenter, and works at his trade when not at work with his father on the farm. Politically, he is a republican.

S. T. Nelson, is a native of Norway, born May 28, 1844. In 1864 he emigrated to America, landing at Quebec. He im-

mediately went to Madison, Wis., where he resided six years, then came to Winnebago county, locating on the northeast quarter of section 19, Center township, where he now owns 160 acres of well improved land, and is engaged in raising stock and grain. On the 24th of May, 1869, he was united in marriage with Rachel Olson, who died June 22, 1874, leaving three children—Albert L., Nettie M. and Rosa G. On the 7th of December, 1878, he was married to Anna Johnson, a native of Wisconsin, born in 1853. They have two children—Richard G. and Eddie G. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson are members of the Lutheran Church. He is a republican, and has held the offices of township clerk, assessor and trustee. He is an enterprising farmer and a good citizen, and commands the respect of all who know him.

Erel Halvorson is a native of Norway, born Aug. 12, 1851. He came to America in 1871, landing in Quebec. He immediately started west, stopping at McGregor, Iowa. He remained there two months, and removed to this county, locating in Lake Mills, where he lived eight years. He then took a trip to Dakota, remaining there three years, then returned to this county, locating on section 10, Center township, where he has eighty acres of good land. He was married in January, 1873, to Anna Gurenson, born in Norway in 1857. They have three children—Halver, John, and an infant. Mr. Halvorson is a member of the Luthernn Church. He is a republican.

Aaron O. Harang was born in Norway in 1845. He emigrated to America in 1871, landing in New York, and locating in Dane Co., Wis., where he resided three years. He then moved to Winnebago Co., Iowa, and settled on a farm of eighty acres on section 22. He was married in 1876 to Anna Johnson, born in Norway in 1846. This union has been blessed with four children—Helen, John, Nellie and Annie. Mr. Harang is a republican, and with his family belongs to the Norwegian Lutheran Church.

Andrew J. Odden was born July 27, 1850. He is a native of Norway, and emigrated to America in 1860, landing at Quebec. From there he went to Dane Co., Wis., where he resided fourteen years. He then came to this county, locating on section 29, Center township. He has 120 acres of well improved land. In 1878 he was united in marriage with Carrie Thompson, born in April, 1861, in Fillmore Co., Minn. They have three children—John, Tobias and Gilbert. Mr. Odden and family are members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church. He is a republican, politically.

H. T. Johnson was born in Norway, Sept. 14, 1848. In 1869 he emigrated to America, landing in New York, and locating in Dane Co., Wis, where he resided six months, removing to Northwood, Worth Co., Iowa, where he resided until the spring of 1879. In the meantime he was occupied one year as hotel clerk, four years at farming, railroading, etc.; two years at coopering, three years at bartending and one year at painting. From Northwood he removed to Lake Mills, and engaged in the saloon business. He was married Sept. 20, 1880, to Christina Stromsten, who was born in Norway, Aug. 5, 1855. She was twelve years of age when

she emigrated to America. By this union there has been one child—Clarence O., born March 9, 1883. Mr. Johnson was formerly a republican, but in 1882 he joined the democratic ranks. He and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Johnson lately visited Buffalo Co., Dakota, where he entered a pre-emption and tree claim.

K. K. Kiland was born in Norway, Aug. 10, 1847. At the age of twenty-two years he emigrated to America, landing at Quebec. He at once went to Dane Co., Wis., living there four years; thence to this county and located on section 19, Center township, where he has a nice little farm of forty acres. In 1870 he was united in marriage with Anna Hanson, born in Dane Co., Wis., Oct. 2, 1854. This union was blessed with three children, one of whom is living—Anvena C., born March 3, 1875. Mr. Kiland and wife are members of the Norwegian Church. Politically, he is a republican.

CHAPTER XVIII.

FOREST CITY AND FOREST TOWNSHIP.

This beautiful and enterprising little city was laid out in the spring of 1856, by Robert Clark, afterwards county judge. While there may be nothing really remarkable in the development of the past, or anything striking in the present, still there is much that cannot fail to be of interest to those who have been closely connected and identified with the city in all the various changes which have occurred from year to year. To those who have watched the growth and progress from its earliest origin, when Winnebago county was but a wild prairie country, until the present time, the accomplishment of bygone days would seem now like a great task, but it is in fact the sure and legitimate results of an advanced state of civilization.

Forest City is in Forest township, and is situated in the south part of the county about one-half a mile from the south line and nearly seven miles from the eastern boundary. One railroad passes through Forest City—the Minneapolis & St. Louis—connecting it with the leading markets in the north and south. The city is surrounded by some of the finest and most productive agricultural and stock raising lands in the State, which is a guarantee of a permanent and ever increasing trade.

Forest City is beautifully located on Lime creek, and owing to the fact that it is situated on the highest ground in this part of the State, it is often called the "Hill City." The locality is exceedingly healthy; the inhabitants are possessed of high intelligence, and the society is of the

most refined and desirable character. The city is protected on the north and east by heavy groves of timber, which come almost to the city limits.

THE BEGINNING.

The first to settle in the present limits of Forest City was Robert Clark, who located on the northeast quarter of section 35, township 98, range 24, in the spring of 1856. In March he laid out the plat of Forest City, and in April built the first log cabin, a little to the rear of where Blennerhassett's drug store now stands. This log shanty stood until about 1870, when it was torn down.

The second log cabin was built by A. T. Cole, in June, 1856. Mr. Cole was the first to bring a family to Forest City. He now resides in Newton township.

The next building was built of logs and was used as a store. It was erected in the fall of 1856, by Alexander Long, on the present site of the City Bank. Long & Moreland kept store in this building for some months.

The fourth building was constructed for hotel purposes, by Samuel Akers, in the fall of the same year. The hotel stood for a number of years on the corner opposite the City Bank, and was finally torn down. The building stood on two lots, for the right of which Mr. Akers gave A. T. Cole $5.

The next building was erected in November, of the same year, by Robert Clark. It was a frame building, 18x24 feet, quite a large house for those days, and stood about where the Clark Hotel now stands. In 1861 Samuel Tennis purchased the building, moved it to the lot where John Plummer's residence now is, and commenced keeping hotel. Mr. Tennis owned the building two or three years, then sold it to DeWitt C. Hayes, who refitted it and made it his home for several years. J. C. Harwood became the next owner, and after a few years, he sold to John Plummer. Mr. Plummer used the building until a few years ago, when he erected his present residence, moving the old one out of town.

In 1857 quite a number of houses were built, among which were the residences of Nathan Jefford's, Thomas Bearse and A. P. Harper.

Nathan Jeffords put up a frame house back of where J. S. Olson's store now is.

Thomas Bearse built near where the Congregational church now stands. This house was a frame and was one of the best in the city at the time.

A. B. Harper built a log cabin near where the City Bank now is. This continued in use by different parties until 1862, when it was burned.

During this year and the one following, buildings went up rapidly and the hamlet began assuming the proportions of a small city. In October, 1858, Forest City was made the county seat of Winnebago county. The following is a list of the names of the citizens at this time: Robert Clark, Charles H. Day, B. F. Denslow, A. K. Curtis, N. G. Curtis, William Gilbert, B. A. Hill, Cornelius Baker, Avery Baker, John S. Blowers, A. T. Cole, James Church, Charles Church, James Lackore, William Lackore, George Lackore, C. H. Lackore, Harrison Beadle, George Beadle, John Maben, Charles Lutz, David Lutz, David Stancliff, Nathan Jeffords, John Jeffords, Charles Bice, Thomas Bearse, A. P. Har-

per, Sylvester Baker, Sylvester Belcher, Martin Bumgardner, H. S. Bottsford and George Strong.

Among those who came in 1859 are: David Secor,, George Butts, John H. T. Ambrose, Simon, Jonathan and Edwin Trumbull and Ethan Ames. George Butts was married to Sarah Beadle, and in 1861 removed to Des Moines, his present place of residence. The others of those last named are still residents of the county.

FIRST THINGS.

The first child born in Forest City was Brentner Clark, son of Robert and Rebecca (Brentner) Clark. He was born in the summer of 1858.

Shortly after the organization of the county in October, 1857, Judge Clark officiated at the first marriage ceremony ever performed in the county or in Forest City. The contracting parties were Sylvester Belcher and Viola Lackore.

The first to die in Forest City was Samuel Jeffords in the fall of 1859. He died of lung disease.

The first house within the corporate limits of Forest City was built in the spring of 1856, by Robert Clark, in the Blennerhassett block.

The first store was built where the City Bank now stands by Alexander Long, in the fall of 1856.

Long & Moreland opened the first store that same fall.

The first hotel was built in the fall of 1856, by Samuel Akers on the corner opposite the present site of the City Bank.

The first school was taught in 1858, by Sarah Beadle. The house in which the school was held was the one built by Nathan Jeffords.

Rev. Hankins, a methodist minister, preached the first sermon in a little building used by the county officers, and called the "court house."

The first title to lots in the village, was acquired by A. T. Cole. Robert Clark, owner of the town plat, offered to give two lots to every person who would build thereon, and Mr. Cole was the first to take the offer.

The first school house was built in 1857, near where the Methodist church now stands. It was a frame building, 16x20 feet. It was sold at auction after the brick school house was built, and became the property of B. F. Denslow. Denslow sold the building to John Maben, who moved into Hancock county.

The second school house was built in about 1859, of brick. It was 20x25 feet, two stories high, and cost about $4,000. It was destroyed by fire in 1873. This school house was the first brick building in the county.

The first Congregationalist minister who preached in Forest City was Rev. Mr. Littlefield, who visited the place sometime in the summer of 1866.

POSTOFFICE.

Forest City postoffice was established in 1857, with Robert Clark as the first postmaster. In 1860 Keeler Curtis was appointed, and was succeeded in 1861 by Hon. David Secor. In 1872 Mr. Secor resigned, recommending J. W. Mahoney, who was appointed postmaster, and has held the position ever since. In 1874 the office was made a money-order office. The first money-order was issued July 6, 1874, by Marcellus Halvorsen to J. W. Phillips, of Clear Lake, the amount being

$6. Since that time there have been 6,110 orders issued.

J. W. Mahoney, one of the enterprising business men of Forest City, was born in La Porte Co., Ind., April 24, 1841. His parents were Daniel and Mary A.(Walton) Mahoney, and were the parents of five children. Daniel Mahoney in early life was a whig, but at the time of the organization of the republican party, joined and remained with it until the time of his death, in 1864. Mrs. Mahoney is still living in Floyd Co., Iowa. The subject of this sketch enlisted in 1861 in the 3d Iowa Battery, and participated in the battles of Pea Ridge, Helena, Ark., Little Rock and the Yazoo expedition. At the close of the war he returned to Floyd county, where he remained until 1869, when he removed to Forest City and engaged in the mercantile business. In 1870 he was appointed deputy postmaster, and in 1873 was appointed to that office, which he still holds. In 1868 he was married to Mary E. Barmore, by whom he has had three children—Irving W., Edna M. and Hugh J. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and one of the live business men of Forest City.

BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT.

During the spring and summer of 1856 Robert Clark kept a few goods on sale in his shanty in what is now known as Blennerhassett's block. His stock in trade consisted of a chest of tea, probably a little sugar, some tobacco, etc.

Alexander Long and Joshua Moreland opened the first regular store in November, 1856. They had a large stock of goods for that early day, and their store was the headquarters for all trading for some time. They occupied the building built by Long, where the City Bank now stands. In December, 1856, "Alex" Long was frozen to death, and Moreland continued to run the store till the following spring, when the stock passed into the hands of Robert Clark. In the fall of 1857 Clark sold to Blowers & Byford, who continued the business for nearly a year. About this time Byford pocketed all the money he could lay hands on, $2,000, or over, and left—"sloped." Mr. Blowers continued a short time, then sold back to Robert Clark, who moved the goods to his own building. After six or eight months A. K. Curtis became proprietor of the store, and moved the goods to a frame building near where Jasper Thompson's residence now stands. He continued the business about one year, then sold to C. H. Day. In the spring of 1859 Martin Bumgardner opened a store in the building now occupied by Abbie Secor's millinery. He continued in business here for about two years, then sold out to Charles H. Day, who merged the stock with that which he had purchased of A. K. Curtis. The business was continued by Mr. Day until in about 1863, when he sold to a man by the name of Cummings. Cummings conducted the business for nearly one year, when it passed by purchase into the hands of A. L. Plummer. Shortly after, Mr. Plummer took in as a partner a little Jew, who continued in the firm for a few months, and was drafted into the United States service. He did not like going to the war, however, and, selling out to Mr. Plummer, left very hastily for parts unknown. In the spring of 1866 Hiram K.

Landru became proprietor, and after running the business about four months, took in "Sam" Herrick as partner. This partnership did not last long, however. Within a few months Herrick retired from the business, and soon after, Landru sold the entire stock to A. L. Plummer. Mr. Plummer added to the stock, and built what is now Blennerhassett's drug store, into which he moved shortly after. In 1868 B. A. Plummer purchased an interest in the store, and the firm was Plummer Bros. until May 1, 1869, when J. W. Mahoney and B. A. Plummer became the owners. Mahoney & Plummer continued in partnership for about one year and a half, when Mr. Mahoney became sole proprietor. In 1872 Mr. Mahoney built the store building adjoining the City Bank, and moved into it in the fall of that year. He is still in business.

The third general store was opened in 1866 by David Secor. He occupied one of the rooms in the court house for about seven months, then moved his goods to the Abbié Secor building, where he continued for about two and a half years. Solmer & Morgan then purchased the stock, added more goods, and had a man by the name of Brown in charge for one year. The store then became the property of E. D. Hinman, who intended moving the stock to Lake Mills, but inside of two or three days he sold out to George Lackore. The latter gentleman erected a new building on the corner south of the Winnebago County Bank, and after running the business there about six months, took in J. W. Fisher as partner. This partnership lasted about a year, when Mr. Lackore retired and J. W. Fisher became sole proprietor. Jasper Thompson soon after purchased a half interest. In six months Mr. Thompson bought out his partner, J. W. Fisher, and continued the business as sole owner until the summer of 1883, when he sold to J. H. Lewis. Soon after the firm became Lewis & Skarie. About Dec. 1, 1883, Jasper Thompson, mortgagee, took possession of the store, and closed out the stock.

In 1870 B. A. Plummer built the brick store on the corner opposite the City Bank and opened a general stock of goods. A few months later J. C. Harwood became a partner, and the firm of Plummer & Harwood ran the business about eight months, when Harwood retired. At this time John Plummer became a partner and so continued until in 1876, when he became sole proprietor, remaining as such until 1879. In 1879 Myron Barton purchased a half interest and about one year later bought the whole stock.

In 1871 W. O. Hanson and A. A. Aiken brought a stock of goods from Decorah, this State, and opened a store in the building now occupied by Nels George. Two years later Mr. Hanson purchased his partner's interest and built what is now Koto's drug store. He kept a general store in this building about a year, then closed out his dry goods, and made a specialty of boots and shoes. One year later he sold out to Jasper Thompson, who merged the goods with his other stock.

Messrs. Saibert & Stife opened a general store in a building where the Winnebago County Bank now stands. They continued in partnership for about two years when Mr. Saibert became sole proprietor.

One year later Mr. Saibert sold out to G. G. Onstadt. In 1880 Mr. Onstadt built a new building just north of his old site, and took in as partner John Isaacson. In the fall of 1882 Mr. Isaacson became sole proprietor, and is still continuing the business.

J. S. Olson and Nels George opened a general store in the Nels George building in 1874. They continued their partnership about two years, when they dissolved, Nels George continuing the business, in which he is still engaged.

In 1877 Thomas Jacobs, O. B. Knudson and J. S. Olson formed a co-partnership and opened a general store. They brought their goods from Chicago and opened up in Hanson's old store. The firm continued as above for about six months, when Mr. Jacobs retired. Three months later Knudson sold to Mr. Olson, who continued the business. In 1882 Mr. Olson built a store building on the corner directly east of P. O. Koto's drug store, and has since continued the business in his own building. The firm is now J. S. Olson & Son.

The representatives of the general trade in 1883 were: J. W. Mahoney, Myron Barton, Nels George, J. S. Olson & Son and John Isaacson.

John S. Olson, one of the enterprising merchants of Forest City, was born near Christiana, Norway, Jan. 10, 1826. In the spring of 1849 he emigrated to America, landing in New York after a voyage of eight weeks, and from there went to Milwaukee and then to Racine county, where he was employed on a farm, receiving from $10 to $15 per month. The following fall he removed to Michigan, and the next spring returned to Racine. In 1855 he was married to Anna Nelson, by whom he has had eight children, four of whom are living—Albert, Amelia, Henry and Willie. In 1860 he removed to Winneshiek Co., Iowa, where he purchased a farm. In 1862 he enlisted in the 38th Iowa Infantry, and participated in the siege and capture of Vicksburg, Black River expedition, thence to Texas by way of New Orleans. In January, 1865, the regiment was consolidated with the 34th and engaged in the capture of Fort Morgan, charge on Fort Blakely and Spanish Fort. He was discharged at Houston, Texas, at the close of the war. In 1870 he removed to Winnebago county, locating in Forest City. In 1875 he engaged in the mercantile business, which he has since followed. He came to this country in limited circumstances, but by close attention to business has obtained a comfortable property, and to-day is among the well-to-do business men of the city. Mr. Olson is a member of the G. A. R. post, and with his wife is a member of the Scandinavian M. E. Church.

John Isaacson, one of the enterprising business men of Forest City, was born in Norway, March 12, 1840. In 1855 his parents emigrated to America, landing in Quebec, and from there went to Dane Co., Wis., where he was reared as a farm boy, receiving a limited education in the common schools. In 1862 he enlisted in the 27th Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers, company H. Entering the army as fourth sergeant and afterwards promoted to orderly. He participated in the capture of Vicksburg, Miss., Little Rock, Ark., battles of Saline River, Prairie D'Ann and



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Camden, Ark. In the siege of Spanish Fort and capture of Fort Blakely and Mobile, Ala., from there to Brownsville, Texas. He was then promoted to 2d lieutenant. Soon before the war closed he was mustered out at Brownsville, Texas, in September, 1865, and returned home, and again engaged in the occupation of farming until 1874, when he removed to Madison, Wis., and clerked in the store of Dunning & Sumner, where he learned the business. In 1880, he removed to Forest City, Iowa, embarking in the mercantile business, carrying a full line of dry goods and groceries, boots, shoes and clothing, in fact everything usually found in a first-class store. In 1865 he was married to Carrie Olson, of Oconomowoc, Wis., by whom he has had nine children—Clara, Delia, Charles, Elmore, John, George, Mable, Amanda and Sumner Elsworth. Mr. and Mrs. Isaacson are members of the Lutheran Church. He is also a member of the G. A. R. Mr. Isaacson came to this country a poor boy, but by fair dealing has accumulated a comfortable property.

In the spring of 1872, L. L. Brentner opened a general store in the Abbie Secor building. He ran the business one and a half years and sold to James Pinckney, who closed out the dry goods and continued the store as a grocery. In 1883 the grocery trade was represented by James Pinckney and T. Jacobs.

In the fall of 1870, Dr. W. H. Jones opened the first drug store in what is now the Pinckney Hotel. In 1872 the stock was sold to James Pinckney, who combined it with his grocery business. In 1872 Mr. Pinckney erected a store building opposite the postoffice, and moved his goods into it. He is still occupying the same building.

In 1883 the drug trade was represented by A. Blennerhassett, P. O. Koto & Co., and James Pinckney.

James Pinckney, one of the early settler of Winnebago county, was born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., Dec. 8, 1835. His parent were Alpheus and Sally (Griffin) Pinckney. When James was sixteen years old he went to Cattaraugus county, where he learned the trade of a cooper, which he followed for a number of years. Here he was married to Martha Paisley, by whom he had four children—Mary, Edson, Edwin and Ida. In the spring of 1862 he came to Forest City, then a wild, unsettled country, their nearest settlement on the west at Algona, Kossuth county; on the north, Mankato, Minn. In the spring of 1871 Mrs. Pinckney died, and he gave up farming and engaged in the drug business. He was again married to Martha Bolsted. Five children have been born to them, two of whom are living—Ray and Arthur. In 1881 he engaged in the hotel business. Mr. Pinckney came to the county poor, but by hard work and close attention to business, has accumulated a comfortable property. He has a farm of 120 acres, besides his drug and grocery business valued at $3,000.

A. Blennerhassett, one of the leading druggists in Forest City, was born in county Kerry, Ireland. He is a son of the late Henry Blennerhassett, Esq., M. D., of county Kerry, and a grandson of the Hon. Richard and Elizabeth Blennerhassett, of Ballymacprior. When he was twenty-one years of age he left Ireland for Australia, where he was engaged in

the gold fields and was for a time manager of the Colonial Gold Companies works at Tambaroora and also in the Wentworth Gold Fields, New South Wales. He was instrumental in putting up one of the first forty power engines on the gold fields for crushing quartz, and was engaged in the several gold fields in Australia for ten years. He then returned to his native country and was married May 25, 1865, at Monkstown Church, Kingstown, near Dublin, by the Rev. Henry Johnston, to Elizabeth Haire, daughter of Hamilton Haire, Esq., of Glassdrummond, county Fermanagh, Ireland, and shortly after went to reside in London, England, where he remained for two years. He again in May, 1868, with his family left the old country for America, settling in Black Hawk Co., Iowa, where he purchased a farm. Not liking the farming business, he sold out soon after and removed to Rudd, Floyd county. There he had a building erected and commenced the drug business, but finding it was not paying and no prospect of the town improving, he had his build ing taken down and put up again in Rockford of the same county. He then in August, 1871, removed to Forest City, where he has continued the drug business since. Mr. and Mrs. Blennerhassett have three children—Rowland Aremberg, Frederick T. and Annie H. Mr. Blennerhassett is a practical druggist and carries a complete stock of drugs, paints, oils, wall paper, notions, toys, etc., and in fact everything that can be found in a first class drug store.

The first hardware store in Forest City was established in 1870 by L. Stilson, in a little building next to the *Summit* office. Some time after, Mr. Stilson's son, E. L., became a partner, and Stilson & Son remained as the name of the firm until the death of the father, which occurred in January, 1879. E. L. Stilson ran the business alone until the fall of 1881, when H. C. Reed purchased an interest, and the firm became Stilson & Reed.

The second hardware store was opened in 1876, by James Widowis, who brought his stock from Rockford, this State. He ran the business in what is now Clark Bros.' store, for about one year, when William Larson, mortgagee, took the stock and closed it out at sheriff's sale.

Dwight E. Johnson, of Rockford, Iowa, erected a building on the corner north of Olson & Son's store, in 1879, and established two of his sons in the hardware business. They continued until 1882, when H. McCusker became proprietor, and in August, 1883, Wells & Co. purchased the business.

In 1883 the representatives of the hardware business were Stilson & Reed and Wells & Co.

The first carriage and wagon shop was opened in 1860 by J. J. Barker, in the north part of town. Mr. Barker was a carriage maker by trade, but while here his business was mostly repairing. He remained six or seven years then went to Hancock county.

This branch of trade was represented in 1883 by Lunsett & Jenson and Thompson & Anderson. The firm of Lunsett & Jenson established their business in 1870, and have been in trade ever since. Thompson & Anderson opened their establishment in 1879.

The first blacksmith shop in Forest City was opened in the spring of 1857, by A. T. Cole, in a little shanty a few rods southwest of where Jasper Thompson's residence now stands. Mr. Cole ran the shop about one year, then sold to Lemuel Lackore. After a few months the shop reverted to Mr. Cole, who sold shortly after to a man from Elk Grove, Hancock county.

John Trumbull commenced blacksmithing in his own shop some time during the war. He sold to a man by the name of Garrett, who, after running the business about six months, sold to Henry Grates. Within a month A. T. Cole bought of Grates and run the business for about three years, selling at the end of that time to Robert Clark. Clark sold to A. L. Plummer, who sold back to Cole. Mr. Cole moved the shop one mile north of town, and seven years later moved it to section 15, township 99, range 24, of Newton township.

Henry Grates opened a shop in about 1868, and after one year's work at the forge sold to Matt. Faulkner. Mr. Faulkner ran the business about three years then moved to Garner, Hancock county, taking the shop with him.

In 1870 Lunsett & Jenson opened a blacksmith shop in connection with their carriage works. They hired different men to run the shop, and in 1883, Stowe & Hanson were in charge.

Hans Lunsett, the first wagon maker in Forest City, was born in Trondhjem, Norway, June 24, 1831. There he grew to manhood and learned the trade of a painter, which he followed for a number of years. In 1860 he left his native home, crossing the ocean to Quebec, then to La Crosse, Wis., where he remained a short time, removing then to Winona, Minn., where he was employed in a lumber yard. Soon after he removed to Rushford, where he learned the trade of a wagon maker. Here he remained two years, then removing to Lansing, and then to Decorah, where he was employed at his trade by Ammon Hunter & Co. In 1866 he was married at Decorah, to Anna Olson, a widow of the late Knadt Olson, who died in the war. At the time of his death Mrs. Olson had three children—Adolph, William and Charles. Mr. and Mrs. Lunsett are the parents of two living children—Hakon Mechel and Emma. In 1870 Mr. Lunsett removed with his family to Winnebago county, where he established a wagon shop in Forest City. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, of Truth Lodge, No. 213. He came to this country a poor man, owing for his passage money. To his strict integrity in all business transactions the financial success of his life may be justly attributed.

R. P. Jenson, wagon and carriage maker, of Forest City, was born in Denmark, June 20, 1838. He was apprenticed to the trade for four years, and received nothing but board and clothes for his services. In 1866 he emigrated to the United States and settled in Decorah, Winneshiek county, where he was employed at his trade. In 1871 he removed to, and located in Forest City, at which place he formed a partnership with H. Lunsett, as the firm of Lunsett & Jenson. In 1875 he was married to Bertha Hanson, by whom he has had three children—Ammon J., Theodore

E. and Anne Marie. Mr. Jenson is one of the most enterprising business men of the county, and has worked himself, by his industry, into a place he can well be proud of.

The blacksmiths in Forest City in 1883 were Stowe & Hanson, in charge of Lunsett & Jenson's shop; John Harstead, who established his business in the fall of 1880; and Johnson & Anderson, who opened a blacksmith shop in 1879, in connection with their carriage and wagon shop.

The first tailor shop was opened in 1870 by P. Anderson. Mr. Anderson is a native of Sweden, born in 1842. In 1869 he left his native country, came to America and settled in Mitchell, Mitchell Co., Iowa. The following year he came to Forest City, where he has since been located. He has a good trade and his work gives entire satisfaction.

O. C. Steen opened his tailor shop in 1881, and has since been identified with the business interests of Forest City.

The agricultural implement business of 1883 was represented, in Forest City, by Elwood Alexander and Twito & Tweed.

The business of E. Alexander was established in 1879 by L. S. Lewis and J. E. Howard. In 1882 Mr. Alexander purchased the interest of L. S. Lewis and the firm became J. E. Howard & Co., remaining as such until in 1883, when Mr. Alexander became sole proprietor.

O. H. Twito established the business of Twito & Tweed in 1880. In the spring of 1881 L. H. Twito became a partner, and the firm of Twito Bros. was established. In the fall of that year the firm became Twito Bros. & Tweed, and the business was continued under the management of this firm until in 1882 when L. H. Twito retired. The firm of Twito & Tweed have since conducted the business. They carry a full line of wagons, carriages, mowers, reapers and threshing machines, and everything usually found in a well assorted business of this kind.

The first lumber yard of any importance was established in the summer of 1878 by C. H. Lackore & E. A. Ames, who hauled their lumber all the way from Garner by teams, there being no railroad at the time. They carry everything in the lumber line, and have a first-class yard. They also handle coal in connection with their lumber.

Jens Poulson engaged in the lumber business in 1879 and has since been located at Forest City. He carries a stock varying from $1,500 to $2,000.

Jens Poulson, an old substantial lumber dealer of Forest City, was born in Leland, Denmark, Aug. 14, 1826. He was raised on a farm and received a good common school education. In December, 1871, he emigrated to America, spending his first winter in Waterloo, Iowa. In the spring of 1872 he removed to Winnebago county, and purchased land in Forest township, where he followed farming until 1874. He then built the first brewery ever known in this county, which he conducted for five years. Mr. Poulson then engaged in the lumber business, carrying a stock of lumber and building material valued at from $1,000 to $2,000. Mr. Poulson has been twice married. His first marriage was in Denmark, in November, 1851, and three children were sent to bless this union—Goul, Caroline Henrietta and Anna Ma-

thilda. His wife died in December, 1865, and he was again married in January, 1882, to Emilie Antonie Bogh. In early life Mr. Poulson was a member of the Lutheran Church.

In December, 1879, E. J. Joice opened a lumber yard at Forest City. Mr. Joice is one of the principal lumber dealers in Forest City and carries as large and fine a stock as there is in the county.

E. J. Joice, one of the enterprising business men of Forest City, was born in Bergen, Norway, Dec. 1, 1827, where he received a common school education, and when a young man learned the trade of cooper. In April, 1849, he was married to Henrietta Riisnes, and in June of the same year emigrated to America in a sailing vessel to seek his fortune in the western world. After a voyage of sixty-two days they landed in New York, and there remained but a short time, going to Chicago, where he remained over winter. He then removed to the eastern part of Dane Co., Wis., where he engaged in farming and coopering. The first summer was passed in working for others, at twenty-five cents per day, and the following winter he worked at his trade. Here he purchased eighty acres of wild land, making a very small payment on same, and made his first home in America. Remaining here for several years, by hard work and good management he succeeded in getting out of debt and some to spare, sold the old homestead and moved to Stoughton, Wis., in the spring of 1866, where he engaged in the coopering business. In 1871 he visited Winnebago county and during his stay purchased considerable land, and in the spring of 1879 removed his family to Forest City, where he has since resided, being engaged in the lumber business. Mr. and Mrs. Joice are the parents of six children, four of whom are living—Margaret, wife of Lewis Larsen, of Forest City; Petra, who is teaching her fourth year of school in Forest City; John H., book-keeper of the First National Bank at Wausau, Wis.; and Peter M., cashier of Winnebago County Bank. Mr. and Mrs. Joice are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. Joice is a deacon, being commissioned as an exhorter in 1859. He came to this country with not one cent that he could call his own, but by hard work and economy has obtained considerable property and a good home, and to-day is one of the most substantial business men of the county.

The representatives of the lumber business in 1883 were E. J. Joice, Jens Paulson and Lackore & Ames.

OFFICIAL.

Forest City was incorporated June 25, 1878. The first officers were as follows: Mayor, Eugene Secor; recorder, A. H. Chase; marshal, L. C. Green; councilmen, C. H. Lackore, T. C. Ransom, B. A. Plummer, H. Lunsett, J. W. Mahoney and W. O. Hanson.

In 1883 the officers were: Mayor, J. F. Thompson; clerk, S. K. Gregg; treasurer, J. E. Howard; marshal, Elwood Alexander; councilmen, Eugene Secor, B. A. Plummer, C. H. Lackore, W. O. Hanson, H. Lunsett and J. W. Mahoney.

BANKS.

The City Bank is located on the corner of Clark and J streets, and fronts twenty-two feet on the former, and sixty-six on the latter street. It is a brick structure,

substantially constructed and commodiously arranged, and is an ornament to the town. It is two full stories, with a basement, the latter having a nine foot ceiling.

The basement is conveniently divided into rooms suitable for business, and is finished in good style.

The first story is fitted up for a bank and land office. The bank occupies three rooms besides the vault. The east room is the counting room, and is 22x24 feet, with a twelve foot ceiling.

Opening off the counting room is the vault, 8x10 feet, with walls twenty inches thick, arched ceiling and cement floor. It is furnished with massive iron doors, and is both fire and burglar proof. A handsome safe is located in the vault, which is provided with an approved style of time lock.

To the west of the counting room is the private office, 12x18 feet, and finished in nearly the same style as the counting room.

On the west side of the private office is a hall which opens to the street, and also connects with the land office, which is 20x20 feet, finished in the same tasty manner as the rest of the building.

The second story is fitted for offices. The southeast room is 13x24 feet, connected with a consultation room, 8x20 feet, with ten feet ceilings. The west room is 20x20 feet, and is connected with another 16x20 foot. The building presents an attractive appearance from the outside; the work is first-class and the structure is a valuable addition to the improvement of the city.

The business history of the firm is traced as follows:

The firm of Secor Bros. & Law is an old as well as a substantial one. The senior member of the firm, Hon. David Secor, began the land business in Forest City, in 1861, and can boast of an experience of twenty-two years. He has filled the position of county treasurer and recorder, member of the Legislature two terms, and register of the State land office for four years. Ex-Mayor Eugene Secor, the next oldest in the firm, commenced business in 1865. He was clerk of the court for six years, and county auditor for four years, and was four times elected mayor, and is now a member of the council and president of the school board. Ex-Mayor John Law, the junior member of the firm of Secor Bros. & Law, has been connected with the firm since 1875. He served two terms as county recorder, and was mayor of Forest City one term. From this it will be seen that the firm of Secor Bros. & Law is composed of reliable and popular business men, and in their long experience in business they have preserved a reputation for promptness and reliability second to none, and their business was never so large as to-day.

The Forest City Bank was established in the spring of 1877, and in January, 1882, the firm of Secor Bros. & Law acquired an interest in the business, which was removed to their building, and the name changed to The City Bank. By this arrangement B. A. Plummer, a successful banker, became associated with the firm in the banking business, and the bank is carried on under the firm name of Secors, Law & Plummer. Mr. Plummer has no

interest in the real estate business, and this branch is carried on as before under the old firm name of Secor Bros. & Law. Mr. Plummer is now county treasurer and is one of the best business men of the northwest, and was a valuable addition to the firm. Both the bank and the land office business are in good hands, and are eminently worthy of public confidence.

John Law, cashier of the City Bank, Forest City, Iowa, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, April 14, 1840, where he resided until ten years of age. In 1850 his parents, Thomas and Mary Hamilton Law, with their family, emigrated to America, settling in Oneida Co., N. Y. Six years later they journeyed westward as far as Portage City, Wis., in which vicinity he resided during the next seven years. In 1863 he was married to Katherine E. Cook, of Scott, Columbia Co., Wis. This union has been blessed with three children, two daughters and one son. During the first year of his marriage he removed to Iowa, settling in Lincoln township, Cerro Gordo county, where he purchased a large tract of land, which, being settled by different members of his family, is still known as the Law settlement. In 1864 he enlisted in company D, 2d Iowa Cavalry, serving till the close of the war. In 1866 he purchased a fine tract of land containing 200 acres in Worth county, where he opened a new farm, and to which he removed his family November 11, of the same year. Selling this farm in October, 1870, he became quite unsettled, spending a portion of the time in Mason City, Dakota Territory and Forest City, in which last named place, in the early part of the year 1865, he became associated with Hon. David Secor in the real estate business. In 1876 he was elected to the office of recorder of Winnebago county, and was re-elected in the fall of 1878. In 1881 he was elected mayor of Forest City, and in January, 1883, became a member of the banking firm of Secors, Law & Plummer, who established the City Bank.

The Winnebago County Bank is located on Main street and in the center of the business part of Forest City. It was established in the spring of 1877 by J. F. Thompson, the present cashier and managing partner, and has been successfully operated by him from that time till now. Jan. 1, 1880, J. H. Easton, president of the First National Bank of Decorah, Iowa, and one of the best financiers in the northwest, became an equal partner and the bank then took the firm name of Easton & Thompson, which it now bears. During the summer of 1880 the firm erected its present fine banking building, built of Chaska white brick, and with its fine French plate glass front is one of the neatest buildings in point of architecture in the State. The interior is very neatly finished with hard wood and their counter is the acme of beauty and elegance. their fire proof vault and burglar proof safe, protected with time lock, together with their commodious banking and real estate rooms gives them first class facilities for transacting their large business with promptness and dispatch. The cashier, J. F. Thompson, is an attorney at law, and has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession and real estate business in this county for several years. Having had two years experience in the State land office at Des Moines he

is particularly familiar with all matters relating to lands in Iowa. The firm represents a large number of non-resident land owners, and their real estate list embraces over 50,000 acres of the choicest land in this (Winnebago) and Hancock counties. They have in addition to what they represent as agents, over 3,000 acres of lands belonging to themselves, all of which they offer on the most reasonable terms and at low figures.

LIME VALLEY CREAMERY.

Among the business enterprises of Forest City, the "Lime Valley Creamery" takes a prominent place. In 1882 Eugene Secor, J. Thompson, J. F. Thompson, Clark Brothers & Co., erected the first creamery in the county. The upright building is 25x50 feet, two stories high, the basement being used for the creamery and the first floor for grinding feed. The feed mill has a capacity of twenty-five bushels per hour. The engine and wash-room is 16x35 feet; refrigerator room, 12x25 feet; and the ice house,20x20 feet. The total cost of the building and fixtures was $4,000. The factory is supplied by the milk of 1,200 cows, and in the best of the season turns out as high as 900 pounds of choice butter per day. The principal shipping point is New York city. The business was operated by the company until the spring of 1883, when the factory was rented to H. T. Tappen, a practical butter maker from Delaware county, this State. In the fall of 1883 Mr. Tappen sold 100 head of hogs, which were fatted from the buttermilk of the factory.

ELEVATORS.

The first elevator was built in Forest City in 1879 by M. P. Hayes, of Minneapolis, Minn., at a cost of $5,000. The elevator has a capacity of about 25,000 bushels. The business was prosecuted by men in the employ of M. P. Hayes until the fall of 1883, when it was purchased by Gust Sunwall, of Carver, Minn. Mr. Sunwall thoroughly understands the grain business, having been engaged in the same for a number of years.

FOREST CITY SAW MILL.

The first saw mill in the county was bought by "Alex" Long in September, 1856. It was first set up without any covering until boards could be sawed to cover it. The mill was put up where the Forest City grist mill now is, and was run by a steam engine of about twenty horse power. The mill was owned by J. B. Long, of Mason City, who sold to "Alex" Long. In the spring of 1857 Mr. Long sold out to Robert Clark, who sold a one-half interest to J. J. Barker. Clark & Barker ran the business till late in the summer, when Barker sold his interest to C. H. Day. Clark & Day were the proprietors for about a year, when Charles Lutz bought Day's interest, and after running a short time sold back to Day. After this there were numerous changes in the proprietorship of the mill. Among those who have been interested in it financially are: John Blowers, John Belt, John H. T. Ambrose, William Lackore, Jarvis & Gobell, J. W. Mahoney and Hale & Norton. This latter firm changed the mill to a grist mill, and after running it about two or three years sold to Ole Peters. In 1883 the mill was still owned by Ole Peters, who was doing a fair business. The grinding capacity of the mill is about 100 bushels of wheat per day. It

contains two run of buhrs, and is run by steam of about twenty-five horse power.

RELIGIOUS AND CIVIC SOCIETIES.

In 1858 a number of persons in Forest City organized an M. E. Church. The first meeting was held in what was then known as the Maben Hotel, situated on the east side of Clark street. Afterwards meetings were frequently held in school houses, and in private residences. Mr. Hankins was the first minister that ever preached in the interest of the M. E. Church in this city. Among the early preachers were: Revs. Mr. Hankins, Keeler Curtis, John Ball, Mr. Birge, A. S. R. Groom and Mr. Hancocks. The order in which these ministers came is somewhat uncertain, as the statements of the oldest settlers are conflicting. Since that time the following named have been the pastors: Revs. W. W. Mallory, B. W. Coe, J. P. Cohenour, J. S. Zeigler, H. M. Sexton, W. H. Drake and F. J. McCaffree, the present pastor. After the erection of the Norwegian M. E. church, the society occupied that church until 1882, when they built a church of their own. The new church is cruciform in shape, having a frontage of seventy-eight feet on L street and thirty-one feet on Clark street. The main audience room is 44x58 feet at the widest point, and thirty feet wide at the narrowest part, with a ceiling twenty-one feet high. The lecture room is 20x30 feet, with a ten foot ceiling, and is connected with the main audience room by means of dropping doors, which are hung on weights, and by a slight touch will drop into the basement, throwing the two rooms into one. The parlor is over the lecture room, and is 20x30 feet in size, with a ten foot ceiling. The church spire is 100 feet in height. The building is of wood, veneered with brick, is substantially built and is heated by means of a furnace. The building was designed by Rev. W. H. Drake, late pastor, who also superintended its erection. The total cost of the building, including the ground upon which it was built, was between $5,000 and $6,000. Dedication services took place on Sunday, Jan. 6, 1883, under charge of Bishop Bowman, of St. Louis. Mr. Bowman preached in the morning, and Rev. M. McK. Garrett in the evening; after which the formal dedication took place, Bishop Bowman officiating.

The first few meetings of the Congregational Church ever held in Forest City were presided over by Rev. A. S. Allen. After preaching a few times at different houses, Mr. Allen called a meeting, to be held in Forest City, April 30, 1871, to take steps towards the organization of a Church in said city. A committee was appointed at this meeting to prepare a confession of faith and covenant for the Church; the committee to report at a future meeting. This committee consisted of Rev. A. S. Allen and William Taylor. The following persons gave in their names as members of the Church: William Taylor, Harriet Taylor, Leora Taylor, John Millington, Mrs. E. G. Millington and Fannie Millington. At a subsequent meeting of the society, the committee appointed to prepare articles of faith and covenant, reported that for the present the Church would use the articles of faith and covenant that were used by the Congregational Church of Clear Lake. Meeting were held from

time to time in the school house hall. Rev. Allen continued as pastor of the Church until Jan. 1, 1876, when he was succeeded by Rev. J. D. Mason, who has held the place of pastor ever since. Shortly after Mr. Mason took charge of the Church, a society was organized called the Congregational Church Society; also a Ladies' Aid Society, about the same time. In the year 1877, the society built a church edifice. The church is a wooden structure, 30x50 feet, and cost, including two lots, the sum of $3,700. The church was dedicated on Jan. 20, 1878, the dedicatory sermon being preached by Rev. E. Adams, missionary for northern Iowa. A great revival was held in this church in December, 1882, by Rev. Mr. Morton, an Evangelist from Rochester, N. Y., and which was attended with excellent success. The membership of the Church in 1883 was forty-five, the society numbering sixty. During the building of the church, Mrs. Burnap, then of this city, visited her friends in the eastern States, and while there raised $1,100 for the Church. The officers of the Church at present are as follows: Rev. J. D. Mason, pastor; Mrs. P. T. Mason, clerk; W. O. Hanson, M. C. Halvorsen and B. A. Plummer, trustees; William Westbury, deacon. A large and growing Sunday school is connected with the Church, having an average attendance of sixty-five members.

NORWEGIAN M. E. CHURCH.

The Norwegian Methodist Episcopal Church of Forest City was organized Oct. 22, 1866, by Rev. A. Johnson. The following named became members of the society at its organization: N. O. Brones, H. Paulson, Knud Einarson, Ole S. Torgerson, Daniel H. Pederson, Nils Pederson, Peder Sunne, Cerine Einarson, Svend Larson, Guri Larson, Ellen Sunne, G. Erickson and Sivert Pederson. In 1874 the society built a fine church edifice, 32x54 feet, at a cost of about $3,000. The following named pastors have served the Church since its organization: Revs. A. Olson, T. Pederson, A. Johnson, O. L. Hanson, A. Olson, R. Olson, A. Peterson and J. Jacobson, the present pastor. The present membership of the Church is 115; its officers are as follows: Stewards, N. George, K. Knudson, C. T. Hanson, L. N. Thoe, Paul G. Anderson, John Olund and J. M. Johnson; trustees, John S. Olson, T. Peterson, A. Charleson, E. J. Joice and H. H. Rygmyr.

MRS. BLENNERHASSETT'S SABBATH SCHOOL.

This school was organized in July, 1878, by Mrs. A. Blennerhassett. At first and for a long time there were but a few in attendance; but the interest has grown and now there are thirty pupils in regular attendance. In 1879, Mrs. Blennerhassett fitted up a room for the school, spending her own money freely and sparing no time or attention to satisfy the children. Mrs. Blennerhassett deserves great credit for her labors in behalf of the youth. She has accomplished more for their improvement than many of more pretensions. The Bibles, Testaments and papers used by the school are furnished by herself.

A. F. & A. M.

Truth Lodge, No. 213, A. F. & A. M., was established on the 9th of January, 1867. The members present were: Robert Clark, J. R. Burge, J. J. Otis, Austin Orvis, J. P. Gardner, S. W. Herrick and John S. Blowers. The first officers elect-

ed were: Robert Clark, W. M.; J. R. Burge, S. W.; J. J. Otis, J. W; J. R. Burge, treas.; J. P. Gardner, sec.; J. S. Blowers, S. D.; S. W. Herrick, J. D. Robert Clark retained the position of W. M. from 1867 till 1873, when Martin Cooper was elected. April 8, 1874, David Secor became W. M., and held the position until in April, 1875, when Robert Clark was again elected. At the death of Mr. Clark, in August, 1876, C. H. Lackore became acting W. M., holding until in April, 1877, when he was elected to the office. W. H. Jones was elected W. M. in April, 1878, and held one year, being succeeded by C. H. Lackore in April, 1879. J. S. Blowers was elected W. M. in 1880, and was succeeded the following year by C. H. Lackore, who is the present incumbent.

The order owns its own hall, 24x60 feet, and is in good standing both financially and otherwise, its property being valued at $2 000.

Since the organization of the lodge there have been 101 members enrolled. In 1883 there were forty-seven members in good standing. The officers in 1883 were: C. H. Lackore, W. M.; C. M. Webster, S. W.; S. Simmons, J. W.; William Higinbotham, treasurer; W. H. May, secretary; T. C. Ransom, S. D.; H. W. Stowe, J. D; W. R. Mattocks, S. S.; W. H. Fisher, J. S.; V. A. Jones, tyler.

I. O. O. F.

Forest City Lodge No. 440, was organized under a dispensation Dec. 27, 1881; charter granted Oct. 19, 1882. The charter members were: J. D. Leland, Nels Thorson, M. C. Wheeler, J. E. Howard, Peter Metz, John J. Sharp, W. H. Fisher and W. H. Jones. The first officers were: J. D. Leland, N. G.; J. E. Howard, V. G.; Nels Thorson, P. S.; W. H. Fisher, R. S.; Peter Metz, treas.; Jasper Thompson, conductor; J. J. Sharp, W.; M. C. Wheeler, I. S. G.; W. H. Jones, R. S. N. G.

The officers in 1883 were: W. H. Fisher, N. G.; E. Alexander, V. G.; D. H. Wickwire, S.; E. Alexander, P. S.; F. W. Babbitt, treas.; C. O. Olson, R. S. to W. G.; L. S. Lewis, L. S. to N. G.; J. J. Sharp, W.; J. E. Howard, conductor; F. N. Reed, R. S. S.; George H. Macomber, L. S. S.; E. W. Crawford, O. G.; L. S. Merrick, I. G.; J. T. Lattimore, R. S. to V. G.; J. S. Jacobson, L. S. to V. G. Total membership, thirty; meetings every Wednesday in Masonic Hall.

G. A. R.

Hayden Post No. 151, department of Iowa, was organized March 8, 1883. The first officers elected were: Martin Cooper, post commander; J. W. Mahoney, senior vice-commander; John Isaacson, junior vice-commander; T. J. Butcher, adjutant; W. W. Olmstead, officer of the day; W. R. Mattocks, officer of the guard: J. F. Thompson, quartermaster; Charles A. Clark, chaplain. In the fall of 1883, J. F. Thompson resigned, and C. H. Lackore was elected quartermaster to fill the vacancy. The total membership at present is forty.

FOREST CITY SCHOOLS.

The large and substantial brick building in which are taught the five departments of the Forest City graded school, was completed in 1870. It affords ample accommodations for an average attendance of about 205 pupils. The school is

an important factor in the welfare of the town and bespeaks the intellectuality and refinement of the citizens. There are five departments : High school, grammer department, 1st and 2d intermediate, and primary; under the management, respectively, of Prof. Walter Irvin, principal; Addie Hawkes, Kittie Gardner, John Sogard and Petra Joice.

Forest City independent district, in which the above mentioned school is embraced, also contains three other schools, valued at about $1,300. Number of pupils enrolled in these schools, 130; number of teachers employed, one male and two females. In 1883 the officers of Forest City independent district were as follows: President, Eugene Secor; directors, B. A. Plummer, K. Knudson, E. J. Joice, D. H. Wickwire and J. F. Thompson; secretary, E. Alexander; treasurer, Albert Olson.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

General merchants—Myron Barton, Nels George, J. S. Olson & Son, John Isaacson and J. W. Mahoney.

Drug stores—A. Blennerhassett, P. O. Koto & Co. and James Pinckney.

Hardware—Stilson & Reed and Wells & Co.

Grocery stores—T. Jacobs and James Pinckney.

Banks—Winnebago County Bank and City Bank.

Book store—M. H. & S. F. Johnson.

Clothing—Clark Bros. & Co.

Boots and shoes—John J. Anderson.

Jewelry stores—James S. Jacobson and John P. Haadeland.

Harness—F. S. Spofford and R. H. Bahner.

Furniture—D. W. Adron.

Restaurants and bakery—William Spicer and Paul Anderson.

Millinery—Abbie J. Secor and L. E. Ames.

Shoe shops—John J. Anderson and K. Knudson.

Tailor shops—O. C. Steen and P. Anderson.

Meat markets—Frank Farlow, L. Larson and John Clemenson.

Flour and feed stores—Paul Anderson and Wickwire & Reed.

Newspapers—Winnebago *Summit*, A. H. Chase; Winnebago *Review*, H. M. Halvorsen.

Attorneys—Martin Cooper, Ransom & Olmstead, J. E. Anderson, David Secor, W. H. Fisher, C. L. Nelson, J. F. Thompson and J. T. Lattimore.

Physicians—Jones & Irish, J. A. Hewett, J. W. David and W. R. Franklin.

Land, loan and real estate firms—Secor Bros. & Law, Thompson Bros and J. E. Anderson & Co.

Hotels—Clark House and Pinckney House.

Saloons—J. M. Quam, Miller & West and H. C. Holland.

Livery—H. Seeley and James Pinckney.

Draymen—Babbitt Bros. and G. G. Macomber.

Painters—J. J. Dale and W. A. Phelps.

Building contractors—Lackore & Ames, Benjamin Johnson and Leander Farlow.

Cattle buyer and shipper—John A. Plummer.

Lumber yards—C. H. Lackore, E. J. Joice and J. Poulson.

Coal and wood—Babbitt Bros.

Agricultural implements—Twito & Tweed and E. Alexander.

Wagon and carriage factories—Lunsett & Jenson and Thompson & Anderson.

Manufacturer of Universal washing machine—T. J. Butcher.

Thomas J. Butcher was born in Ross Co., Ohio, March 17, 1831. He is a son of Jesse and Sarah (Moss) Butcher, natives of Virginia. In 1823 they emigrated to Ohio and located near Chillicothe, Ross county, and afterwards removed to Union county, where they took a large tract of land. In 1840 he again removed to Kosciusko Co., Ind. In 1844 he removed to Winnebago Co., Ill., where he soon after died. Mrs. Butcher was again married to David Vanderbilt, who settled at Brodhead, Wis., where she died in 1880. Thomas J. removed to Illinois with his parents. When fourteen years old he learned the trade of carpenter and joiner. His father died when he was seventeen, and he being the eldest son, it became necessary for him to return home and take charge of the property or farm. In 1853 he was married to Nancy Connor, by whom he had seven children, three of whom are living—William E., Thomas J. and Annie E. The same year he moved to Fayette Co., Iowa, where he engaged in farming for a few years, when he engaged in the mercantile business. In 1862 he enlisted as a private in the 38th regiment, Iowa Volunteer Infantry, company H, and through meritorious service was promoted to 1st lieutenant. In January, 1865, the regiment was consolidated with the 34th, causing the disbanding of the 38th. After leaving the army he returned to Fayette county, where he was honored with several local offices—county supervisor, justice of the peace, etc. In 1877 he moved to Winnebago Co., Iowa, where he has since resided. He is a member of the G. A. R., and is at present adjutant of the organization.

J. A. Plummer, one of the most enterprising business men of Forest City, was born in Penobscot Co., Maine, June 24, 1840, where he grew to manhood, receiving a liberal education. In 1847 he removed to McHenry Co., Ill., where he engaged in farming, and afterward in the mercantile business. In 1862 he was married to Elizabeth Hoag, by whom he has three living children—Cora B., Bernice G. and Earl L. In 1867 he removed to Rockford, Floyd Co., Iowa, and in 1871 removed to Winnebago county, where he engaged in the mercantile business, and is at present largely engaged in stock business. He has 720 acres of rich land, 400 acres of which are under cultivation. In 1882 and 1883 he built a fine residence in Forest City, at a cost of $5,500. Mr. Plummer came west with nothing but a strong constitution, and to his strict integrity in all business transactions the financial success of his life may be justly attributed.

R. H. Bahner, harness maker, and one of the oldest and most respected citizens of the county, was born in Saxony, Germany, July 19, 1846. When seven years of age, he emigrated with his parents to America, his mother dying soon after coming to this country. When eleven years of age, his father removed to Steven's Point, Wis. When Mr. Bahner was fourteen years of age, his father died at that place and he was thrown upon his

own resources, and commenced to learn the harness trade, but had to stop on account of his youth. At the age of seventeen he resumed and finished his trade at Waupaca, Wis., and June 11, 1868, went to Mason City, Cerro Gordo Co., Iowa, where he started in business for himself Nov. 5,1869. On April 26, 1870, he came to Forest City, being the first harness maker in that village. On May 1, 1871, he was married to Adelia V. Ackerman, a native of Scott Co., Iowa. By this marriage there are three living children—Ida, Freddie and Pearl. Mr. and Mrs. Bahner are members of the Congregational Church, and are very highly respected by their many friends and acquaintances.

James W. Fisher, one of the early settlers in Forest township, was born in Augusta Co., W. Va., May 22, 1824. He is a son of John and Elizabeth (McLaughlin) Fisher, who were the parents of four children. At the breaking out of the war the family became separated and Mr. Fisher has heard nothing from them since. When fourteen years of age he learned the trade of a blacksmith, which he has followed since. On June 22, 1848, he was married to Mary L. Peters, of Virginia. By this union there has been twelve children, eight of whom are living—Abraham S., William H., John V., George W., Allen C., Catharine B., wife of John Snipp; R. Annie, wife of Jesse Arbuckle, and James M. In 1849 he removed to St. Charles, Kane Co., Ill., where he remained one year working at his trade. In 1850 he removed to Brainard, what is generally known as "Tinker Town," Fayette county, where he engaged in farming and working at his trade. In the fall of 1869 he removed to Winnebago county, where he purchased land on section 9, and opened up a farm. When he built his cabin,there was not a thing on the place, where he now lives, but now can be seen trees fifty feet in height that he planted with his own hands. At this time Clear Lake and Mason City were the nearest markets. Mr. Fisher is a Master Mason, and is the oldest member of Lodge 213. In early life he was a whig, but at the organization of the republican party, he became one of its members and has remained with it to this time. In 1875 he was elected county supervisor, which he held for six years, and for four years was chairman of the board. He has held the office of justice of the peace and other local offices of trust. Mr. Fisher came to Iowa in limited circumstances, but by hard work and economy has secured for himself and family a comfortable home. He has 160 acres of land, all under cultivation, valued at $30 per acre.

J. A. Phelps was born in Upper Canada, April 16, 1804. He was a son of the Rev. Davenport and Catharine (Tiffany) Phelps, natives of Connecticut. Rev. Phelps was a graduate at Dartmouth College, and supplied the pulpit of the Episcopal Church for many years in western New York. In 1794 he removed to Upper Canada, returning to the States in 1804, and located in western New York, where he established many of the Episcopal Churches in that section. After leaving Canada, his whole time and energies were spent in building up his Church, until the time of his death, which occurred in 1813. J. A. Phelps, at the age of thir-

teen, was placed in a store at Sodus Bay, N. Y., where he remained sometime. In the fall of 1822 he, in company with Walter R. Phelps, started on foot for Michigan, several hundred miles away, being about four weeks on the road. There he was employed by a surveyor to carry chains. The following spring he returned to New York, and then to Canada, where he settled up a land estate, which had fallen to him by the death of his father. Soon after he engaged on the lakes, which he followed for eleven years. In 1829 he was married to Ruth A. Howard, who died within one year. He was again married Dec. 29, 1833, to Sarah A. Shelby, by whom he had eight children, four of whom are living—Edward D., William A., Katie and Lucy. Mrs. Phelps died in 1854, a sincere Christian and respected by all who knew her. In May, 1856, he married Sarah E. Allcott. In 1842 he located in Milwaukee, where he held several offices of trust, and being president of the board of council of the city. In 1852 he was elected to the Legislature. In 1861 he removed to Minnesota, returning in 1869 to Wisconsin, and located at La Crosse, where he engaged in the mercantile business. In 1876 he again returned to Milwaukee, removing in 1880 to Winnebago county, where he has since resided.

C. Eugene Merrick, Deputy United States Marshal, was born in Kendall Co., Ill., March 4, 1850. His parents were Charles and Lorenda O. (Helmer) Merrick, natives of New York, and who emigrated to Kendall county in 1845. Mr. Merrick was bound out until he became twenty-one years of age, his father having died when a mere child, and at the expiration of that time received $100 and a suit of clothes. When he came to Illinois, he had but $70 in ready money, with which he purchased forty acres of land. He was a hard and energetic worker and at his death, which occurred when thirty-two years of age, had accumulated a comfortable property. Mrs. Merrick is now married to George W. Needham, and is living in Hancock Co., Iowa. Eugene, the subject of this sketch, was reared on a farm, and at the age of thirteen enlisted in company C, 147th regiment, Volunteer Infantry, but being too small and young, was soon appointed as drummer boy. He was at the engagements of Resaca and Spring Place, Ga., and in several skirmishes, and after being discharged returned to Illinois. He was married Dec. 25, 1868, to May Church. He engaged in farming, and meeting with good success, has accumulated considerable property. In 1879 he removed to Winnebago Co., Iowa, and in the fall of 1880, was elected to the office of constable.

FOREST TOWNSHIP.

Forest township was constituted at the organization of the county in 1857, and for a number of years embraced all of the south half of the county. It passed through several changes in boundaries, and in 1880 its present extent was defined by the board of county supervisors. It now embraces all of congressional township 98, of range 24. The surface is quite rolling, and about one-third of its superficial area is covered with a light growth of timber. The soil is rich and produces all kinds of grain in great abundance.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The early settlement as traced in the general chapters is almost identical with the settlement of this township. However, a few of those whose names have been omitted from the general chapters are here given.

A man by the name of Gray came in 1855 and built a house on section 26, of Forest township. He left in the fall of 1855 and returned to Hardin county, from whence he came. He sold his land to John Gilchrist and Jesse Bonar.

James Wreston came to the township late in the fall of 1855, and located on section 25. He came from the eastern part of the State, and remained until July, 1856, when he went to Chickasaw county.

A Mr. Decker came to the township in the spring of 1856, and settled on section 1, about five miles north of Forest City. He had four sons-in-law, who settled near him. Their names and the lands on which they located are as follows: Stockton, on section 1; William Clark, same section; Evans, same; and William Sutton, in the timber about one mile north of Forest City.

Charles Strong came from New York city in 1856, and settled northeast of Forest City about two miles. The next spring he went to Owen's Grove, Cerro Gordo county, and in 1862 enlisted in the 32d Iowa Infantry. After the war he returned to Owen's Grove, and in 1878 went to Dakota.

About the same time Seneca Carrington located on section 24. He was a native of Ohio, and came to this township from Mason City. In 1857 he went to Missouri, from there went to Indiana, enlisted into the service on the breaking out of the war, and was killed at Vicksburg.

Abraham and William Foster came in June of this year, and located land on section 33, of this township. After a stay of six months they moved to what is now Center township, locating on section 19, and after remaining about six months went to Clayton, Minn.

William Lamm was also one of the settlers of this year. He located land on section 14, and lived with his son, John, on section 23, for about one year, when he went to Ohio. He died in about 1865.

Up to the breaking out of the war, there were no new settlers in the township. Most of those who did own farms lived in Forest City.

Immediately after the war Nelson Landru settled on section 22, and John S. Blowers on section 16. Landru went to Cambia, Minn., in 1877. John Blowers remained on section 16, till the spring of 1866, and then purchased an interest in the Forest City saw mill, removing shortly after to Forest City.

After this the settlement began steadily increasing, and in 1870, the population of the township had grown to 179.

OFFICIAL RECORD.

Previous to the organization of the county, the only officers of justice or law in the county were: C. W. Scott, justice of the peace, and A. T. Cole, constable. In the spring of 1857 these gentlemen went to the county seat of Webster county, to which Winnebago was then attached, and were appointed to the offices named. They served as county and town-



J. W. Mahoney

ship officers until the county was organized.

The first officers elected for Forest township were: C. W. Scott, justice; James J. Barker, clerk; and C. W. Scott, road supervisor.

At the second election, in 1859, the following were the officers elected: A. T. Cole and James Collier, trustees; James Barker and B. F. Denslow, clerks; C. W. Scott and A. K. Curtis, justices; John Lamm, assessor; William Lackore, road supervisor.

In 1883 the officers were: Jeff Otis, E. L. Stilson and Andrew Charlson, trustees; W. H. Fisher, clerk; L. S. Lewis, Martin Cooper and T. C. Ransom, justices; Albert Field, assessor; J. E. Howard, constable.

EDUCATIONAL.

In 1883 Forest township was divided into seven sub-districts for school purposes, besides the Forest City independent district, which is spoken of in connection with Forest City. Each of the sub districts, but one, contained a school house, the aggregate value of which was $2,500; value of apparatus $300. The number of teachers employed in the township, was eight, three of whom were males and five females; average monthly compensation, males $32.66; females $29.63; number of persons between the ages of five and twenty-one years 172, of which, 99 were males and 73 females; total number of different scholars enrolled in the schools of the township, 172. Number of months of school taught in the township for the year ending Sept. 17, 1883, forty.

RELIGIOUS.

The first Swedish Baptist Church of Winnebago county was organized in about 1872, by Rev. C. Caulson, of Albert Lea, Minn. The first meeting was held at the house of Peter Olson, and the following named were the original members: Peter Olson and wife, Lars Olson and wife, and Bert Johnson and wife. Peter Olson was the first deacon and treasurer. In 1879, the society built a church about one mile northeast of Forest City in Forest township. The building is 24x32 feet, and cost about $800. The following are the ministers who have served the Church: Revs. M. Hanson, S. Olson and A. Person, the present pastor. The officers of the Church in 1883 were as follows: Deacons, Peter Olson and Martin Tornson; treasurer, P. Anderson; secretary, Nelse Martinson. The present membership of the Church is about fifty.

LELANDSBURG.

This village is situated in the northeast part of Forest township and was formerly known as Benson Grove Station, The first postoffice was established in January, 1882, with J. D. Leland as postmaster. The village was platted in 1883 by Mr. Leland, in honor of whom it was named.

The business interest of the village, in 1883, were represented by J. D. Leland and Edward Paulson, general merchants; J. D. Leland, attorney; Parker & Jenks, grain merchants.

Charles F. Jenks, telegraph operator and station agent on the M. & St. L. Railroad, at Benson Grove, was born March 13, 1858, in Warren Co., N. Y. His father dying when he was but five years of age, he went to Brattleboro, Vt., to live with an uncle, with whom he remained until fifteen years of age. He then returned to his former home in New

York, where he lived until nineteen years of age. In January, 1877, he went to Chicago, Ill., where he secured employment in the Western Union Telegraph Company's office as messenger, at $10 per month. He remained there only a few weeks, and then he went to Delano, Minn., where he obtained a position in the depot on the St. P. M. & M. Railway, where he remained until 1879, in the meantime learning telegraphy. Since then he has been located at various points in both Iowa and Minnesota. In 1880, Mr. Jenks removed to Benson Grove Station, at which place he has been agent and operator. On July 12, 1882, he was married to Mary Strike, of Forest township. Mr. Jenks also has a hay press and bales and ships a large quantity of hay and straw during the season; also deals in wood and coal.

Charles E. Welsh, one of the well-to-do farmers of Forest township, was born in Muskingum Co., Ohio, July 27, 1843. When twelve years of age, he emigrated with his parents to Fayette Co., Iowa. His parents, William and Susan Welsh, are now living in Kansas. On Nov. 24, 1864, he was married to Mary E. Howard, of Fayette county. This union has been blessed with four children—Minnie E., William Ernest, Samuel Edward and James J. Minnie taught a four months term of school in the summer of 1883 in the Dawson district. Mr. Welsh has eighty acres of land on section 21, all of which is under cultivation, and valued at $15 per acre. Mr. Welsh is an extensive stock raiser, and is considered one of the most prominent men in the county. He is a democrat and has held the office of road commissioner, in district No. 4, for the past three years.

George R. Blowers, the first white person born in the county, was born May 7, 1857. His parents, John S. and Catharine Blowers, emigrated to the county in April, 1856, and were among the first actual settlers here. At this place Mr. Blowers has grown to manhood and has lived to see the vast changes which have been wrought in a quarter of a century. He can remember when there was not a white person living in the county, west of Forest City. Mr. Blowers is a democrat. He was married in July, 1881, to Eliza O'Connor, by whom there has been one child—Eliza Ilona.

F. P. Blowers was born in Winnebago Co., Iowa, Oct. 15, 1859. He is a son of John S. and Sarah (Belt) Blowers, one of the early settlers of this county, coming in April, 1856, from Ohio. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm, his early playmates being the young Indians which were still inhabiting this part of the State. In January, 1880, he was married to Ann Castle, of Virginia, by whom there is one child—John. Mr. Blowers has been identified with the county for nearly a quarter of a century, and has seen the county transformed from its wild State to good cultivated farms.

Solomon Simmons, one of the early settlers and enterprising farmers of Winnebago county, was born in Sangamon Co., Ill., Feb. 16, 1835. He is a son of Charles and Janett (Winton) Simmons. His parents were married in New York, and removed to Illinois in 1829 and located at Beardstown, Cass Co., Ill. In 1831 they removed to Kane county, which at that

period was quite new. There was an abundance of wild game, and Mr. Simmons being quite a hunter, it was easy for him to supply his small family with plenty of fresh meat at any time—for other provision he carted with oxen from Chicago. The subject of this sketch was raised and educated in Kane Co., Ill. In May, 1854, he was married to Delia M. Nichols, whose parents were pioneers of Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Simmons have been blessed with four children—Luke N., Elizabeth J., Frank L. and William H. In 1864 he removed to Iowa and located on the land where he now resides. He has eighty acres of land, valued at $30 per acre, and also 160 acres in Hancock county, valued at $10 per acre. When Mr. Simmons located in Winnebago county it was quite new. He built the first house west of Forest City, and it was forty miles to the nearest neighbor on the west. Mr. Simmons supplied his table with the choicest of wild game as long as deer were to be found in the timber near Forest City, and he subsequently made four trips in the "big timber" of Minnesota in search of deer, of which he has captured a great many—sometimes as many as three in a single day. Mr. Simmons is a Master Mason, a member of the Zenith Lodge, No. 213, of Forest City. He has eighty acres of as good land as there is to be found in the county. He has on the farm a grove of soft maple, willow and cottonwood, which makes as good a protection for his family and stock from the Iowa "blizzards" as one could wish.

James J. Otis, one of the best and most enterprising farmers of Forest township, was born in Jefferson Co., N. Y., Oct. 17, 1834. When Mr. Otis was three years of age his parents, William H. and Loma Otis, removed to Illinois, locating at Chicago. After remaining in that city one year, he purchased land in the same county and embarked in farming, remaining there until his death, which occurred in 1879. James J., the subject of this sketch, grew to manhood in Cook county, receiving his education in the old log school house. He was united in marriage to Calista Van Order, in 1855, and by whom he had four children, none of which are living. In 1855 he removed to Michigan, where he engaged in the lumber business, and remained there until the spring of 1865, when he removed to Floyd Co., Iowa, where he engaged in farming. In the spring of 1868 he purchased his farm in Winnebago Co., Iowa, and the same fall removed his family to Forest City, and in the spring of 1869 settled on his present home. His wife died in February, 1861, and he again married Emeline Van Order, a sister of his former wife. By this union ten children were born—Laura A., who died at the age of seventeen years; George A., Anna, Ella, William, Maggie, who died at the age of four months; Frank, Lydia, Jessie R. and Fred. Mr. Otis came to Iowa a poor man, having had much sickness in his family while in Michigan, but by keeping his hand to the plow and working with a will he has to-day one of the nicest and best farms in Winnebago county. His farm consists of 160 acres of rich land under a high state of cultivation, valued at $25 per acre. He has a very comfortable house, surrounded with a large and beau-

ful grove. Mr. Otis has one of the finest barns in the county, built at a cost of $1,500. Mr. Otis is without doubt one of the best practical farmers in the county, and is a credit to the community.

Thomas B. Strike, one of the early settlers in the northern part of Forest township, was born in Devonshire, England, Nov. 2, 1822, where he grew to manhood. In 1849 he left Devonshire and came to Quebec. He remained one year in London, Upper Canada, and removed to Jefferson Co., Wis. The following winter he spent in Upper Canada and again returned to Wisconsin. In the spring of 1852, he, with other company, crossed the plains to California, being over three months on the way. After reaching California, he was employed in the mines; also at threshing at $8 per day. Here he roughed it for two and one-half years. In the fall of 1854 he emigrated to Australia, where he was again employed in the mines. In 1859 he returned to England. He was married March 24, 1861, to Elizabeth Hicks, a daughter of John Hicks, who died in England. Her mother is living in this county at the advanced age of seventy-six years. The following May they emigrated to America, settling in Jefferson Co., Wis., where he rented land. While here two children were born—Mary J. and Oscar. In 1866 he removed to Monona, Clayton Co., Iowa, where one child was born—Thomas Elsworth. In 1868 he purchased land, and in 1869 removed his family to this county, where he has since resided. They were the first actual settlers in the northern part of the township. Mr. Strike is the owner of 240 acres of land valued at $20 per acre He is a republican, and with his wife is a member of the M. E. Church.

William Taylor, one of the pioneers of Winnebago Co., Iowa, was born in Oswego Co., N. Y., Oct. 3, 1816. In 1843 he was married to Harriet Jewett of Oneida Co., N. Y. By this union there were five children—Mary, wife of Thomas Hunt, of Wisconsin; Jewett, who married Sarah Jewett of Oneida Co., N. Y.; Leora, Lyman and Harry. In 1869, he removed to Winnebago county, and purchased the land where he now resides. The country was very unsettled and he received his mail at Clear Lake. Mr. Taylor is a republican. When he removed to the county he was in very limited circumstances, but by hard work has succeeded in obtaining a comfortable property.

Christian Rasmuson, an enterprising farmer of this county, was born in Stavand, Norway, in 1831. In 1867 he left his native home and emigrated to the States, first settling in Crawford Co., Wis., and the following year removed to Winneshiek Co., Iowa. In 1870 he removed to Winnebago county, settled on section 3, where he has been farming and now resides. Mr. Rasmuson came to this county in limited circumstances, but has by hard work accumulated a fine property. He has 160 acres of land valued at $20 per acre. He was married in 1856 to Julia Torgrimsen. They are the parents of five children—Christian, Anna, Julia, and Erasmus Thomas, a young man of great inventive abilities, who in 1883 patented the first three-wheel corn planter. This planter is a self-dropper and marker, and too much credit cannot be given to him.

Eli Mattocks, one of the enterprising farmers of Forest township, was born in Mercer Co., Penn., Sept. 19, 1844. He is a son of Jacob C. and Jane (Arbuckle) Mattocks. They were the parents of six children, four sons and two daughters. Mr. Mattocks died in March, 1864. In 1852 his parents emigrated to Fayette Co., Iowa, where they took up land and made a home. Here the subject of this sketch was reared and educated. On Aug. 4, 1862, he entered the service, enlisting in the 38th Iowa Volunteer Infantry. He participated in a number of hard fought battles, among which were the siege of Vicksburg, Yazoo City, Black River, etc., thence to New Orleans and Texas. In January, 1865, his regiment was consolidated with the 34th Iowa, and took part in the capture of Fort Morgan and the charge of Fort Blakely. The regiment went up the Alabama river and from thence to Houston, Texas, where they were discharged. Mr. Mattocks returned to Fayette county. On Feb. 19, 1866, he was married to Sarah A. Fox, daughter of W. C. Fox, of Virginia. By this union there are six children, four sons and two daughters—Mary J., Mattie E., William H., Franklin E. and Sherman J. In 1870 he came to Winnebago county, where he purchased land on section 15, Forest township, and where he has since resided. He owns 240 acres of land, all of which is under cultivation. His land is valued at $25 per acre. Mr. Mattocks is a member of the Masonic lodge, I. O. O. F. and G. A. R. He has been identified with the county for a number of years, and when he came here was in only moderate circumstances, but by economy and careful management, is to-day one of the most prosperous farmers in Winnebago county.

Harold Peterson, one of the well-to-do farmers of Forest township, was born in Hatfjelddal, Norway, in 1831. He was married in 1858 to a Miss Engerber, by whom he had four children—Peter, Ole, Julia and Christian. In 1867 he left his native country and came to America, and settled in Winneshiek Co., Iowa, where he worked by the month. In 1870 he came to Winnebago county, where he purchased land on section 2. Mr. Peterson came to this county a poor man, but by hard work has accumulated considerable property. He has eighty acres of land, valued at $25 per acre. Mr. and Mrs. Peterson are members of the Lutheran Church.

Peter Olson was born in the south of Sweden, Sept. 29, 1833. In 1855 he was married to Ingar Nelson, by whom there were three children—Ellen, Carrie and Ole. In 1862 Mrs. Olson died. She was a sincere Christian and highly respected by all who knew her. In 1863 he was again married, to Tilda Monson, by whom there were six children—Mary, John, Louis, Charles, Oscar and Jennie. In 1869 he came to America, first settling in Mitchell Co., Iowa. In 1870 he came to Winnebago county, where he has since resided. He has 113 acres of land in Forest township, valued at $25 per acre. Mr. Olson is a member of the Swedish Baptist Church, of which he is one of the deacons.

Martin Turveson was born in Sweden, Dec. 21, 1816. He was married in 1844 to Dorothy Nelson, by whom there were three children—Tenor, Nels and Johan-

na. In 1871 he came to America and purchased the land where he now lives, consisting of 160 acres, which was at that time covered with timber,but by hard toil he has cleared up about sixty acres. Mr. and Mrs. Turveson are members of the Swedish Baptish Church. In politics he is a republican.

Ole Ambroson, one of the prominent farmers of Forest township, was born in Hatfjelddal, Norway, on the 26th day of May, 1828. He was married April 23, 1856, to Julia Gentwet, and soon after left for America, landing in Quebec. Thence to Palmyra, Wis., where he remained for four years. In 1860 he removed to Winneshiek Co., Iowa, where he purchased a farm. In 1871 he came to Winnebago county, where he purchased land on section 2, and opened up a farm, being among the early settlers in the north part of the township, on the east side of Lime creek. Mr. and Mrs. Ambroson are the parents of seven children—Ambrose, Julia, George, Ellen,Ole, Cornelia and Oliver. Mr. Ambroson came to the county in limited circumstances, having only about $100 of ready money in his pocket, but by hard work and good management has accumulated a comfortable property and home, and today is among the well-to-do farmers of the county. He has 160 acres of land, valued at $25 per acre. They are members of the Lutheran Church. In politics he is a republican, under which administration he has held several offices, such as school director, road supervisor, etc.

Andru E. Brandstad was born in Norway in 1826. In 1858 he was married to Dorbe P. Greytnes. By this union there were eight children—Andru, Peter, Betsy, Angle, Mary, Edward, Helena and Amelia. In 1873 he emigrated to America and settled in Winneshiek Co., Iowa, In 1875 he came to Winnebago county, where he purchased a farm and engaged in farming. He has at present 160 acres of land, valued at $20 per acre. Mr. and Mrs. Brandstad are members of the Lutheran Church. They came to this country in limited circumstances, but by hard work and economy have accumulated a comfortable property. He is a republican.

Elwood Alexander was born in Grant Co., Wis., July 13, 1859. His parents were R. V. and M. A. (Price) Alexander, who settled in Wisconsin in an early day. They were the parents of four children, three sons and a daughter. Their father died in Mason City in 1870. Elwood, the subject of this sketch, removed with his parents to Mason City in 1867. Here he grew to manhood, receiving a good liberal education. In 1879 he came to Forest City. In 1882 he was married to Katie A. Price. Mr. Alexander is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he is permanent secretary.

CHAPTER XIX.

LINDEN TOWNSHIP.

This township lies in the southwest corner of the county, and comprises two congressional townships—township 98, ranges 25 and 26. The surface is a beautiful undulating prairie. The soil is a deep black loam and is highly productive. For farming, stock raising, or dairying this township is the most desirable in the county. The Boone and Iowa rivers both rise in this township near its center. The south branch of Buffalo Fork flows through the northwest corner of the township.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first settlers were George Johnson, Hans Mattison, Christian Larson and L. Mikkelson.

These parties all came in June, 1871, and have been residents of the township ever since. George Johnson located on the northwest quarter of section 16, township 98, range 25. He still lives on the same place.

George Johnson, one of the first settlers of Linden township, was born in Norway, Dec. 7, 1847. When a young man he emigrated to America, and located in Winneshiek county, where he was employed as a laborer. He remained here six years, and in 1869 came to Winnebago county where he purchased land in Linden township, on section 16, and at this time being the farthest western settler in the county. He was married in 1872 to Anna Austinson, and by whom he had four children, two sons and two daughters—Susan, Lena, John and Albert. Mr. Johnson came to this country a poor man, but by industry and hard work has accumulated a very comfortable property. He has 160 acres of land, valued at $20 per acre. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are members of the Lutheran Church and are very devout Christians.

Hans Mattison with his family settled on the southeast quarter of section 9, township 98, of range 25. He still makes that his home.

Christian Larson located on the northeast quarter of section 9, township 98, range 25, and still makes that his home.

In the fall of 1871, Christian Hanson came to the township and settled on the northwest quarter of section 16, near where George Johnson located. He has been a resident of the township ever since.

Martin Lund came some time during the latter part of 1871, or early in 1872. He located on the northeast quarter of section 16, and remained several years. In about 1875 he sold his land to Andrew Austin and removed to Minnesota.

ORGANIC.

Linden township was created by act of the board of county supervisors, Oct. 3, 1881. The first officers elected were as follows: Trustees, Christian Larson, Stener Stenerson and I. J. Kessey; clerk, H. H. Mattison; justice, Robert Olson; constable, J. M. Anderson; assessor, A. A. Peterson. The officers in 1883 were: Trustees, C. Larson, Stener Stenerson and C. C. Myra; clerk, Iver O. Syse; justices, Jerome Chilson, and Alex Anderson; constables, J. M. Anderson and G. O. Hanna; assessor, Alex Anderson; road supervisors, Jerome Chilson, C. J. Anderson, Ole O. Rusley and John Connor.

HISTORIC ITEMS.

The first breaking in the township was done by George Johnson.

The first justice of the peace was Robert Olson.

The first school was taught by H. Mattison.

The first sermon was preached at the house of Hans Mattison by Rev. P. Lasness, a Lutheran minister.

The first birth was that of Christiana Larson, daughter of Christian and Ellen Larson. She was born in the summer of 1871, and died in January, 1872. This was the first death in the township.

EDUCATIONAL.

In 1883 there were three school districts in Linden township, with three school houses, valued at $1,200.

District No. 1 has a good, substantial school house, valued at $565. During the year 1883 there were seven months of school taught in this district; number of pupils enrolled eight, four males and four females; cost of tuition per month for each scholar, $4.

In district No. 2 there were, in 1883, eight months of school taught; number of persons between the ages of five and twenty-one, twenty-one; average cost of tuition per month for each pupil, $2.25. The school property in this district is valued at $565.

District No. 3 has a good-sized, comfortable school house, which, including apparatus and fixtures, is valued at about $575. During the school year ending September, 1883, there were seven months of school taught in the township; number of persons of school age, twenty-one; average cost of tuition per month for each pupil, $5.50.

Christian Martinson, a farmer of section 16, was born in Laaland, Denmark, Feb. 3, 1838. On Dec. 16, 1860, he was married to Maren C. Peterson. By this union there are eight children—Anna and Johanna, twins, born April 24, 1862; John H., born Dec. 8, 1866; Henry C., born April 21, 1872; Mary C., born June 18, 1874; Julia M., born May 21, 1876; Minnie C., born April 1, 1878; and Ferdinand R., born April 22, 1881. In 1869 they left Denmark and emigrated to America, locating in Dane Co., Wis., for a time, then removing to Mount Valley township, Winnebago county. In 1873 he settled on his present home. He has a farm of eighty acres under cultivation, and is valued at $20 per acre.

CHAPTER XX.

LOGAN TOWNSHIP.

Logan township lies in the north part of the county, and embraces all of congressional township 100, of ranges 24, 25 and 26. It is bounded on the north by Minnesota, on the east by Norway township, on the south by Newton township, and on the west by Kossuth county. Logan township is almost entirely prairie, there being but a comparatively few acres of timber in its limits. The soil is very rich and productive; but a large proportion of the land is in the hands of speculators, so that the resources of Logan township have not been fully tried, nor will they be for some years to come. This is one of the greatest hindrances with which the citizens have to compete, and once this is removed, Logan will come to the front as one of Winnebago's best townships. The township is yet new, not only as a civil division, but also as a settled and improved part of the county. The settlement dates back but twelve or fifteen years, and in this short time but little has been done towards developing the resources of the township.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first settlement in Logan township was made in 1867 by Ole P. Jordal, who is still a resident of the township.

Christian Ingebretson became a resident of Logan township in 1868, and has made this his home ever since.

In 1869 Ole Oleson became a resident of the southeast part of township 100, range 24. He commenced making improvements, and built a small house. In 1874 he went to Freeborn Co., Minn.

In 1870 three families located in the township: A. K. Winge, Ole J. Synve and S. Larson, all being at present residents in the township, excepting Mr. Larson, who went to Worth county, this State, in 1875.

Stephen Knudson and family landed in Logan township in March, 1871, and have since remained. Mr. Knudson's father, who came at the same time, and who is living with his son, is now seventy-eight years of age.

H. P. Moe settled in the territory now comprising Logan township in June, 1872. He purchased 160 acres of land on section 24, township 100, range 24, and has since made that his home. Mr. Moe is a native of Norway, born Dec. 25, 1841. He came to America in 1871, and coming to Iowa, settled in Winneshiek county, where he lived until his removal to Winnebago county. Mr. Moe was married in Norway in 1865, to Anna L. Brecke, who died after bearing him two children, one of whom is living—P. H. Moe. In June, 1871, Mr. Moe was wedded to Elizabeth G. Gjordre, by whom he has had six chil-

dren, four of whom are now living—Anna, Johanna, Johanas, and a baby not named. Mr. and Mrs. Moe are members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church; in politics he is a republican.

Ole Johnson Drogsvold came to Winnebago county in 1875, settling in Logan township, on section 25, township 100, range 24. Mr. Drogsvold was born in Norway, April 24, 1849. In 1873 he came to the United States, settling in Dodge Co., Minn., where he lived for one year. He then moved to Olmsted county, same State, and in 1875 came to this county, where he has since lived. Oct. 11, 1873, he was married to Olena Ragnildson, by whom he has had five children—Ragnild, Gurina, Jens, Lena and Anna.

Erick Gullickson is a settler of 1877. He located on section 35, township 100, range 24, where he has since lived. He was born in Norway, Jan. 24, 1828. In 1876 he left his native land and came to the United States. He came directly to this county, and for one year lived in Norway township, then, in 1877, moved to Logan township. June 20, 1875, he was united in marriage with Torbjer Johnson, by whom he has three children living—Martha, Anna and John. Mr. and Mrs. Gullickson are members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church.

ORGANIC.

Logan township was created by act of the board of county supervisors in the fall of 1881. The first election was held the same fall at the school house on section 21, township 100, range 24, and the following officers elected: Justices of the peace, E. D. Skinner and J. T. Seeley, the latter did not qualify; clerk, T. J. Falken; trustees, Stephen Knudson, A. K. Winge and Stephen Floe; constables, Harry Larson and Stephen Severson, the latter did not qualify; assessor, Nels Nelson.

The officers of Logan township, in 1883, were as follows: Clerk, T. J. Falken; justices, J. T. Seeley and E. D. Skinner; trustees, Stephen Knudson, Stephen Floe and C. Ingebretson; constables, T. Lund and John Grimshaw; assessor, Lewis I. Floe.

T. J. Falken was born in Norway, June 30, 1855, and remained on a farm in his native land until 1868, when he came with his parents to the United States. They settled in Winneshiek Co., Iowa, where Mr. Falken resided for about six years, then removed to Mitchell county, settling near St. Ansgar. Five years later he came to Winnebago county, locating in Logan township, on section 25 of township 100, range 24. He was married April 10, 1879, to Tilda Thompson, who has borne him two children—Ida Matilda and John. In religion Mr. Falken is a member of the Norwegian Lutheran Church; in politics he is a republican. He was elected township clerk in 1881 and has since held that position.

E. D. Skinner was born in Hartford, Conn., Sept. 24, 1849, and when he was but a babe his parents removed to Illinois. When he was about five years of age his parents removed to Allamakee Co., Iowa, where Mr. Skinner remained until 1865. He then settled in Hancock county, this State, making that his home until 1871, when he came to Winnebago county, locating in Forest City. In 1877 he settled in Logan township, where he has since

resided. He resides on section 12, township 100, range 24, but also owns land in Norway township. Mr. Skinner was married Jan. 1, 1877, to Anna Tennis, who has borne him four children—Loretta J., Lulu M., Bernice L. and Samuel E. Mr. Skinner is a member of Forest City Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of which he has been secretary two terms and senior deacon one term. In politics, he is a greenbacker.

EDUCATIONAL.

In 1883 there were five school districts in Logan township. Total number of months of school taught in the districts during the school year ending Sept. 17, 1883, thirty; number of teachers employed, males three, females five; average monthly compensation for males, $28.50; females $27.50. Number of persons between the ages of five and twenty-one years, males, 65, females, 76; number enrolled in the schools of the township, 125. Total value of school houses, of which there are but four, $1,700; value of apparatus, $75.

CHAPTER XXI.

MOUNT VALLEY TOWNSHIP.

The township bearing the above name is located in the extreme southeast corner of the county, and comprises all of congressional township 98 north, of range 23. It is bounded on the east by Worth county, on the north by Center township, on the west by Forest township, and on the south by Hancock county. The general surface is quite rolling, but in places is quite rough and hilly. There are numerous mounds and valleys, hence its name—Mount Valley. The township was named by Peter Hanson, the first settler. The soil is very productive, yielding bountifully all kinds of grain, and furnishing rich pasturage for flocks and herds. Two small streams, Bear and Beaver creeks, flow through the township, furnishing good drainage. Bear creek rises in the central part of the township, takes a southwesterly course and leaves the township from section 31, flowing thence into Forest township. Beaver creek enters on section 1, flows almost directly south, leaving the township from section 36. The township is well supplied with timber, there being about two-thirds of its surface covered with a good growth of trees and under brush. The population of the township is mostly made up of foreigners, about two-thirds Norwegians and one-third Swedes, there being but one American, (William Higinbotham), living in the township.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first settler in the territory now embraced in Mount Valley township, was William Gilbert, who came in the spring

of 1855, locating on the northwest quarter of section 31. He built a log cabin and remained until about 1863, when he went to Dakota.

Charles Belt came to the township in 1865 and located on section 30. He did not remain long.

The same year came William Higinbotham, who located on section 30. Mr. Higinbotham was born near Wheeling, W. Va., and is the only American in the township. He came here from Illinois, and has since made this his home.

William Higinbotham, one of the well-to-do farmers, and the only American in Mount Valley township, was born May 6, 1836, near Wheeling, W. Va. When seven years of age, his parents moved to Licking Co., Ohio, where they remained about two years, then moved to Illinois, locating in Clark county. His father purchased a farm, and William, the subject of this sketch, worked thereon until 1858, when he was married. He then worked for himself until the commencement of the Civil War, and in 1862 he enlisted for three years in company F, 79th Illinois Volunteers, at the end of which time he was honorably discharged, having participated in the following battles: Stone River, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Hoover's Gap, Dalton, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Columbia, Spring Hill and Franklin. At the latter place he was shot through the left shoulder, and has never fully recovered from the effects of the wound. In August, 1883, it having gathered on the inside, broke out afresh; at present he is somewhat better, but unable to do any physical labor. In 1865, after his discharge from service in the army, he returned to Illinois, and immediately moved to Iowa, locating on section 30, Mount Valley township, where he bought forty acres of land. He has since bought forty acres more adjoining his first farm, and eighty acres in Forest township, west of Forest City. This land is all under cultivation, and valued at $25 per acre. When he arrived here on Sept. 20, 1865, the family were obliged to camp out in their wagons till he could build a house. At first he put together a small log house, but has since built a nice frame addition, making a comfortable one and a half story dwelling. On April 14, 1858, Mr. Higinbotham married Rachel A. Miller, of Clark Co., Ill. They have had eight children, six of whom are living—Mary A., Elmeretta, Margaret A., John S., Charles H. and Victor M. He has always been a republican and still supports that ticket.

Edward Dubeau also came in 1865 and settled on the same section with Mr. Higinbotham. He remained about seven years, then went to Kansas.

Peter Hanson came in July, 1866, locating on section 13, where he built a log cabin and lived for two years. He then moved to section 26, where he built the first frame house in the township. Mr. Hanson has made that his home ever since.

Peter Hanson, one of the pioneers of Winnebago county, was born near Christiana, Norway, Jan. 2, 1834, where he was reared on his father's farm. In 1853 he set sail for America, and after a perilous voyage of sixty-eight days landed at Quebec, and pushed his way westward and settled in Iowa Co., Wis., where he took a homestead, and lived there until 1866.

He then came to Winnebago county and settled in Mount Valley township, on section 13, being the first settler in the township. Mr. Hanson was united in wedlock with Anna Erickson in 1855. By this union there were twelve children, six of whom are living—H. P., Mary, married to P. K. Reveland, who lives in this township; Peter Jr., Anna, Amelia and Clara. Mr. Hanson came to the county in moderate circumstances, but by toil and industry has placed himself in good circumstances. He has 160 acres of fine farming land, forty acres of which is timber, valued at $30 per acre. They are members of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Hanson enlisted in the 11th Wisconsin, company E, and served six months. He belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic, and is a staunch republican.

During the ensuing two or three years quite a number came to the township to locate. Prominent among them may be mentioned: Nels and Harres Olson, Gunder H. Onstadt, Nels Brones, E. Rulson, Halvor Paulson, Ole Bottleson, Hans Rygmyr, Hans Johnson, Lewis Jacobson and T. K. Rusley, all of whom, excepting Rulson and Johnson, are still residents of the township.

Nels Olson came in the fall of 1866, locating on section 25. He remained but a short time, then sold to Gunder Onstadt, who broke forty acres of the land and built a small log house. Mr. Onstadt is still a resident of the township.

Halvor Paulson was born Sept. 10, 1836, in Rundal, Buskerud Amt, Norway. When twenty-five years of age he came to America and settled in Fillmore Co., Minn. In 1861 he removed to Iowa, settling on section 9, Mount Valley township, where he purchased 160 acres of land, all of which is under cultivation, excepting thirty acres of young timber. Mr. Paulson has been married twice; first, in 1867, to Betsey Charleston. She dying, he was married on June 25, 1883,to Annie M. Hanson. Mr. and Mrs. Paulson are members of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Paulson's mother died many years ago. His father, Paul Reierson, who is eighty-three years of age, lives with him. The old gentleman used to work at the tinner and blacksmith trades.

H. H. Rygmyr is a native of Norway, born Sept. 24, 1826. When twenty-two years old he came to America, and located in La Salle Co., Ill. He lived there twelve years, when he removed to Dodge Co., Minn. He purchased forty acres of land in that place. After living there eight years he came to Iowa, settling in Mount Valley township,this county,where he now has 201 acres of land, on section 18. When Mr. Rygmyr came to this place he camped out in his wagons for over a month, until he built him a house. His land is fenced and all under cultivation, and is valued at $20 per acre. In 1852 he was married to Christina Thompson, of La Salle Co., Ill. The result of this union was four children—Bertha Carolina, Thomas, Henry and Nels W., all of whom are married except Nels W. Mr. and Mrs. Rygmyr have been members of the M. E. Church for the past twenty-eight years. He is a republican. He uses his farm chiefly for raising stock, in which business he is getting quite rich. While in Minnesota he

ran a a threshing machine for a number of years.

The same fall Harres Olson settled on section 16, built a log house, and has since made that his home. He has a fine farm of 160 acres, and is in comfortable circumstances.

Harres Olson is a native of Norway, being born May 23, 1824. Mr. Olson lived at the home of his birth until twenty-five years old, when he came to America and settled in Dane Co., Wis., where he bought 120 acres of farming land. He remained there about eight years, when he removed to Dodge Co., Minn., and bought 120 acres of land in that place. In 1865 he sold out and came to this State, and located on section 16, Mount Valley township, Winnebago county. He purchased 160 acres of land, all of which is under cultivation except ten acres of timber. Mr. Olson has been married twice. He was married the first time to Turbur Halvorsen, of Dane Co., Wis., in 1853. Result of union, seven children, four of whom are living—Annie, Julia, Ole and Hulver. The second time he was married, in 1866, to Anna Gurgunson, of Center township. Result of union, eleven children, seven of whom are living—Gurgun, Herman T., Tilda, Julia M., Tura A., Anna Helena and Teman O. Mr. and Mrs. Olson are members of the Lutheran Church. In politics he is a republican. Mr. Olson was among the first settlers in this township.

Nels Brones also came in 1866, locating on section 7, where he has since lived.

E. Rulson came to the township in 1867, settling on section 27, where he lived about four years. His present residence is not known.

Hans Johnson may be classed among the transients. He came in 1868, and remained but a short time.

T. K. Rusley came some time during the same year and settled on section 14, where he still lives. He has a fine farm of 160 acres, with forty acres of timber.

T. K. Rusley, one of the pioneers of Winnebago county, was born in Norway, Sept. 9, 1838, where he was raised on a farm. He came to America in 1861 and settled in Dane Co., Wis., where he lived three years working by the month. He then removed to Waupaca Co., Wis., remaining two years; thence to Freeborn Co., Minn., living there three years, and finally came to Winnebago county and settled on section 14, where he has 160 acres of land valued at $30 per acre, and also has a good home. He was married in Dane Co., Wis., in July, 1861, to Sarah Olson. They are members of the Lutheran Church. Politically he is a republican, and has held local offices of trust.

ORGANIC.

Mount Valley township was established in 1878, and the following officers were elected: Justices, S. K. Revland and B. K. Solverson; constable, G. H. Onstadt; trustees, William Higinbotham, Ole Bottleson, and Thomas L. Fellen.

The officers in 1883 were: Justices, Ole Grasley and S. K. Revland; constables, John Peterson and Peter Brones; trustees, William Higinbotham and Peter Brones and Thomas L. Fellen.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The first child born in the township was John Higinbotham, son of William

and Rachel Higinbotham. He was born Nov. 29, 1865.

The first death occurred sometime in 1866 and carried away Mrs. Turbur Olson, wife of Harres Olson.

The first school was taught by Amelia Steadman, in 1866, at the house of Isaac Mercer.

The first school house was built in what is now district No. 9, in 1866, and the first teacher was Richard Keeler.

Rev. Mr. Torgeson, of Worth county, this State, preached the first sermon in a school house which stood on section 26, in 1868.

The first marriage was celebrated in 1867, Rev. Torgeson officiating. The contracting parties were Harres Olson and Anna T. Cleaven.

The first breaking was done by Peter Hanson, in 1866. Mr. Hanson also sowed the first grain in 1867, and from five acres harvested 100 bushels of wheat.

EDUCATIONAL.

In 1883 there were six school districts in Mount Valley township, each district having a school house, the aggregate value of which was $2,210; with $165 worth of school apparatus. During the school year ending September, 1883, there were thirty-six months of school taught, which kept twelve teachers employed—seven males and five females, the former at a monthly salary of $28.80; the latter, $24.50. In the township there were 323 persons of school age—166 males and 157 females; number enrolled in all the schools, 225.

MOUNT VALLEY POSTOFFICE.

Mount Valley postoffice was established in 1877, with G. H. Onstadt as postmaster. Mr. Onstadt served two years and was succeeded by Miss Wingland, who held for three years. Oley Grasley, the present postmaster, took the office Oct. 13, 1882.

Oley Grasley, postmaster of Mount Valley postoffice, was born Feb. 4, 1830, in Trondhjem stift, South Trondhjem Amt Norway. In 1857 he came to America, and settled in Chippewa Co., Wis. On the 10th day of July, 1861, he enlisted as a private for three years in company A, 7th regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, served his country faithfully, and was honorably discharged. On Feb. 18, 1864, he re-enlisted as a veteran volunteer; on Feb. 29, 1864, was honorably discharged from service at Culpepper, Va., by reason of being commissioned 2d lieutenant of company A, 7th Wisconsin Veteran Volunteers. He was twice sunstruck at the battle of Laurel Hill, Va., May 8, 1864, and two days afterwards he was wounded at the same place, and removed to Seminary Hospital, Georgetown, D. C. He was promoted to the office of 1st lieutenant of his company on July 20, 1864, and on the 4th of November, same year, was discharged from the United States service on account of physical disability, received from wounds while in action. In a short time he was again mustered in as 1st lieutenant in his old company, was promoted to captain Dec. 13, 1864, in which capacity he served till the close of the war, being finally discharged from service July 3, 1865, at Jeffersonville, Ind. After the war, he returned to Wisconsin, but immediately left for Minnesota, where he traveled for an insurance company. In the spring of 1866, he moved to Winnebago Co., Iowa, and located near Benson Grove, where he bought 120 acres of land. He

remained there till 1872, when he moved to Forest City and engaged in selling agricultural implements. Mr. Grasley has property in Forest City, valued at $1,500. In 1881 he purchased eighty acres of land on section 26, Mount Valley township, where he has been postmaster since Oct. 13, 1882, has also been justice of the peace nearly ever since coming to this county. He has been a life long republican. Dec. 31, 1865, Mr. Grasley was married to Helen Gilbert. They have four children—Mary S., Andrew O., Julia H. and Gilbert J. A. Mr. and Mrs. Grasley are members of the Lutheran Church. The following testimonial, received at date of discharge, speaks for itself and needs no comment:

"Capt. Oley Grasley, company A, of this regiment, has risen from the ranks upon true merit. He is a good officer and a brave man; his services in the cause of the land of his adoption entitle him to the kind consideration of a grateful people.

H. Richardson,
Lieut. Col. Com'd'g 7th Wis. Vet. Vol.

Rev. Andrew Person was born in the southern portion of Sweden, Feb. 8, 1851. He was raised on a farm and received a common school education. In 1872 he emigrated to America, spending his first year in Minnesota. He became deeply interested in the subject of religion, and in 1873 removed to Chicago, where he attended the Baptist Union Theological Seminary, and in 1875 was ordained. The same year he visited his native country, remaining two years, when he again returned and continued the ministry in Minnesota. In 1881 he removed to Kossuth county. In July, 1883, he again removed to Winnebago county, where he has since resided. He was married in Princeton, Ill., to Selma Lungrin, July 12, 1879, by whom he has had one child—Reuben C. He is a man of rare worth in the community and Church, and his social characteristics are those of a pleasant, genial companion, and a warm friend.

P. K. Revland was born in Norway, Dec. 30, 1850. When he was between three and four years of age his father emigrated to America, and located in Dane Co., Wis. In 1861 Mr. Revland came to Iowa and settled in Mount Valley township, which at that time was called Iowa township. His father purchased 160 acres of land on section 3. In 1880, the subject of this sketch purchased 160 acres on section 9, which is all under cultivation except about twenty acres of timber. In December, 1877, Mr. Revland married Mary Hanna, of Mount Valley township. They have been blessed with two children—Johnnie Cornelius and Clara Maria. Mr. Revland is a republican.

Hans Holtan, one of the oldest farmers in this county, was born Aug. 19, 1834, in Norway. When twenty-eight years of age he came to America and located in Olmsted Co., Minn. After remaining there about four years, he moved to Iowa, settling in Mount Valley township, Winnebago county, where in 1866, on section 16, he purchased 160 acres of land. In the spring of 1883, he bought eighty acres more on the same section. His land is all under cultivation. For the past five years he has owned and run a threshing machine in partnership with his nephew, H. B. Lovick. Mr. Holtan was married in 1858



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to Margit Torgerson, of Norway. They have ten children—Halver, Thomas, Ole, Elsie, Albert, Henry, Martin, Sarah, Gilbert and Theodore. He and his wife have been members of the Lutheran Church for many years. Mr. Holtan has always voted with the republican party, and has held the offices of school director, road commissioner, school treasurer and assessor, which office he holds at the present time.

P. P. Pederson was born in Norway, July 15, 1829. When twenty-eight years old he emigrated to America and located in Fillmore Co., Minn., where he bought eighty acres of land. In 1864 he enlisted in the 7th Minnesota regiment, company G, and served to the end of the war. He then returned to Minnesota, and in 1866 removed to Iowa and located on section 4, Mount Valley township, where he purchased eighty acres of good land. This land is all under cultivation and valued at $25 per acre. In 1856 he was married to Isabel Jacobs, of Norway. They have had nine children, six of whom are living—Betsy, John, Lena, Annie, Peter and Ellen Paulina. Mr. and Mrs. Pederson belong to the Lutheran Church of the Synod. He is a republican politically.

Clement Thompson was born in Norway in 1830. When twenty years of age, he came to America and sailed on the lakes for about three years, and then he went into the Wisconsin pineries for about three years. At the beginning of the war he enlisted in the 14th Wisconsin, company B, and served four and a half years. In 1863 he was married to Christina Jansen. They have had six children, five of whom are living—John Thomas, Anna Elizabeth, Ole T., Emma Christina and Julia Matilda. Julia married O. Charleston and lives in Mount Valley township. After the war Mr. Thompson lived in Wisconsin about six months, when he came to Winnebago county and purchased a quarter section of land in Mount Valley township, section 9. Politically, he is a republican. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson belong to the M. E. Church, of Forest City.

Bertus Pederson was born in Norway on the 4th day of June, 1836. He lived with his parents in the old country, until they came to America in 1864. They located in Dodge Co., Minn. Mr. Pederson came to Iowa in 1868, and purchased sixty-two acres of land on section 19, Mount Valley township, this county. He has since added twenty-eight acres to his first farm. In 1861 Mr. Pederson was married to Elsie Matteson. They have had twelve children, eight of whom are living—Peter, Frederick, Anna, Edward, Bent, Emelia, Ole and Albert. Bent and Emelia are twins. Mr. and Mrs. Pederson belong to the Methodist Church in Forest City. Politically, he is a republican. When living in the old country, Mr. Pederson followed fishing for a living. His father, Peter Alson, and mother, Dorotha (Bersven) Alson, make their home with him. His father was born in 1800, and his mother in 1802. Mrs. Pederson's father is yet living in the old country, but her mother is dead.

G. O. Saxie is a native of Norway, born Dec. 11, 1835. When twenty-one years old, he came to America and located in Rock Co., Wis. After living there one year, he went to Meeker Co., Minn., and lived in that place and two or three counties adjoining for six years. In 1863 while

in Kandiyohi county, the Sioux Indians made a raid on the settlement and massacred fourteen of the settlers. Mr. Saxie and a few others escaped after hard fighting. Then he moved to Rice Co., Minn., and lived there five years, thence to Winnebago Co., Iowa, where he located in Mount Valley township, and bought forty acres of land on section 8. Mr. Saxie has been married twice. The first time, in 1859, to Anna Christina, of Meeker Co., Minn. The result of this union, was five children, three of whom are living—Anna Maria, Lena and Bertina Sophia. His second marriage occurred Feb. 21, 1874, to Mary Goodman, of Mount Valley township. They have had two children, both of whom are dead. Mr. and Mrs. Saxie are members of the Lutheran Church. In politics, he is a republican.

Nels M. Munson was born in Norway, in the month of February, 1831. He lived in Norway until 1861, when he emigrated to America. He settled in Waupaca Co., Wis., where he lived about one year; then he removed to Dane county, same State. He lived there about five years, when he removed to Dodge Co., Minn. In that place he remained one year; then he came to Iowa and located in Center township, Winnebago county, where he bought eighty acres of land on section 33. He lived there about five years, when he sold out and moved on some land belonging to speculators, in Mount Valley township. After living on this land about four years he bought eighty acres of land in Mount Valley township, section 20, afterward selling forty acres. This land is all under cultivation. The subject of this sketch was married in the old country, in 1860, to Mrs. Martha Thompson. The result of this union is seven children—Ann Elizabeth, Caroline, Thomas Martin, Hans Theodore, Nellie Melinda, Anna Christina and Clarence John. Mr. and Mrs. Munson belong to the Lutheran Church of the Synod. Mr. Munson is a republican.

Ole Gudmanson was born in Norway, Jan. 2, 1838. He came to America in 1859, and settled in Dane Co., Wis., near Stoughton, where he worked by the month on a farm for two years, then rented land and remained there seven years; then removing to Dodge Co., Minn., where he intended to remain, but not being pleased with the country, came to Winnebago county and settled in Mount Valley township, on section 15, where he has eighty acres of land, valued at $30 per acre. He was married in Milton, Rock Co., Wis., June 6, 1863, to Betsey Christopherson. By this union there are seven children living—Nellie S., Betsey L., Gilbert C., Anna M. and Julia S., twins, Emma J. and Olena B. They are members of the Lutheran Church. In politics he is a republican, and has held local offices of trust.

Knud E. Onstab was born in Norway, Aug. 25, 1841, where he was raised on a farm. In 1868 he came to America and settled in Winnebago county, Mount Valley township, on section 26, where he has a very comfortable home and fine farm. He was married in Norway to Sophia H. Onstab, June 9, 1867. By this union there were six children, three of whom are living—Anna A., Cina H. and Edward G. They are members of the

Lutheran Church. In politics he is a republican.

Ole Knudson Moen, a substantial farmer of Mount Valley township, was born in Norway, the 2d day of February, 1831. He came to America in 1865 and settled in Winneshiek Co., Iowa. Mr. Moen lived in Winneshiek county about one year, when he removed to Mower Co., Minn. After living in that place three years he came back to Iowa, settling in Forest City, Winnebago county. He then bought eighty acres of land on section 12, Forest township. He lived in Forest City three years, when he bought forty acres of land in Mount Valley township, section 28, and moved his family thereon. This land is all under cultivation. In 1865 Mr. Moen was married. Having no children of their own, they took two children to raise; one of whom is named John William Peterson, the other, Theodore Olson. Mr. and Mrs. Moen belong to the Lutheran Church. He is republican in politics. For fourteen years, in the old country, Mr. Moen followed the shoemaking business. He is also a stone mason, and while not at work on the farm works at his trade in this county.

T A. Sogard was born in Norway in 1828. He was married to Maren Hoye, by whom he had eight children, seven sons and one daughter. In 1867 he emigrated to America and located in Racine Co., Wis. He remained there until 1870, when he removed to Winnebago Co., Iowa, and settled in Forest City, where he subsequently resided for many years. He died July 28, 1881, leaving a wife and six children to mourn his loss. He was a good Christian, a member of the Lutheran Church, where the family worship. "Pure and upright in all his duties, he leaves a name truly honorable, and a character worthy of emulation." At the time of his death, he was a resident of Mount Valley township.

Simon Sogard is a son of T. A. Sogard, and came to this county with his parents in 1870. He has held several positions of trust, in 1881 being a clerk in the county treasurer's office. At present he is assistant in the auditor's office.

Arne T. Sogard was born Aug. 22, 1856, in Norway. When he was eleven years old his parents, T. A. Sogard and Maren (Hoye) Sogard, came to America, and located in Racine Co., Wis. After living there three years, they moved to Iowa, settling in Forest City, Winnebago county. One year later his father purchased eighty acres of land on section 31, Mount Valley township. Mr. Sogard, the subject of this sketch, lived on the farm until his father's death, which took place in 1881, when he bought the old homestead, and has since remained there, farming a portion of the time and teaching school the rest of the year. Mr. Sogard taught the winter term of school, 1883, in district No. 4. He has been school director. On March 28, 1879, he married Annie Osmund, of Forest City. They have had three children, two of whom are living—Mary C. and Thomas L. Mr. Sogard is a republican, and has figured quite extensively in politics.

Syver Syverson was born in Norway Sept. 8, 1849, and there reared on a farm. He emigrated to America in the spring of 1870 and settled in Freeborn Co., Minn., where he lived three years, then came to

Winnebago county, and settled in Mount Valley township, on section 26, where he has eighty acres of land. He was married Sept. 9, 1874, to Mary Olson. By this union there were four children—Ole, Julius, Emma and Stina. Mrs. Syverson died June 22, 1881, and is buried in the cemetery of the Lutheran Church. He was again married to Tina Felland March 10, 1883. Mr. Syverson is a republican, and has held several local offices.

G. H. Levoid was born in Norway Dec. 20, 1847. He was raised on a farm, and received a common school education. He came to America in 1866, and settled in Dane Co., Wis., where he lived two years, then removed to Boone Co., Iowa, where he remained five years, thence to Winnebago county, and settled in Mount Valley township, on section 14. He has eighty acres of land, valued at $25 per acre. He was married in June, 1868, to Betsey Olson, also born in Norway. By this union there are five children, four daughters and one son—Emma L., Henry, Anna, Tilda and Julia. They are all members of the Lutheran Church. He is a republican.

John Foss, a prominent farmer of Mount Valley township, was born May 22, 1854, in Norway. In 1868 he came to America, locating in Winneshiek Co., Iowa, where he lived six years, then went to Clay Co., Dakota, stayed a short time, and came back to Iowa, settling in the western part of the State. From there he moved to Mitchell county, remained only a few months, and returned to Winneishiek county, then went to Winnebago county, locating in Mount Valley township, where he bought forty acres of land on section 29, all of which is under cultivation, and valued at $25 per acre. He has a large two story house on his farm, one of the finest farm houses in the county. Mr. Foss was married in July, 1879, to Mrs. Anna Groves, of Mount Valley township. They have one child—Eddie Theodore. Mrs. Foss is a member of the Lutheran Church. In politics, he is a republican.

Sandel Olson, one of the well-to-do farmers of this township, was born in Norway, in November, 1845. Mr. Olson lived in Norway until 1854, when he came to this country and located near Stoughton, Wis. He remained there about a year, and then came to Winneshiek Co., Iowa, where his father bought a farm. Mr. Olson remained with his father until 1875, when he came to this county, locating on section 29, Mount Valley township, where he bought forty acres of land, which is valued at about $15 per acre. He was married in 1866 to Mary Groves, of Winneshiek Co., Iowa. The result of this union is nine children—Martha, Alfred, Lars, Peter, John, Iner and Eddie, twins, Henry and Ole. Mr. and Mrs. Olson belong to the Lutheran Church of the Synod. He is a republican.

Sigur C. Brokke, the subject of this sketch, is a native of Norway, and was born Sept. 14, 1847. In 1856 he left the old country and came to America, locating in Houston Co., Minn., where he bought forty acres of land. He remained in Houston county nineteen years and then removed to this county, locating in Mount Valley township, and buying 120 acres of improved land, paying therefor $1,240. Mr. Brokke was married on the first day of the year 1869. He has five children

living—Sarah, Charlotta, Edward, Olloas and Wilhelm C. Mr. and Mrs. Brokke are members of the Lutheran Church. He is a republican. Mr. Brokke had one brother, Hulver C., who was killed in the Civil War. He belonged to the 19th Wisconsin, company B.

Peter Seibert, one one of the well-to-do farmers of Mount Valley township, was born in Eisen, Germany, July 10, 1852. In 1861 he emigrated to this country with his parents, and located in Forest City, Winnebago Co., Iowa. His father purchased land in Hancock county, a short distance from Forest City. Mr. Seibert worked on his father's farm several years, when he went to Forest City to live, and bought property there. For about five years he was the proprietor of a store in Forest City, keeping on hand a large stock of general merchandise. In 1878, Mr. Seibert had to give up business on account of bad health, and purchased a farm of eighty acres on section 25, Mount Valley township. He removed on his farm and his health has since improved to a great extent. Mr. Seibert was married in 1879 to Louisa Denzel, of Hancock county. They have had two children—Viola and Lily. Mr. and Mrs. Seibert belong to the M. E. Church. For the past three years he has been preaching the gospel of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has no permanent location as preacher, but preaches to different congregations throughout Winnebago and Hancock counties. In politics he is a republican.

Peter H. Johnson was born Jan. 14, 1841, in Norway. In 1862 he came, in company with his mother and sister, to America, locating in Fillmore Co., Minn. After living there two years he enlisted in company C, 7th Minnesota regiment, and served his country faithfully to the end of the war, taking part in the battles of Nashville and Spanish Fort. After the war he returned to Minnesota, bought 155 acres of land, and followed farming till the spring of 1876, when he sold out and came to Iowa, locating in Mount Valley township, where he purchased 160 acres of land on section 7, afterwards buying eighty acres on section 4. All of this land is under cultivation except twenty acres of timber. He devotes himself chiefly to the raising of cattle, hogs and sheep for market. In politics he is a republican. Mr. Johnson has been twice married. His first wife was Christa Peterson of Fillmore Co., Minn., she only lived six months, dying of consumption. He then married her sister, Julia Peterson. They have no children except one they have adopted—Theodore Adolph (Christoferson) Johnson.

John Denzel, one of the well-to-do farmers of Mount Valley township, was born in Wurtemburg, Germany, on the 4th of December, 1830. He lived in the Old Country until 1849, when he emigrated to America. Mr. Denzel located in Cleveland, Ohio, where he obtained emplopment in a wholesale grocery house. He remained in the employ of this firm for fifteen years, when he removed to Vermillion Co., Ohio, and went to work on a farm. Mr. Denzel remained in Vermillion county about four years, then he came to this State. He worked on a farm for quite awhile, then rented a farm and went to work for himself. At the present time he has rented, in partnership with his son-

in-law, 160 acres of land in Mount Valley township, section 24. His son-in-law is Peter Siebert. In 1857 Mr. Denzel was married. He has eight children—Jacob, Wilhelm, Georgia, Henry, Theodore, Sophia, Louisa and Mary. Mr. and Mrs. Denzel belong to the M. E. Church. He is republican in politics.

Hans P. Olson, one of the well-to-do farmers of Mount Valley township, was born Nov. 18, 1855, in Norway. When six months old, he came with his parents to America. They settled in LaSalle Co., Ill., where his father still lives. Mr. Olson remained with his father till he was twenty-two years of age, when he came to Iowa, and located in Adams county. After one year he came to Winnebago county, and settled in Mount Valley township, where he built himself a house on the land of some speculator, on section 21, where he has since lived. In 1879 he married Sarah A. Thompson, of Mount Valley township. They have one child—Cora Mary. Mr. and Mrs. Olson are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics he is a republican.

Peder Halvorson Wambheim, one of the old pioneers of the northwest, was born in Norway, June 29, 1821. Mr. Wambheim lived in Norway until 1850, when he emigrated to America and settled near Arlington, Columbia Co., Wis. He bought a farm of 200 acres near that place and operated on a rather large scale. In 1875 he moved to Mitchell Co., Iowa, and bought a farm near West Mitchell. In this place he remained four years, and then came to Winnebago county and located in Mount Valley township. In 1882 he bought forty acres of land on section 30, near Forest City. This land he values at $25 per acre. In 1847 Mr. Wambheim was married to Susie Opham, of Norway. They have seven children living—Martha, Mary, Sarah, Susie, Helen, Katherine and Emma. Two of these daughters, Helen and Katherine, are school teachers. The former having taught five terms, and the latter one term of school. The four eldest daughters are married, one of whom lives in Lodi, Wis., and the other three in this county. Mr. and Mrs. Wambheim belong to the Lutheran Church of the Synod of Forest City. Mr. Wambheim was formerly a democrat, having cast his first vote for Franklin Pierce for President. Since that time he has become convinced that the republican party is the better party in existence, and consequently votes that ticket. When in the old country he owned and sailed a fishing vessel named *Familia.* Mr. Wambheim is now sixty-two years of age, and time has whitened his locks to a silvery gray. He still carries on his little farm and enjoys life in the midst of a happy family. Mr. Wambheim enlisted in the regular army in the old country under Gen. Broek, and served eight years.

O. P. Bakke was born in Norway on the 6th of March, 1830. He lived in the home of his birth until 1861, when he crossed the ocean to America, and settled in Houston Co., Minn., where he bought a quarter section of land. He lived in Houston county until the spring of 1883; then he came to this State and located in Mount Valley township, Winnebago county. He purchased 120 acres of land on section 26. This land is all under cul-

tivation except about twenty acres of young timber. Mr. Bakke has been married twice. The first time to Mrs. Marn Olson, of Norway. By this wife he has two children—Ole Peter and Martin. The second time he was married to Lena Christianson, in 1859. Result of union, eight children—Minnie, Mary, John, Edwin, Olef, Samuel, Theresa and Christian. Mr. and Mrs. Bakke belong to the M. E. Church of Forest City. In the fall of 1863 Mr. Bakke enlisted in the 11th Minnesota Infantry, company K. He served his country faithfully until his time expired, and was honorably discharged. He is republican in politics. He has three sons in Dakota, near Fargo, who own farms and are doing business on a large scale. Peter Bakke, father of the subject of this sketch, is ninety-three years old, and makes his home with him. The old gentleman has been blind for the past ten years, but otherwise is quite healthy.

CHAPTER XXII.

NEWTON TOWNSHIP.

This township embraces three congressional townships—township 99, of ranges 24, 25 and 26, altogether about 69,120 acres. This township is mostly prairie, with highly productive soil, and one of the best for agricultural and grazing purposes that there is in the county. The surface is quite rolling, in places inclined to be hilly, but almost the whole of the township is fit for farming, there being but a small acreage of untillable land. The township is well watered by several small streams—Lime creek, Pike Run and the north and south branches of Buffalo fork. Lime creek flows through the southeast corner of the township. Pike Run rises in the center of the township, flows toward the southeast, and empties into Lime creek on section 25. The other streams are of little consequence except for drainage.

The township was named Newton in honor of Newton H. Bailey, son of John and Nancy F. (McDonald) Bailey, residents of the township.

ORGANIC.

Prior to 1881 Newton was a part of Center township. In that year, however, a petition was presented by O. T. Seevers to the board of county supervisors, who established the boundaries and issued an order for an election for the purpose of electing township officers. The election was held in the fall of 1881, at the Burnap school house. The clerks appointed for the election were Andrew Seevers and N. H. Bailey; judges, H. O. Sunderland, N. B. Thompson and J. J. Sharp.

The officers elected were as follows: N. H. Bailey, J. J. Sharp and H. O. Sunderland, trustees; N. B. Thompson, clerk; M. Ragan and Andrew Seevers, justices

of the peace; C. O. Rose and Ole Johnson, constables; Gilbert Olson, assessor; Ole Johnson, John Bailey, Iver Qualle and John Christianson, road supervisors.

In 1883 the officers were: J. J. Sharp, Newton Bailey and O. O. Ulve, trustees; N. B. Thompson clerk; O. O. Ulve and E. H. Hall, justices; C. O. Rose, constable; Gilbert Olson, assessor; John Christianson, O. E. Johnson, N. H. Bailey and C. J. Humlin, road supervisors.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first settler in this township was a man by the name of Benson, who settled on section 36, of township 99, range 24, in 1855. He settled in what is now known as Benson's Grove. He remained six or eight months and sold his claim to Jeptha Adams.

Mr. Adams moved to the claim in April, 1856, and occupied the same cabin that Benson had built. He lived there one year and then went to Minnesota. He is now living somewhere near Red Wing of that State.

In June, 1856, James Collier and a man by the name of Lee settled on the south half of the southeast quarter of section 36. They both wanted the same piece of land and had considerable trouble over the matter. Finally a prairie fire burned Lee's house and he soon after left Collier in peaceful possession of the claim. Collier lived on the land until in the summer of 1857, when he sold to James Turner, of Clear Lake, and moved to section 31, of what is now Center township. One year later he moved to section 25, of Forest township and shortly after died.

In June, 1856, James Redmile came to the township and took up his residence on setion 36, with Jeptha Adams. That fall, in August, he was married to Jane Adams. After a few months of married life they separated and Redmile returned to one of the eastern States.

In July, 1856, Philip A. Pulver bought the farm of Jeptha Adams, on section 36, and began making improvements. In August he and Adams got into a dispute over the land and Pulver had to leave. He sold to A. T. Cole soon after, and took up his residence in Forest City. He finally went to Missouri.

A. T. Cole settled in the township, on the land he had purchased of Pulver, in September, 1856, and remained until May 28, 1857, when he moved to section 23, of Forest township,

Up to 1862 there were no new settlers in the township. Some time during the war J. B. Hill located on the south half of the southeast quarter of section 36. He is still living on the same place.

About the same time a man by the name of Shannon settled on the same section with Hill, who was a relative. He remained several years, then sold to a man by the name of O'Connor, and went south to one of the southern States. O'Connor lived in the township until his death, which occurred in about 1878.

In the fall of 1867, John Millington came to the township and located on section 7, township 99, range 24. He built a log cabin and engaged in dairying and cheese making. He remained about one year and a half, then went to Hancock county. He is now in the southern part of the State.

In April, 1869, John Bailey and his son, Newton, came from Cook Co., Ill., and

settled on section 7. Mr. Bailey has continued a resident ever since and has now one of the best stock farms in the township. He engages mostly in raising cattle.

In the fall of 1870, Henry Bushnell located on section 27, township 99, range 24. He lived there two or three years then returned to Connecticut, and after a stay of three years there returned to his land in this township. Three years later he moved to Clear Lake.

EDUCATIONAL.

In 1883 there were six schools being taught in Newton township, four in buildings owned by the sub-districts and two in rented houses. The four school houses referred to are frame buildings, and are valued at $2,000. Number of persons of school age, or between the ages of five and twenty-one years, 158, of which ninety are males and sixty-eight females; number of scholars enrolled in the schools of the township, 114. Number of teachers employed in the township, nine, of which two are males and seven females; average compensation per month, $27.50 for males, and $30 for females. Number of months school taught in the township for the school year ending Sept. 17, 1883, thirty-six; value of school apparatus, $2,000.

FIRST THINGS.

The first death among the residents of the township occurred in 1878, and carried away a blind man by the name of O'Connor.

In December, 1856, three travelers perished in a severe snow storm while passing through the township. The names of two were Porter and Snyder; the name of the other, a stranger, is forgotten.

The first residents of the township to get married were James Redmile and Jane Adams. They were married at Mason City.

The first school house was built in 1871, on section 36, of township 99, range 24.

POSTOFFICES.

Deering postoffice is situated on section 7, in Coon's Grove, and was named in honor of N. C. Deering, member of Congress. John Bailey was the first postmaster, appointed June 7, 1880. He is the present incumbent.

John Bailey has been a resident of Coon's Grove since 1859. He was born in Haverhill, Mass., Feb. 12, 1814. He was there reared to manhood, and received a very good education in the district school. In 1838 he went to Vermilion Co., Ill., and there learned the trades of bricklayer and shoemaker. He also engaged in the cattle trade, driving to Wisconsin for seven years, and then shipped by rail to New York city, and after locating in Iowa, shipped the first cattle from Hancock and Winnebago counties to Chicago. He then embarked in the boot and shoe business at Danville, Ill., and after ten years experience in that line of trade, engaged in farming. In 1860 he removed to Cook Co., Ill., and in 1869, settled on section 7, of Newton township, where he still lives. Politically, Mr. Bailey is connected with the republican party. He was married Nov. 22, 1840, to Nancy F. McDonald, a native of Edgar Co., Ill. Nine children have been given them, six living—Mary J., Daniel S., Newton K., Katie, Nettie and Alice. William, Florence and Donald are deceased. The fam-

ily are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Benson Grove postoffice is located on section 36, township 99, range 24, in what is known as Benson Grove. The office was established July 1, 1864, and J. B. Hill appointed first postmaster. Mr. Hill has been postmaster ever since.

Jonathan B. Hill, postmaster at Benson Grave, was born in the village of Abington, Wayne Co., Ind., Nov. 24, 1819. When three years old, his parents removed to Shelby Co., Ind., when the country was very new and inhabited by Indians. He received a liberal education in the public schools, and in 1844 went to Green Co., Wis., while that was yet a territory, and voted for the first constitution of that State. In October, 1846, he was united in marriage to Eliza Sanborn, and they raised four children—Reuben H., Abraham N., David N. and Marilla M. In 1863, Mr. Hill came to Winnebago county, and located at Benson Grove, on section 36, of Center township. Mr. Hill has been honored by his neighbors and friends with numerous township and county offices, and has been the postmaster for the Benson Grove office for twenty years. The children are all married and comfortably situated in life, and the parents are managing the home farm, which comprises 240 acres.

Philip Gannett came in 1865. He was born in Windsor Co., Vt., Aug. 5, 1826, and there lived till he was twenty-nine years of age. In 1856 he removed to Rock Co., Wis., and two years later to Freeborn Co., Minn.; thence, after a four years residence there, to Osage, Mitchell Co., Iowa, where he lived three years, then returned to Freeborn Co., Minn. In 1867 he went to Worth Co., Iowa, and in 1882 came to this county and located on section 2, of this township. On April 4, 1853, he was married to Submit G. Campbell, and four children have been sent to brighten their home—S. G. L., Fred D., Minnie A. and Linda J.

Ole H. Sunderland was born in Norway, Dec. 11, 1820. He lived in his native land until forty-two years of age, then emigrated to America (in 1862) and settled in Dane Co., Wis., where he resided four years. In 1866 he came to Winnebago county, and located on section 11, of Newton township, where he still resides, and his farm now comprises 120 acres. In 1846 he married Anna Opdahl, who has borne him nine children—Halvor, Kari, Sigri, Salve, Julia, Torger, Charles, Knudt and Thea C. Mr. and Mrs. Sunderland are members of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Sunderland has been teaching school in the Norwegian language, for about fifteen years.

John Christianson was born in Norway July 5, 1849. He came to America in 1873, and settled in Winnebago county, Newton township, on section 11, where he has since resided. He was united in marriage in November, 1873, to Inger Olson. The fruits of this union are five children —Christian, Olaf, Andreas, Oscar and Bertha. They are membersof the Lutheran Church.

John Halvorsen is a native of Norway, born in March, 1847. He came to America in 1869, and settled in Dane Co., Wis., living there four years; thence to Winnebago Co., Iowa, Newton township, and located on section 27. Mr. Halvorsen

came here in moderate circumstances, but has accumulated a snug home and is well fixed. He was married May 13, 1874, to Eliza Carlson, born in Norway. They have seven children. They belong to the Lutheran Church.

M. V. Ragan was born near Black Rock, Canada, May 13, 1832. When quite young he went to Erie Co., Penn., where he lived eleven years, then went to Kane Co., Ill., and resided there for eighteen years. In 1865 he made a settlement in Mitchell Co., Iowa, and in 1876 located on section 24, of Newton township, where he has made a permanent settlement. He is a republican in politics, and served one term as justice of the peace. He married Christina P. Holland at Earlville, Ill., in 1857, and seven children have blessed their union—Ella, Charles H., Daniel, Paul, Jame, Albert, Louis and Cora May.

Edward McGreevey was born in county Roscommon, Ireland, March 18, 1838. He was left an orphan at the age of four years, and passed his earlier life among his native scenes. In 1856, when but eighteen years of age, he emigrated to America, and finally located in Orleans Co., N. Y., and worked on a farm for six years. While there he became acquainted with Mary A. Hanlan, to whom he was united in marriage Sept. 6, 1861. Miss Hanlan was born in county Roscommon, Ireland, in May, 1844. She emigrated to America in 1854, at the age of ten years. After their marriage they removed to Kenosha Co., Wis. Mr. McGreevey was foreman on a farm of 1,400 acres for ten years. He afterwards bought a farm on which he lived six years. In November, 1877, he came to Winnebago county, and settled on section 34, in Newton township, where he has since resided, and now owns 160 acres of fine farming land, with a commodious residence. Mr. McGreevey is president of the board of school directors of Newton township, and one of the township's most influential citizens. Mr. and Mrs. McGreevey have eight children—Maggie L., John W., Edward G., James R., May E., Frank F., Annie A. and Ella, all of whom were born in Wisconsin, except Ella, who is a native of Iowa. The family are members of the Roman Catholic Church. Politically, Mr. McGreevey is a true believer in the principles promulgated by the democratic party.

N. B. Thompson has been a resident since 1879. He then purchased a quarter section of land on section 14, and has improved a farm. He was born in Boone Co., Ill., Feb. 2, 1852, and a year later his parents removed to Winneshiek Co., Iowa, where he was reared and educated. In 1871 he went to Worth Co., Iowa, and there resided for eight years, then came to Winnebago county. Mr. Thompson was united in marriage, Nov. 30, 1876, to Maddel Svalleson. They have been blessed with three children—Fosten Christian, Maddel Pernille and Svalle Almer. The family are enrolled on the membership record of the Lutheran Church.

J. J. Sharp was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, Dec. 18, 1845, where he was raised ununtil eighteen years of age, when he came to America and settled in Dane Co., Wis, at Cambridge, where he learned the millers' trade. He lived there until October, 1880, and came to Winnebago county and settled in Newton township, section 28. He

has 160 acres of land. He was married Oct. 1, 1864, to Matilda Mathison. By this union there are two sons and three daughters—Eddie, Ida, Louisa, Johnnie and Susan. He is a republican politically.

O. O. Ulve, son of Ole and Isabel Holden, was born in Norway, Dec. 5, 1857. He came to America with his parents in 1868 and settled in Dane Co., Wis. He lived there one year, then removed to Grant Co., Wis., where his father died. He lived there seven years, then moved to Mower Co., Minn., living there four years: thence to Winnebago county, locating in Newton township, on section 4. His mother lives with him. He has held the offices of secretary of schools and justice of the peace. He is a member of the Lutheran Church.

CHAPTER XXIII.

NORWAY TOWNSHIP.

This township lies in the extreme northeast corner of Winnebago county, and comprises all of congressional township 100 north, of range 23. The surface of the township is quite rolling, and the soil is very productive. A few years ago about one-third of the area of the township was covered with a heavy growth of timber, but the woodman's ax has been busy hewing down the giants of the forest for lumber and fuel, until to-day the wooded portion, about one-fourth of the township, is mostly underbrush and scrub-oak. The inhabitants of the township are well-to-do, industrious and hospitable. The stranger always finds the "latch-string" out, and is made welcome to the best in the house.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

This part of history proves at once the most interesting as well as the most instructive. It leads the reader back to primitive days, when the country was just being opened up by the hardy pioneers. The vicissitudes, the discomforts, the disappointments, under which the pioneer must have staggered, come vividly before the mind. And then, as the country comes up, slowly and painfully, as it were, to a certain degree of civilization and improvement, it is noticeable that the excellence, in whatever degree, is due to the energy and enterprise of the pioneer. This township has been settled by a sturdy class of men, who came to stay, and who have wrought prosperity out of the soil.

The first settler to locate in the township was William Tennis, who located 160 acres of land on section 21, in 1856. Mr. Tennis was born in Fort Wayne, Allen Co., Ind. Mr. Tennis is still a resident of the township, having lived on the

same farm for over a quarter of a century. He has one of the best farms in the township, comfortable buildings, and has made a good competency for himself and family.

William Tennis is a son of Samuel and Jane Tennis, who reside with our subject, the former aged ninety-three, and the latter seventy-eight years. He was born on the east bank of the Maumee river, near Fort Wayne, Allen Co., Ind., Sept. 30, 1832. In 1855 Mr. Tennis came to Iowa and laid claim to a quarter section of land on Bear creek, east of Forest City, Winnebago county. In 1856 he sold his claim to Judge Robert Clark, then of Mason City, Cerro Gordo county, but of late years a resident of Forest City, Iowa. In 1856 Mr. Tennis laid claim to a quarter section in Norway township, and built a log cabin thereon, 18x24 feet in dimensions. In May, 1857, he attended the land sales at Osage, Mitchell county, and obtained a deed for his land. He immediately returned to Indiana, where he remained until 1859. In that year he took the overland route for Pike's Peak, Col., reaching his destination in 1860. In November, 1864, he returned to Winnebago Co., Iowa, but in 1865 went back to Colorado, where he remained until the fall of 1873. He then came again to Winnebago county, and, in the spring of 1874, made a third trip to Colorado to settle up his business, and returned home to live permanently. Mr. Tennis was interested in several gold mines of Colorado, the largest of which was the "Unexpected." At the present writing he possesses an interest in the Humboldt mine, of Colorado. He owns 320 acres of land, all under cultivation with the exception of ten acres of timbered land. On Sept. 5, 1878, Mr. Tennis was united in marriage with Laura Westbury, of Forest City, Iowa. They are the parents of two children—Lloyd Austin and Lillie Eva. Mrs. Tennis is a member of the M. E. Church at Forest City.

During the same year (1856) the following named came to the township: Colburn Larson, Hans Knudson, Lewis Nelson, Heinrich Larson, Harvey, Knudson, Jasper Fricker and Archibald Murray. Colburn Larson and Hans Knudson are still residents of the township. The former settled on section 15, the latter on section 10.

Lewis Nelson settled on section 22, and made that his home until his death, in 1869.

Heinrich Larson located on the northeast quarter of section 14, remaining there till his demise, which occurred in 1873. His widow still lives on the farm.

Mr. Harvey, whose first name is forgotten, commenced pioneering on the northeast quarter of section 23. In 1862 he died, and his family, except one son and a daughter, returned to the eastern part of the State. The son and daughter are still living on the old place.

Mr. Knudson settled on the northwest quarter of section 11. In 1861 he was killed by being run over by a wagon. His widow still owns and manages the old place.

In June, 1856, Jasper Fricker and family settled on section 33 and commenced making improvements. On New Year's night, 1875, Mrs. Fricker died, and a few years later Mr. Fricker went to Minnesota.

In 1857 there was but one new settler in the township—Joseph Tennis, who still lives here.

In 1859 Halvor Peterson and Christian Anderson came to Norway township, locating on section 16. They are still residents of the township.

John Iverson came to the township in 1860, locating on the northwest quarter of section 21, where he has since made his home.

The year 1862 marks the arrival of Samuel Tennis and his son Joseph, who settled on section 21. Samuel Tennis was among the most prominent of the early settlers, and is noticed elsewhere in this volume. His son Joseph is still a resident of the township.

In 1863 the number of residents of the township was increased by the arrival of Halvor Larson and H. S. Bottsford. Bottsford settled on section 26 and made that his home until 1869, then sold to Joseph Tennis. He is now in Nebraska. Halvor Larson located on the northwest quarter of section 26, and still makes that his home.

HISTORICAL ITEMS.

The first breaking in the township was done by William Tennis, who also put in the first grain.

The first school house was built in 1859. It was a frame building, and was erected on section 15, in what is now district No. 2. Here Mrs. Nellie Hinman taught the first school in the winter of 1859–60. In 1868 the first school house was torn down and a new one erected.

The first child born in the township was Annie Larson, daughter of Colburn Larson. She was born sometime during the year 1857.

The first death was that of Mrs. C. L. Nelson; died March 14, 1857.

ORGANIC.

Norway township was created by act of the board of county supervisors in June, 1864, and the first election was held shortly afterward, at what is known as the Colburn Larson school house. The following were the officers elected: H. S. Bottsford, clerk; Samuel Tennis, justice; Samuel Tennis, John Iverson and Halvor Peterson, trustees.

In 1883 the officers were: S. G. Honsey, clerk; Gilbert Larson and H. M. Aldine, justices; Ole Dahle, Sern Olson and Inglebrit Martin, trustees; E. Moon and Erick Steene, constables.

EDUCATIONAL.

In this respect Norway is not behind other townships in the county. The first school was taught in the winter of 1859–60, and there were twenty-four scholars in attendance. There are five school districts in the township, and in each there is a good school house.

District No. 1 has a school house on section 14. It was first built on section 11, in 1873, at a total cost of $750. In 1881 it was moved to section 14. It is a frame building, 18x28 feet.

The school house in district No. 2 was built in 1868, on the site of the first one built in the township. It is 20x32 feet in size, and cost about $900.

District No. 3 has a school house on section 17, built in 1873, at a cost of $500. It is 18x28 feet in size.

The school house in district No. 4 is situated on section 29. It was built in 1875, is 18x28 feet in size, and cost about $600.

The school house in district No. 5 was built in 1878 on section 26.

RELIGIOUS.

The Norwegian Lutheran church of Noway township was built in 1873. The edifice is not yet completed, but when finished will cost not less than $6,000. It is situated on prominent ground on section 13, is 40x75 feet, twenty feet high. The steeple is about 125 feet in height. It was mainly through the efforts of Rev. Torgeson, the present pastor, that the church was built, and the present good standing of the society is due greatly to him. The membership now numbers over 200. Rev. Torgeson lives near Bristol, Worth county.

NORMAN VILLAGE.

Norway township has but one village within its borders. Norman, a station on the Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R., is situated in the northeast corner of the township, on section 12.

The first buildings erected were the depot and elevator. The next buildings erected were for business houses, and were occupied by the following persons: Ole Scar, general merchandise; B. O. Rindahl, hotel; and Lewis Arneson, blacksmith. The present number of inhabitants is forty-three. The business interests of the

town were represented in 1883, by the following: Emmons Bros., general merchandise; Thomas Wangsness, same; L. Arneson and Arne Enger, blacksmiths; S. R. Cross, grain buyer; T. M. Hogan, hotel and saloon; Stenar Narveson and Andrew Simmons, saloons.

The postoffice was established in 1879, with Ole Scar postmaster. He served one year and was succeeded by Thomas Wangsness, who served two years, and was succeeded in the fall of 1882, by C. O. Klaver, the present incumbent.

The Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad was built through the township in 1879, and runs through the eastern tier of sections from north to south. S. B. Tannyhill was the first depot agent at Norman. He remained one year.

John A. Simon is one of the most substantial farmers in Norway township. He located here in 1868, and now owns 120 acres of land, all under cultivation, and valued at $20 per acre. He was born in Boone Co., Ill., July 29, 1844. His father died in 1846, and his mother, Betsey (Tisdel) Simon, subsequently married Nevy Kanutson, of Boone Co., Ill. They lived happily together until their death, which occurred in the spring of 1883. When thirteen years of age, John A. Simon came west, and located in Winneshiek Co., Iowa, where he lived four years. He then went to Winona, Minn., and three years later accompanied a man, named Matthews, back to Illinois. In 1867 he returned to Winneshiek Co., Iowa, and went from thence to Rushford, Fillmore Co., Minn. The year following (1868), he located on section 36, of Norway township, where he has since resided. In 1872 he married Annie Lindseth, of Worth Co., Iowa. They have five children—Annie Levisa, Rachel Bertina, Alita, Arnfen and Olef. Mr. Simon is republican in politics, and has held the offices of assessor and road commissioner. Himself and wife have been members of the Lutheran Church of the Synod for about fourteen years. Mrs. Simon's father, John Lindseth, is still a resident of Norway. Her mother resides with her.

Michael J. Holstead, one of the well-to-do farmers of Norway township in this county, was born in Bergen stift, Norway, the 5th day of November, 1837. He lived in the old country until 1867, when he came across the ocean to America, and settled in Winneshiek Co., Iowa. He lived in that county about one year, when he came to this county, locating in Norway township, on section 26, and bought 166 acres of land on sections 25 and 26. In 1863 he was married to Martha Thorson, of Norway. The result of this union is five children—Thomas, Julia, John, Edward and Susan. His father died in 1881 in the old country. His mother is still living. Mrs. Holstead's parents came to this country and located in Winneshiek county, but died some years ago. Mr. and Mrs. Holstead belong to the Lutheran Church of the Conference. He is a republican in politics, and has held the office of school director two years since coming to this county. He has always been a farmer and raises considerable stock, hogs, cattle, sheep, horses, etc., a large amount of which he raises for sale.

Bendick Hermonson, one of the old settlers of Norway township, was born in Bergen stift, Norway, on the 2d day of February, 1829. He lived in the old country until 1864, when he emigrated to this country. He located in Winneshiek Co., Iowa, at Burr Oak Springs. He lived there until 1870, when he removed to Winnebago county and located on section 28, Norway township. He then bought 160 acres of land on section 27, all of which is under cultivation. Mr. Hermonson was married in 1856 to Johanna G. Rollinson, of Norway. The result of this marriage was fifteen children, thirteen of whom are living—Lewis B., Henry B., Andrew B., Martin B., Thomas B., Albert B., Guttern B., Annie B., Lena B., Caroline B., Bertina B., Tilda B. and Mary B. Mr. and Mrs. Hermonson are members of the Lutheran Church of the Conference of Lake Mills His par-

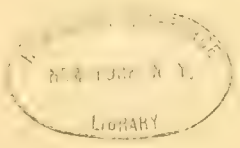
ents died a number of years ago. Mrs. Hermonson's mother is dead, but her father lives in Winneshiek county. Her father was the first man who settled in Chicago, Ill.

T. G. Honsey was born in Norway Dec. 27, 1842, and came to America in 1861. In February, 1872, he came to Winnebago county, with his brother, and has since followed farming. He was married May 20, 1874, to Ture Wangsness, of Norway. Mr. and Mrs. Honsey are the parents of five children—Annie, Gustof, Bertine, Henry and Josephine. Mr. Honsey came to America in limited circumstances, but by hard labor and judicious management has accumulated a comfortable property, and to-day is one of the well-to-do farmers of Norway township. Mr. Honsey is a member of the Lutheran Church where his family worship. In politics he is a republican and has held several local offices of trust in the gifts of the people.

S. G. Honsey was born in Norway, July 21, 1845. He emigrated to America in 1861 and located in Calmar, Winneshiek Co., Iowa, where he engaged in farming. In February, 1872 e came to Winnebago county with his brother, T. G. Honsey. They bought a farm in partnership and worked it together until the fall of 1879, when they divided their land, and he now lives on section 25. His farm consists of 140 acres. Mr. Honsey is a member of the board of supervisors of Winnebago county, besides holding other local offices. He was married July 19, 1879, to Katarina Brekke. She was born in Illinois. When a mere child her parents emigrated to Worth county, remaining there four years, when they removed to Winnebago county and settled on section 36, where Mrs. Brekke died, in May 1874, and the father in December, 1879. Mr. and Mrs. Honsey are the parents of two children—Gustof I. and Albert J. They are members of the Lutheran Church.

James Price resides on section 35, where he located in 1875, and has since been engaged in farming. He was born at at Sault de St. Marie, in the northern peninsula of Michigan, May 18, 1837. His father, James Price, was a soldier in the regular army, and shortly after our subject's birth removed to Niagara, Canada, thence to St. Paul, Minn., and subsequently to Prairie du Chien, Wis. In 1840 he assisted in the erection of Fort Atkinson, Winneshiek Co., Iowa, and afterwards was stationed at Fort Winnebago, in Wisconsin, where he received an honorable discharge, and a year later was "called up higher" to receive his reward. His widow married George West, of Fort Winnebago, a few years later, and they removed to Dane Co., Wis., and settled on a farm. James Price, Jr., went to Osage, Iowa, in 1854, and in the spring of 1861 joined his brother-in-law, E. D. Hinman, at Bristol, Worth Co., Iowa. In the fall of that same year he enlisted in the 14th regiment, Iowa Volunteers, and served on the frontier at Forts Randall and Sully, Yankton Agency, and participated in the campaign at Devil's Lake and Mouse river. After the close of the war he again joined Mr. Hinman at Lake Mills, Iowa, and then engaged in railroading. In 1870 he settled down to a more quiet life, and in March, 1871, married Caroline E. Cuffle, of Pearl Rock, Iowa. That same year he bought forty acres of land on section 3, of Center township, and in 1875 purchased eighty acres on section 35, of Norway township, where he has since made his home and cultivated his land. Mr. Price is connected with the republican party; was justice of the peace six years, and township trustee two years. In 1881 he received an appointment as railway postal clerk in the United States service, and was on the route between Albert Lea, Minn., and Fort Dodge, Iowa, for about seven months. Mr. Price is a member of Sully Post, No. 180, G. A. R., of Lake Mills, Iowa, and is its present commander. His mother is a member of his family circle. Mr. and Mrs Price have three children—Jane, Nettie and Edward. The family are members of the M. E. Church at Lake Mills.

Samuel Kirkwood Gregg, editor of the *Independent Herald*, at Lake Mills, was born Aug. 25, 1859, in Marion Co., Iowa. When he was but eight years of age his parents removed to Calhoun county, in the same State, where they now reside. Calhoun county at that time was newly and sparsely settled, hence educational advantages were limited. Samuel had no opportunity of attending school until nearly twelve years of age. His father losing his health in the late war, made it necessary for his sons to give more time to the improvement of the farm, which again deprived him of the privilege of an early education; but being desirous of reaching out and becoming something more than a plodding farmer, he read and studied every available book, becoming thus a self-educated man. In the spring of 1881 he traveled through different States, and finally returned to Iowa. He then began teaching a country school near Forest City, in Winnebago county. In the fall of 1882 he became an assistant local editor of the *Review*, at Forest City, where he remained until Jan. 1, 1884, when he purchased the *Independent Herald*, assuming editorial charge of the paper. Mr. Gregg is a young man of indomitable pluck, one who has at heart the interest of the community in which he lives. It is his greatest desire to secure and retain the good will and friendship of the common people, doing more to that end than to advance his personal interests. The *Herald*, under his management, will be a success.

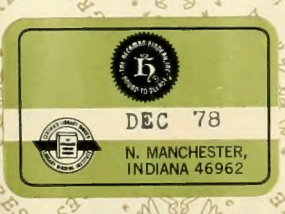

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